"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, snow or rain at night; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,773. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MARCH ON PEKING; SLAY AS THEY GO

Chinese Army of 10,000, Out to Restore Manchus, Wiping Out Whole Districts.

ANARCHY NORTH AND SOUTH

Six Opposing Armies and Countless Brigand Bands Laying Empire Waste.

DIVISION GROWING LIKELIER

Narrow Escapes of Missionaries at Canton — Battles at Swatow— Foreigners Expect No Peace for Two Years.

PEKING, March 13.—Gen. Sheng-Yun, who under the Empire was Governor of the Province of Shen-Si, is marching at the head of ten thousand troops from the Province of Kan-Su to Peking in order to restore the Emperor to the throne. The Commander of the Emperor's Guards at the palace received a message to this effect to-day.

In view of the seriousness of the situation caused by Sheng-Yun's movement, President Yuan Shi-Kai has sent envoys to meet him and explain the present situation.

Gen. Sheng-Yun's exact position is not known, but according to a missionary letter received from Sian-Foo his followers are decimating populations and wiping out whole districts.

It would seem that there is no Government force, present or prospective, capable of terminating the prevalent anarchy. There is little hope among the legations that the coalition Government will be successful in ending the mutinous pillaging which is now sweeping over the north. One foreign Minister said to-day that it must burn itself out like a prairie fire.

It is the general belief that order cannot be restored within two years. The breaking up of the country by secessions is considered not merely a possibility.

There are now not fewer than six hostile armies in the field. These comprise the northern and southern armies, which are shown by the present disorders to be not agreeable to the forced compromise that their leaders are now negotiating; the Manchu troops, which remain a distinct body apart from the others, the Mongols, who in large bands are fighting the Chinese garrisons in the north; Gen. Sheng-Yun's army, composed largely of Mohammedans, and, in the Province of Yun-Nan, an army of independents.

Consular reports from Yun-Nan state that the independent army is in control of a part of three provinces, and that up to the present it has confined itself largely to outlawry.

The diplomatic representatives in Peking are pessimistic because of the apparent feebleness of the Chinese as administrators and disciplinarians.

HONGKONG, March 13.—A condition approaching anarchy appears to prevail almost everywhere in the Province of Kwang-Tung.

At Swatow the soldiers of the garrison opposed the landing of 2,000 Hakkas, or marauding tribesmen; and several fierce encounters have taken place between them. A battle was fought on Saturday at Chow-Yang, a short distance to the south of Swatow, in which forty men were killed and sixty wounded. Gen. Wu-Sum, one of the commanders of the troops at Canton, is leaving for Swatow with 2,000 men, in order to suppress the disturbances.

The United States monitor Monterey is at Canton. The British Consul at that city last night ordered the Captains of British vessels lying off the city to put out their lights should they hear firing from the forts. They did this, and the British gunboat Moorhen had her awning and a spar torn by bullets while she was engaged in protecting the electric station.

Four gunboats have been dispatched to Canton from Hong Kong. An eye witness describes the scenes at Canton as terrible. One thousand persons have been killed.

The British gunboat Kinsha has been damaged by shells and has been compelled to shift her anchorage. It is probable that all shipping will be prohibited from approaching Canton. The insurgents number about twenty-eight thousand and are being reinforced. Shells have wrecked and set on fire dozens of houses. The Hamburg-American liner Cleveland, which sailed from New York on a round-the-world voyage on Oct. 21, has abandoned her contemplated visit to Canton.

Five of the leaders of the disorderly element who were formerly well known pirates have combined to defy the authorities to disarm their followers. It is said that one of these chiefs alone has 10,000 adherents.

Gen. Sheng-Yun is probably the most powerful and determined opponent of republicanism in China. He has a personal motive for his hatred of the new order, for his entire family were slaughtered early in the rebellion. He is a Mongol, and is said to be an able commander. Throughout the disturbances he has never wavered in his attachment to the Throne and has continued fighting on its behalf.

Gen Sheng-Yun has already gained considerable success in his march on Peking. Last Sunday a report reached the Chinese capital that he had captured the famous pass of Tunk-Kwan, on the border of Shen-Si, and Ho-Nan provinces, and thus cleared away the greatest obstacle to his progress toward the capital. The Same telegram stated that 1,000 Republican cavalry and infantry had deserted and joined Sheng's ranks and that a large part of the army in the North was showing strong symptoms of reaction.

MONEY FOR CHINA AT ONCE.

Immediate Needs to be Supplied—A Large Loan Later On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14.—The Times announces that at a conference of British, French, German, and American bankers, held in London this week in order to discuss the present situation in China, a general agreement was reached for supplying the immediate financial needs of the Chinese provisional Government pending the issue of a large reorganization loan later on. The Times adds:

"We understand that subsequent participation in these transactions will be offered to groups to be designated by the Governments of Russia and Japan."

AMUNDSEN CHANGES PLANS.

To Write a Book and Lecture Here Before Resuming His Arctic Trip.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 13.—Capt. Roald Amundsen announced today a change in the programme of his future journeyings outlined by him several days ago. At that time the explorer, fresh from the trials of his polar trip, announced that he proposed to continue almost forthwith the arctic voyage on which he started out when he left Christiania, and from which he turned back to make his dash to the south pole.

Instead of taking the Fram directly around Cape Horn and up through Bering Strait into the Arctic, as then announced, Capt. Amundsen has decided to remain for a while in Argentina and there write a book this year, telling the full story of his journey to the south pole. This does not mean that he has abandoned the plan of completing his arctic trip, on which he is still eagerly set. He says he will finish his book and thereafter deliver lectures through Europe and America, sailing from San Francisco, where he will rejoin the Fram, in July, 1913, to take her and her sturdy crew up through Bering Strait and once more into the arctic seas.

The arctic voyage, Capt. Amundsen expects, will take several years.

Congratulations from Peary.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, forwarded to Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, at Hobart, Tasmania, through THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday this message of congratulation:

Washington, March 13.
Congratulations upon your great journey. Dogs are the only motor for polar work.
PEARY.

TAFT REASSURES CUBA.

Tells Minister There Is No Truth in Intervention Rumors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 13. — The Cuban Minister at Washington, after acting on instructions from the Cuban Government to obtain a statement from President Taft regarding the constant rumors of approaching intervention, which have been greatly harassing the officials here and causing disquiet in business circles, cabled this evening, quoting President Taft as follows:

"The United States cannot be expected to take the trouble to deny all the foolish gossip which is, unfortunately, spread about its foreign relations. It should be understood in Havana that whenever the United States has anything to say about her relations with Cuba it will be said by the President or the Secretary of State. Then, and only then, will it be authentic.

"I am astonished to learn from you of the stupid and fantastic stories which are being circulated in some circles in Havana to the effect that intervention is being planned. These stories are pure inventions, and absolutely without foundation.

I am disposed, at your request, to take the trouble to deny them on this occasion, but truly, Mr. Minister, I cannot establish the custom of denying one by one these foolish stories, especially for the reason that it is a deplorable fact that there are certain circles in Havana which are circulating rumors of this class to forward their ulterior ends.

"This pernicious custom is all the more surprising and reprehensible in view of the transparent politics of the United States. The Government of the United States, as an act of friendship, has indicated where dangers are and has adopted what has been well called a 'preventive policy,' that is, a policy which consists in doing all within its power to induce Cuba to avoid every reason that would make intervention possible at any time.

Finally, I repeat it, the subject of intervention is not considered."

KILLED IN HORSEBACK DUEL.

Mississippi Planter Opens Fire in Presence of Two Girl Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 13.—In the presence of two young women, friends of both, two prominent young planters of Claiborne County to-day fought a duel with pistols, in which one was killed and the other mortally wounded.

John E. Elliott is dead and Robert C. Norwood is not expected to survive the night. The young women spectators are Miss Edna Musgrove of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Allie Mae Jeter of Grand Gulf, Miss. The dispute was over an alleged land trespass. The last shot was fired while one of the wounded men was supported in the arms of one of the girls.

Elliott and the young woman were riding horseback before the encounter, and were on their way to Elliott's plantation, known as the Karnac. The sight of two dogs caused Elliott to ride into a strip of near-by woods to find their owner. His women companions insisted upon accompanying him. Norwood was mounted also and accompanied by two negroes, but the blacks immediately spurred their horses from the scene. Elliott is said to have called to Norwood that the place was posted, and a quarrel over the act of trespass followed.

MOB HAD CHILD'S ASSAILANT.

Police of Red Bank Had Hard Time of It Getting Him Safely to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 13.—Mrs. Peter Epps of Middletown, near here, returned yesterday afternon from a nearby grocery store to her home, where she had left her four-year-old daughter, Margaret, alone. She found John Looney of South Amboy holding the child. At the appearance of the mother he drew a revolver crying:

"What do you want?"

Mrs. Epps ran from the house screaming. Looney also ran out and into the woods. A crowd of farmers gathered and chased him. After six hours they found him hiding in a swamp. They dragged him to the road, stood him up under a telephone pole, and were about to tie a rope around his neck when several policemen sent by Chief of Police Wymbs from here arrived in an automobile.

They had a hard time getting Looney from the angry crowd, but finally got him here, and after a hearing this morning he was sent to the jail at Freehold without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WOMAN SENT MEALS TO BRANDT IN TOMBS

But She Was a Reporter for The New York American, and Was Trying to Get a Story from Him

HE REPEATS GANS SENT THEM

Judge Crain to Decide To-day if Witnesses Who Waive Immunity Can Be Heard by the Grand Jury.

Two statements were given out yesterday at the office of Paul D. Cravath of counsel for Mortimer L. Schiff in refutation of the stories that while Foulke E. Brandt was in the Tombs waiting arraignment on the charge of robbing Mr. Schiff, meals were sent to him from a near by restaurant by order of Howard S. Gans, Mr. Schiff's lawyer. These stories, it is alleged, came originally from Carl Fischer-Hansen, who was Brandt's lawyer, and were told to lend color to the accusation that Mr. Gans conspired to have Brandt sentenced to a longer term in prison than his crime warranted. One of the statements is from Virginia Tyler Hudson, a newspaper writer, who was employed in 1907 by The New York American, the newspaper which recently obtained Brandt's release from Clinton Prison on a writ of habeas corpus.

A corroborative statement is made by Herbert H. Mase, who was Miss Tyler's husband at the time. Since then the couple have been divorced. Miss Hudson is now the wife of a newspaper man and lives in this city. Mr. Mase lives in Florida. The present name of Miss Hudson is kept from the public at her own request. District Attorney Whitman has heard something of the facts in the case and is seeking to locate her in order that she may tell her story to the Grand Jury.

The entire statement given out at Mr. Cravath's office reads:

It has been stated repeatedly that Brandt claimed that while he was in the Tombs meals from a restaurant were furnished him by an arrangement made with Mr. Gans or Mr. Schiff. This statement has been flatly denied by Mr. Gans and Mr. Schiff in their published statements. It has, however, been repeatedly rumored that Brandt did receive meals from a neighboring restaurant, and it seems to have been assumed in some quarters that, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, they must have been furnished at the instance of Mr. Schiff or Mr. Gans.

The mystery has been removed by a voluntary statement made by a newspaper reporter, Virginia Tyler Hudson, who was prompted to make the statement in the interest of justice. Her statement is confirmed by Mr. Herbert H. Mase, who was her husband.

These statements also explain the frequently circulated rumor of the mysterious woman visitor who was said to have visited Brandt while he was in the Tombs.

The following are the statements:

Statement of Virginia Tyler Hudson.

In March, 1907, I was in the employ of a morning newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as a reporter, and was directed to investigate rumors then current in the office of said paper about a scandal in connection with the arrest of Lawrence De Foulke, now known as Foulke Engle Brandt. After some difficulty I succeeded in having several interviews with Brandt while he was in the Tombs.

In the course of the first interview Brandt complained of the meals which were served in the Tombs, and in my endeavors to get into his good graces and to get the story out of him, if there was one, I told him that I would see that he got some food from a restaurant.

On that evening and on other occasions, at the expense of my paper, I did cause food to be sent to Brandt. Brandt acknowledged having received this food, and thanked me for it.

I believe that I am the only reporter, man or woman, who saw Brandt while he was in the Tombs, and I never heard of Brandt having any other woman visitor.

Statement of Herbert H. Mase.

In March, 1907, I was the husband of Virginia Tyler Hudson, who was then in the employ of a morning newspaper published in the City of New York as a reporter.

My wife had been assigned to investigate circumstances relating to the arrest of Lawrence De Foulke, now known as Foulke Engle Brandt, who was then confined in the Tombs.

During the course of her work in connection with this assignment, my wife stated to me that Brandt had complained of the meals which were served in the Tombs, and she stated to me that in order to get in his good graces; and obtain some desired information, she would like to have some good food sent to him as she had promised she would do, and asked me if I would help.

In conformity with her request, I arranged on the same evening with a restaurant across Centre Street from the Tombs to have his supper that day and breakfast the following day sent to him. On two other occasions I furnished her with money to be used for the same purpose.

Brandt Reaffirms Former Story.

The following statement was issued last night from the office of Brandt's counsel:

New York City, N. Y., March 13, 1912.

Foulke Engle Brandt, the undersigned, after being duly sworn, makes the following statement:

I wish to flatly deny the statement alleged to have been made by Miss Virginia Hudson that as a representative of a morning newspaper she had meals sent in to me while I was in the Tombs between the dates of March 12, 1907, and April 6, 1907.

The meals referred to are those that came from an outside restaurant after my conference with Mr. Howard Gans, attorney for Mr. Schiff, who informed me that I would not be compelled to subsist on prison fare. Due to Mr. Gans's statement, I believed then and I believe now the meals were sent by Mr. Schiff's representatives and paid for by them.

Miss Hudson did call on me at the Tombs either March 12 or 13, and on subsequent dates. I told her a few circumstances about my case, but at no time was the suggestion made, either by her or myself, concerning questions of meals, nor did Miss Hudson make any such offer.

FOULKE ENGLE BRANDT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of March, 1912.

SAMUEL DOANE, JR.,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City, No. 63.

The decision of Judge Crain as to whether a witness appearing before a Grand Jury in a conspiracy proceeding and waiving immunity could be afterward prosecuted for conspiracy, is expected to-day. If the decision is in the affirmative then Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans will be permitted to go before the Grand Jury under a waiver of immunity and tell their story. Their side of the many-sided case has been printed in the newspapers, but they want it to be part of the records, and so will welcome the chance to appear before the Grand Jury under any conditions.

District Attorney Whitman has repeatedly said that he would be glad to have them testify providing they would still be subject to prosecution if indictments were found against them. In any event, the inquiry into the case will be completed by next Tuesday or Wednesday, it was said last night, and the case disposed of one way or another, so far as the Grand Jury is concerned.

The Grand Jury will meet again to-day and hear witnesses. Who these witnesses will be could not be learned.

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT TO FLORIDA
Via Atlantic Coast Line. Ltd. Trains Daily. 10:16 A. M., 1:26, 3:38 & 9:30 P. M. All Steel Electric Lighted Pullmans. 1,312 Miles. Booklet. Map.

Florida, the Carolinas, Atlanta, Birmingham. Superior service via Seaboard Air Line's electric lighted all steel trains. Ltd. 11:00 A.M. Phone 9061 Mad. Sq.

THE NEW SOCIALISM.

Revolutionary doctrine and methods of the I. W. W. which is conducting the Lawrence strike. The most serious menace to the present system of society which has appeared since the French Revolution.

See
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ROY PIERCE ELOPES WITH STEP-SISTER

Son of H. C. Pierce Marries Virginia Burroughs, Daughter of Mrs. Pierce by Former Marriage

WED AT WEST PALM BEACH

Young Pierce's Marriage to Elizabeth F. Chapman, an Actress, Annulled Only Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13.—Roy E. Pierce, son of Henry Clay Pierce, the oil man, whose home is at 15 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, eloped yesterday with his stepsister, Miss Virginia Burroughs, daughter of Mrs. H. C. Pierce by a former marriage.

Pierce is about 24 years old and his bride two years his junior. The bridegroom recently had a former marriage with Mrs. Irving Chapman, a Boston actress, declared void.

The son's runaway match of last night completely upset his father, who had brought about the annulment of the former union, it is said, by paying Mrs. Chapman $100,000. Mr. Pierce locked himself in his apartments and refused to see any one. A close friend quoted him as having said earlier;

"I first heard of their reported engagement two months ago, before the courts had finished with the first marriage. I wrote them both about it, and they denied it. I honestly did not believe that they were engaged."

Young Pierce and Miss Burroughs went to West Palm Beach yesterday afternoon, and were married by the Rev. Edwin Waldo, a former Boston clergyman, now pastor of the Congregational Church of West Palm Beach. They first applied to the Rev. H. Ashton Henry of Saratoga, who refused to perform the ceremony.

The Rev. Mr. Waldo, who married the couple, said to-night that he had no hesitancy in marrying them because he knew the families of both. The bride pleaded with him, saying that they had been engaged for some time and were anxious to begin their honeymoon in the South. Neither Mr. Waldo nor Mr. Henry, the first minister approached, knew of the former alliance of young Pierce.

Miss Burroughs and Mr. Pierce were seen in one of the cafés yesterday afternoon. They were in such earnest conversation over a letter they read and reread together that the fact was remarked upon. Their marriage took place two hours later and they were back at their hotel for dinner. The fact that the ceremony had been performed was discovered by the elder Pierce at an early hour this morning, and the couple left to-night for St. Augustine.

Report of the elopment was first heard at dinner time to-night. The bride denied the marriage. Although her trunks had been sent to the station at that time, she discussed her plans for the coming week here as if she expected to remain.

When the marriage was confirmed the father took the couple to his apartment, where they remained until they went to the night train. Mr. Pierce senior at first denied, through his secretary, that he knew of the marriage. When confronted with proof, he locked himself in his room and refused to be interviewed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Perry Chapman is recuperating at Aiken, S. C. Upon receiving a wire from a friend at Palm Beach notifying her of young Pierce's marriage, Mrs. Chapman sent the following:

Thanks for informing me of marriage. Hope Roy will have every happiness in life, for he deserves it, and am glad the world will know he is not the sort his father and brother portrayed him.

BETTY CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Chapman recently told a friend, now in Palm Beach, that she preferred sacrificing her own happiness to wrecking the boy's life.

An earlier marriage of Roy Pierce was annulled on Oct. 28, 1911, by Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie. He had married Elizabeth Faulkner Chapman, divorced wife of T. Irvin Chapman of Boston, before an Alderman in this city on Nov. 24, 1910. Proceedings to annual the marriage were begun by A. H. F. Seegar, as next friend of Pierce, in the following January.

When the annullment suit was begun Mrs. Pierce, who had been an actress and was playing a leading part in "Strongheart" with Robert Edeson, charged that her husband had been kidnapped by agents of her father-in-law, Henry Clay Pierce. She said he had been decoyed from her mother's home, No. 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, by a telephone message, and taken to an asylum.

Mrs. Pierce said she had had the records of the State Lunacy Commission searched, and had failed to find either a legal commitment of her husband or any clue to his whereabouts. She said that she was sure he would communicate with her if not restrained of his liberty. She denied that he was insane at the time of his marriage.

It appeared later that he had been sent to Dr. Carlos MacDonald's sanitarium at Central Valley. Before the suit came to trial Mrs. Pierce withdrew her answer. Her action in doing so, coupled with rumors that she had received a financial consideration for withdrawing her opposition to an annuiment, led the court to make an investigation. Mrs. Pierce denied that she had received any money or property for withdrawing her answer. She had previously made application to have the suit tried in this county, where she asserted her husband's true residence was.

Testimony was given before Justice Morschauser by Dr. MacDonald, Dr. C. L. Dana, Dr. M. C. O'Brien, Dr. W. K. Draper, Dr. R. J. Derby, and Dr. C. J. Slocum to the effect that Pierce, who was 28 years old, was in such a mental and physical condition as the result of the excessive use of drugs and liquors that he was unfit for marriage. Both his father, Henry Clay Pierce, and his brother, Thomas F. Pierce, testified to his mental vagaries and irresponsible conduct.

Mrs. Pierce told District Attorney Mack of Orange County, who investigated her withdrawal from the suit, that she had decided for personal reasons not to contest the action. She had received alimony at the rate of $25,000 a year after her divorce from Mr. Chapman and had spent a great deal of her time thereafter in Europe. One of her suitors was Baron "Jimmy" Rothschild, and she was reported to have broken her engagement to him to marry Pierce, who was eight years her junior.

TAFT WILL BAR WAR SUPPLIES TO MEXICO

Senate Passes Resolution Authorizing Him to Do So After White House Conference.

HOUSE EXPECTED TO CONCUR

Step Decided on to Discourage Hostilities and to Avoid Arousing Feeling Against Us in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President decided on sharp measures this morning to prevent the encouragement of hostilities in Mexico by the shipment of arms and munitions from the United States, and Congress at once showed its willingness to support him regardless of party lines. Following an early morning conference at the White House, in which the Texas delegation and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate heard the President's views, a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate and unanimously passed authorizing the President to forbid by proclamation or otherwise the shipment of arms or munitions of war to American countries in which domestic violence is being promoted by the aid of supplies from the United States.

The ease with which the measure passed the Senate shows how solidly Congress is with the President in his desire to see peace restored south of the Rio Grande. The resolution went at once to the House and will be considered by its committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow. It is expected the House will pass the resolution and Taft will sign it.

The resolution is in the form of an amendment to the joint resolution passed just before the outbreak of the Spanish war. This extension, of course, applies in reality only to Mexico, as Canada is the only other country with frontiers bordering our own. The heavy penalty of a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both, is imposed for violating the orders of the President.

The substance of the resolution is:

That whenever the President shall find that conditions of domestic violence exists in any American country by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, the President is hereby authorized, and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit by proclamation or otherwise the export of arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress.

The resolution was introduced in the Senate when that body convened this morning, and was called up later in the afternoon. With no debate, and with only a brief explanation of doubtful points by Senator Root, who was in charge of the measure, it was adopted with two slight verbal amendments.

The President and those in conference with him were united in their feeling that intervention is absolutely undesirable, and is to be resorted to only in the last extremity. So far both sides in Mexico have scrupulously refrained from molesting Americans, except in rare cases where bandits appear to have been the culprits.

That the situation is grave, however, is not denied, and the mere presence in Mexico of many thousands of Americans and their extensive investments is taken as a measure of the care that must be exerted on all sides to prevent arousing any feeling against the United States. That is one reason why officials here have so regretted talk of intervention.

The same consideration existed when President Madero was head of the insurrection, and it is possible that action by the United States now to prevent shipments of arms may be construed by the insurgents as a blow at them.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the President will forbid shipments to insurgents or to the whole of Mexico. In the latter case, while it would deprive the insurgents of all cause for grievance, it will look as if, in spite of our reluctance, we were really preventing the shipment of arms that might later be used against us by Mexico, and the parties uniting to resist intervention.

One interpretation put upon the President's desire to check definitely shipments to Mexican insurgents is that developments recently in Mexico point to the possibility of President Madero being able to put down the rebellion if the rebels' source of supply is cut off. The conservatives who formerly resented Madero's overthrowing of Diaz have rallied to him at last as their only hope, and in the past few days the business men of Mexico have made demonstrations in his favor and enlistments for the Federal Army have been steady.

Reports at the State Department to-day indicate that the President's neutrality proclamation of last week is being well received in Mexico. In that he simply warned Americans against participation in Mexican disturbances. At about the same time instructions were issued to Ambassador Wilson and Consuls in Mexico to warn Americans to leave the country if possible. Many have left, but so far those remaining have been unmolested.

REBELS TAKE SANTA ROSALIA.

Drive Out Federals, Who, with Citizens, Join Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—The rebels won their first fight before Santa Rosalia this morning by defeating the inferior Federal garrison and taking possession of the Mexican watering place.

The defeated Federals were the same who defended Juarez for three days against great odds in the Maderista revolution. As they did at Juarez, the Federals discarded their uniforms and a number volunteered for service with the rebels. The people of the town welcome the rebels, and 500 offered themselves as recruits.

The taking of Santa Rosalia removes all Federal troops between Chihuahua, where Orozco and his main column is located, and Torreon, where Gen. Trevino is commanding a force of Federals who are expected to defend the town against the rebels until reinforcements can be sent from Mexico City.

Orozco has ordered the train equipment on the Chihuahua Division of the National lines to be concentrated in that city at once in order that his men and their mounts might hurry south to form a junction with Salazar and Campa and start the seize of Torreon.

SENATOR ANDREWS GUILTY.

Accused of Accepting a Bribe While in Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—"Guilty as charged in the indictment" was the substance of the verdict returned this evening by a jury in the case of State Senator Laforest Andrews of Ironton, charged with having accepted a bribe of $300 in connection with an insurance bill.

The case had been on trial before Judge Dillon for ten days. The verdict was agreed upon by the jurors early this evening after three hours of deliberation.

Senator Andrews was indicted, with a dozen other State legislators and attaches, more than a year ago, and his trial and conviction followed closely that of Rodney J. Diegle, former Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, who recently began serving a penitentiary sentence of three years upon conviction of having abetted the bribery of Andrews.

The principal witness against Andrews was Frank Harrison Smiley, a Chicago detective, who alleged that he had trapped Andrews by having their conversations recorded by means of a telephonic de-

MARLBOROUGH INJURED.

Duke Breaks His Shoulder Blade While Hunting in England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—The Duke of Marlborough met with a serious accident while hunting with the Quorn hounds yesterday.

In landing over a fence he was thrown and fell on his back. Surgical examination showed that his right shoulder blade was broken right across.

The Duke, as soon as possible, left for London to consult Sir Alfred Tripp.

The Duke of Marlborough married Consuelo, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, in 1895. They have two sons.

B. R. T. GETS THE STOCK.

And Offers to Take Entire Control of the Coney Island & Brooklyn.

The 12,000 shares of Coney Island & Brooklyn stock bought by George H. Prentiss & Co. from the James H. Hyde interests will shortly be turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it was learned yesterday.

The company has offered to buy any balance of the outstanding stock at the same price, 75, up to March 31. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will then control all of the surface and elevated lines in that borough.

NEW STAR DISCOVERED.

Prof. Errebo of Norway Reports It—Verified at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Prof. Errebo of the astronomical observatory at Dombaas, Norway, has given the heavens a new star. His discovery was announced to-day in a cablegram from Prof. Kobold of the observatory at Kiel, Germany, to Prof. Edward C. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory. On the receipt of the news the photographing force here went over the negatives of the skies made last week and came upon two plates taken last Monday which confirmed the finding of Prof. Errebo.

The plates show the star to be of the fifth magnitude, while its discoverer found it only of the fourth magnitude. The position of the star for 1855 is R. A. 6 hours 45:5 minutes, and its declination 32 degrees 17 minutes. This position places it in the constellation Gemini, and it is about one degree and fifty-one minutes south of the Theta Geminorum. In the last twenty years about fifteen new stars have been seen. The majority of these have been found by the Harvard force.

GIVES COLLEGE $2,500,000.

Institute of Technology, Boston, Aided by Secret Donor.

BOSTON, March 13.—A gift of $2,500,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced to the Board of Trustees to-day by President Richard C. MacLaurin. The identity of the donor will remain secret for the present.

In describing the gift as one of the largest ever made to a New England educational institution President MacLaurin said it will be sufficient to erect the buildings required for strictly educational purposes on the site recently selected on the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin.

The donor gives as reasons for making the gift his belief in the need of the highest technical education to-day and of its growing importance in the future.

SHILLELAH FOR TAFT.

Made of Historic Woods and Loaded with Battlefield Sand.

BOSTON, March 13.—President Taft will soon own a "big stick." While in Boston next Monday a shillelah which, according to the inscription it bears, was taken from a tree that grew beside Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena, will be presented to him.

In a cavity at the bottom of the cane is sand taken from the battlefield at Lexington, kept in place by a plug of wood from the Washington elm. A plug in the handle is made of wood from the Paul Revere belfry, and another feature is an imbedded Lincoln penny.

The stick is the gift of a Salem man. It now rests in the office of Mayor Fitzgerald, awaiting the arrival of the President.

PRAY TO EXTEND STRIKE.

Corset Workers Thus Evade an Injunction Against Picketing.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 13.—Enjoined by a court order from picketing the factory of the Kalamazoo Corset Company, 500 striking corset workers yesterday spent their time waiting about the factory in prayer. They prayed that the employes who remained at work might join in the strike for higher wages and better working conditions.

"They cannot stop our prayers by injunctions, officers or troops," declared one striker. "We are going to pray every morning and night. We hope our prayers will be answered."

While the strikers named in the court order have obeyed the injunction, hundreds of girls from other garment factories have taken up the work of picketing during their time off duty.

NO HOPE FOR GRACE.

Doctors Call Relatives and Attorneys to Wounded Man's Bedside.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—Eugene H. Grace, who was mysteriously shot at his home, for which his wife, Mrs. Daisy Opie Grace is held in the county jail, cannot recover, according to his physician's statement to-night. He was reported to be dying late this afternoon and relatives and atorneys were called to his bedside.

Physicians gave out a statement to-night in which they said a second X-ray photograph had disclosed that the bullet was in the spinal canal on the level with the ninth dorsal vertebrae. An operation would be of no benefit, they said. They had given up hope for Grace's recovery, although he might live several weeks.

No effort has been made to obtain Mrs. Grace's release on bail. She steadfastly refuses to discuss any phase of the case.

Latest Shipping News.

REPORTED BY WIRELESS, (MARCONI)—SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (North German Lloyd,) from New York, 300 miles S. W. of Brow Head at 6:40 P. M. due Plymouth 14th,

20TH CENTURY GOES INTO RIVER

Passengers, Caught in Deluged Cars, Escape Apparently Certain Death.

TWENTY-EIGHT ARE INJURED

Flier Strikes a Broken Rail Near Poughkeepsie—Five Cars Fall Into Hudson.

WAS MAKING UP LOST TIME

Speed Was Between 60 and 75 Miles an Hour, Passengers Say—Much Less, Company Officials Declare.

The seven-car first section of the Twentieth Century Limited flier from Chicago to New York, shooting southward at high speed to make up for lost time, struck a broken rail at a curve at Bowman's Cut, a mile south of Hyde Park and five miles north of Poughkeepsie, at 8:55 o'clock yesterday morning.

The five cars were snapped like a whip-end off the rest of the train and hurled from their trucks over a five-foot rock embankment, fifteen feet out into the ice-covered Hudson River, landing almost flat on their sides. The water, rushing in at every point, filled them to a depth of four feet almost immediately immersing scores of passengers in their sleeping berths, amid the torn and shattered wreckage in the overturned cars.

The rails were torn up for nearly 2,000 feet and one large section twisted far out of shape, was hurled more than 400 feet out into the stream. Yet the wrecked steel cars themselves, despite the terrible grinding and bumping they had received, were scarcely damaged, and there was no fatality among the threescore passengers. Railroad men declared it was marvellous that no lives were lost.

The panic stricken passengers, men and women, most of them scantly clad, were fished by rescuers out of the submerged wreckage of the overturned cars and out of the icy river, and gathered together in one of the least damaged cars. A relief train of physicians and nurses was dispatched from Poughkeepsie nearly two hours later, when the passengers were started on their way to New York in the second section of the Twentieth Century, which had been but ten minutes behind the first. Twenty-eight of them were injured, several very badly.

The Injured.

BARUCH, Mrs. RICKA, 896 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; shock and bruises.
BECHHOFER, J., 405 Lafayette Street, New York; knees bruised.
BOGGS, M. L., 3,755 Prairie Avenue, Chicago; cut and bruised.
BRUCE, J. R., Pullman porter; cut and bruised.
BYLLESLEY, H. M., 206 South Street, Chicago; shoulder dislocated.
CRUGER, J. F., Pullman porter; cut and bruised.
DEAN, H., Pullman porter; cut and bruised.
EMBRY, J. M., cuts.
LEE, FRANK, conductor; teeth knocked out and possible injuries.
GUSTAVSON, AMANDA, 5,152 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago; left arm fractured.
HEFFELFINGER, F. T., Minneapolis; badly cut about face, hands, and abdomen.
GILES, J. B., cuts.
HILTON, GEORGE E., Pullman porter; cut and bruised.
KEEFER, E. S., Elizabeth, N. J.; cut and bruised.
KOCHS, AUGUST, 509 Fisher Building, Chicago; slightly bruised.
McMICKEN, Miss JENNIE, 2,413 Auburn Avenue, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio; rib broken.
NEW, J., 5,319 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; cuts.
OTTENHEIM, L. S., Toledo, Ohio; knee hurt.
REDINGTON, C. C., Chicago; both hands badly cut.
STRAUSS, JOSEPH, Kansas City, Mo.; hand cut.
STRONG, J. R., 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York; head bruised and hands cut.
SWEENEY, PATRICK M., 847 President Street, Brooklyn; glass cuts on head and hands.
THORN, WILLIAM, New York; possible fracture of ribs.
WETTENDORF, A. H., Milwaukee; possible fracture of ribs and hip.
WHEELER, F. B.; cuts.
WILLARD, THOMAS C., 1,850 East Eighty-first Street, Cleveland; internal injuries.
WOOLF, BENJAMIN, 308 South State Street, Chicago; bruised.
WHITE, Mrs. A. B., The Waltham, Lexington Avenue, New York fractured arm.

Train Was Two Hours Late.

The train, which left Chicago at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and was due in this city at 9:25 yesterday morning, was in charge of Frank B. Lee, conductor, and James Ryan, engineer. It consisted of locomotive No. 3,414, one of the biggest and most powerful in use today; a buffet car, the solid-steel Pullman sleepers Honeoye, Mancelona, Phelps and Baypond; a dining car and an observation car. The train was nearly two hours late when it reached Hyde Park yesterday morning, and was going at a speed which the railroad's employes estimated at from forty-five to fifty miles an hour, but which several of the passengers declared was nearer sixty or seventy miles.

Bowman's Cut is a lonesome spot between Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie, one of the characteristic tunnellings of the road through gray rock, just to the left of the Hudson. Just at the scene of the wreck is a sharp curve. On the river side of this curve is a rock fill, making a slight embankment down to the Hudson.

Frank Jullan, foreman of a construction gang that was at work near the curve at the time, saw the Twentieth Century whizzing around the curve, and looked up from his work to follow it. He saw the train part and the rear cars, catapulting over the five-foot rock fill, disappear in a splash of water that rose amid a crash of ice from the river fifteen feet below. At the same time the outer rail of the southbound track, which because of the curve was built several inches higher than the inner, was torn with a rending crash from its ires and hurled, twisted and broken, far out into

the river. There, as they rushed up, Julian and his men saw the five rear cars lying on their sides in the stream.

Cars Plunge Into River.

The engine with the buffet car and the Honeoye, which had passed over the part where the rail was broken, snapped loose from the rest and shot on with undiminished speed. Just below the broken rail, however, there is a small ledge of rock, and against this the Honeoye was thrown in the recoil of the derailment of the cars behind it. The car was torn clear of its trucks, which continued to whizz on behind the engine and buffet, while the body of the car, its outer framework of wood stripped and torn bare to the steel body beneath, descended with a crash upon the tracks. The engine and buffet had gone nearly one thousand feet before the engineer brought them to a stop.

The five rear cars, meanwhile, after bumping and crashing over the ties and roadway for nearly fifteen hundred feet, plunged down the embankment into the river. The first of the five, the sleeper Mancelona, crashed deepest into the ice covered stream, but remained almost upright, filling almost immediately with three feet of water. The next car, the Phelps, crashed into a great fringe of buffer-like ice knots that were piled high, fifteen inches thick, near the river bank. These held up the Phelps and the Baypond, just behind it, keeping them from toppling utterly into the river, though they were thrown over into it at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Far worse, however, had been the fate of the sixth and seventh cars, the diner and the observation car, which were flung flat on their right sides over into the river, their windows on either side transformed suddenly into floor and skylight, below and above. From under the diner, moreover, came a burst of fire as its gas supply shot flaming over the upper windows, while the water pressed muddily against the lower ones.

Passengers Crawl Out.

Terrified men and women were climbing out of the shattered upper windows or beating frantically against those which were not yet broken, as Julian and his construction gang ran up. The workmen carried heavy planks from the embankment over to the windows of the overturned cars and all along the length of the wrecked train, and on these the passengers, some fighting and some assisting others, managed to climb and crawl up to the level of the tracks. Most of them were cut by broken glass and pieces of the wreckage, many were clad only in night attire, and nearly all were hysterical.

Gus Kelly, a flagman near the curve, who had seen the disaster, sent in a call at once to Poughkeepsie for relief. At Poughkeepsie a special relief train of doctors and nurses was hurriedly gotten together, but it was not until nearly two hours later that it reached the wreck.

Conductor Lee of the wrecked train, who has been in the employ of the road for thirty-four years, was seated near the rear end of the observation car, the last of the train, when the crash came. Near him was Fred B. Wheeler of Chicago, Mrs. A. R. Kirley of 5,840 South May Street, Chicago, and a colored maid. Lee was hurled to the rear platform and buried under a heap of chairs and tables that had been wrenched from their fastenings by the shock. Wheeler, who had escaped injury, helped him out from under the wreckage and also extricated the colored girl. One chair had struck Lee in the abdomen. He was very pale and most of his teeth had been knocked out. But he refused medical treatment.

"I must get out somehow," the conductor muttered as the water poured in deeper and deeper. "I've got to do my duty."

He finally managed to scramble out of one of the upper windows, and immediately ran back with a flag to stop the second section of the flier, only ten minutes behind his own.

Only Doctor on Train Treated All.

The terrified and bedraggled passengers, when finally they were fished by the construction gang and other passengers from the water in and outside of the overturned cars, were huddled moaning and chattering into the trackless Honeoye about 1,000 feet south of the track, which, despite the cutting off of its steam heat, was transformed into an emergency hospital.

There was only one physician on the train, however, Dr. F. C. Warnshuis of Grand Rapids, and he had to attend to all the injured. His own hands were cut by broken glass, but he went to work on the others, ordering several of the men to bring up all the linen they could find in the sleeper, and with this bandaging the wounds of the injured, until after what seemed to most of them an interminable time, the relief train with physicians and nurses and a wrecking crew with cranes and derricks arrived.

Half an hour afterward the wrecking crew had laid an improvised switch from the southbound track above the scene of the wreck to the northbound track, and over this the second section of the Twentieth Century Limited, which Lee had flagged about a mile to the north, was transferred for its southward trip to this city. Passengers of the first train were put upon it, and reached the Grand Central Station at 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon.

They were like a troop of battered warriors as they descended from the train and marched bedraggled and bandaged and woebegone up the wooden pathway to the street. Nearly all of them had vivid tales of their harrowing experience to tell. Some of them were taken at once to the railroad's emergency hospital for treatment; several hurried into taxicabs and were taken to other hospitals, and the rest went to hotels or their homes.

Tells of Dining Car Wreck.

Thomas C. Willard, a Cleveland attorney, who was one of the most seriously injured, having suffered a fracture of several ribs, was removed to the Waldorf-Astoria, and there received medical treatment.

"I had left my berth in the fourth car," he said, "and was seated in the dining car with F. M. Andrews, the architect of the new Hotel McAlpin, when the crash came. Almost immediately the wreck was strung out half a mile along the track, the engine and first two cars continuing south, the third being lifted from its trucks and bumped down about 1,000 feet away, and the rest, including the car we were in, running over the ties for nearly 1,500 feet, bumping and grinding horribly, and then, lifted as by a huge spring, hurled downward into the river and turning on its side. It had been going at fully 75 miles an hour.

"There were about fifteen men and women in the diner, and all were thrown to the forward end of the car, buried in a struggling heap under the tables, chairs, glass, china, and silverware. The floor was tilted at an angle of nearly 45 degrees and one side had become suddenly our roof. Through its windows flames from the gas tank at the bottom of the car could be seen shooting up wildly. Below, at every window, we could see the muddy water of the river, and nothing else.

"Each element seemed pressing to get in, and we expected to be either drowned or roasted to death. The flames, however, could get no hold on the steel car, and presently died down. The windows, nearly a quarter of an inch thick, held also, and no water came in through them. But through the front and rear vestibules the river came pouring in with a rushing sound, and almost immediately we were in water 4 feet deep.

"I shall never forget that scene in the semi-darkness of the overturned diner. One woman, I think it was Mrs. White, had been terribly cut on both hands and was bleeding profusely. She was buried beneath two chairs and screaming frantically for help, as the water rushed gurgling around her. Two men finally extricated her and held her up, while several others piled two chairs on top of each other and climbed up to the window in the side above us, which they kicked in. One of the men then clambered out and, standing on the iron stringer along the bottom of the car, helped the others out. Mr. Andrews and I broke one of the windows at the rear end of the car and through this one of the colored porters, who was bleeding from a dozen gashes, helped us out. As we emerged we looked around us for the rest of the train. It was lying on its side, the same as our car, and all in the river. It was nearly two hours before help reached us from Poughkeepsie, a terrible time for most of us. Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. Warnshuis. He told me that he had found pieces of glass and bits of broken silverware imbedded in the clothing and flesh of several of the passengers."

Most of those who trooped into the Grand Central Station were still sopping wet from the drenching they had received. One of them, Arthur Harris, of 77 Livingston Avenue, Yonkers, arrived in the garb he had been rescued in when workmen fished him out of the ice-strewn river. He had been thrown through the window of his berth in the third car, in his pajamas, and had grabbed his overcoat as he went.

These were all he had when he trudged chattering up the rope-lined aisle from the train to a taxicab at the station yesterday.

Mrs. Ricka Baruch, of 896 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, widow of Judge Bernard Baruch, of Rye, N. Y., was returning to a family reunion of her nine children at her home in Brooklyn. She had just decided not to go to the diner and ordered her breakfast sent to her when the crash came. Instinctively she threw herself on the floor and thus escaped serious injury. She was slightly bruised.

Mrs. A. B. White, who lives at the Warehan Apartments, was returning from Chicago with her husband. She was caught in the wreckage of the overturned diner and was carried out of a broken window to the embankment unconscious. She was put in a taxicab and hurried to the New York Hospital. She has lacerations of the right hand, contusions of the right eye and burns on both legs.

On the wrecked train was Harold McCormick, a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller. Mr. McCormick escaped injury, but several claim adjusters of the railroad, who had hurried to the scene on the relief train, were not satisfied as to this until they had become perspiringly solicitous about his welfare. Several prominent out-of-town business men on the train went to the Waldorf when the second section arrived. Among them were F. T. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis; George H. Mead, of Dayton, Ohio; C. F. Fitts, of Chicago; T. C. Willard, of Cleveland, and R. H. Wright, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Heffelfinger was badly cut about the face, hands and body. Mr. Mead had just been remarking to a fellow passenger that the train was going at an exceptionally high rate of speed when the accident occurred.

The Company's Statement.

At the office of the vice president of the New York Central lines the following official statement was given out last evening, explaining the wreck:

At 9 A. M. the five rear cars of the first section of the Twentieth Century were derailed a mile and a half south of Hyde Park, N. Y., and about five miles north of Poughkeepsie. The four rear cars toppled over an embankment and were partially submerged at the edge of the river. Fortunately no one was fatally injured, although about fourteen persons were injured.

The accident was due to a broken rail, which was of the 100-pound type rolled in 1910. The train was running at less than its average speed at the time of the accident.

The passengers were all transferred to the second section of the train, which followed about ten minutes behind, and they were brought to the Grand Central Station at 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon. A few of the passengers more seriously injured had their cuts and bruises dressed at the Emergency Hospital in the station, and all were able to go to their respective destinations with the exception of Mrs. A. B. White, who was taken to a hospital.

The train was in charge of Conductor Frank Lee, who was somewhat injured. Among the train crew injured were the following porters: W. Dean, J. F. Cruger, J. R. Bruce, and George E. Hilton.

It was said at the office of the Vice President, that the relief train had been sent to the scene of the accident with all possible dispatch, but that it was unable to reach there until an hour and twenty minutes after the accident.

The broken rail, it was explained, showed no signs of defect outwardly, although it had been reported from Poughkeepsie that the break showed traces of rust, indicating that it had existed at the surface for some time. The rail, it was said, had been inspected only a short time before, but the defect had been within, and not visible at the surface. It is the first instance in the history of the New York Central lines in which a broken rail has caused a wreck. The present wreck was described by J. J. Burnett, chief of the operating department of the New York Central lines, who was on the train but escaped injury, as the worst in his experience.

It was said at Poughkeepsie last night that two members of the Public Service Commission would visit the scene of the wreck and investigate.

Usher's Whisky

GREEN STRIPE

Messrs. ANDREW USHER & CO. have been appointed Purveyors of Whisky to His Majesty King George V.

G. S. NICHOLAS & CO. NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS

Daily Service

TO

French Lick Springs

BY

"THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED"

DAILY

Lv. New York, Pennsylvania Station - 10.50 A. M.
Ar. French Lick Springs - (next day) 1.10 P. M.

Through sleeping cars to Indianapolis; parlor car Indianapolis to French Lick Springs.

Returning leave French Lick Springs daily at 1.45 P. M.; arrive New York 5.30 P. M., with like service.

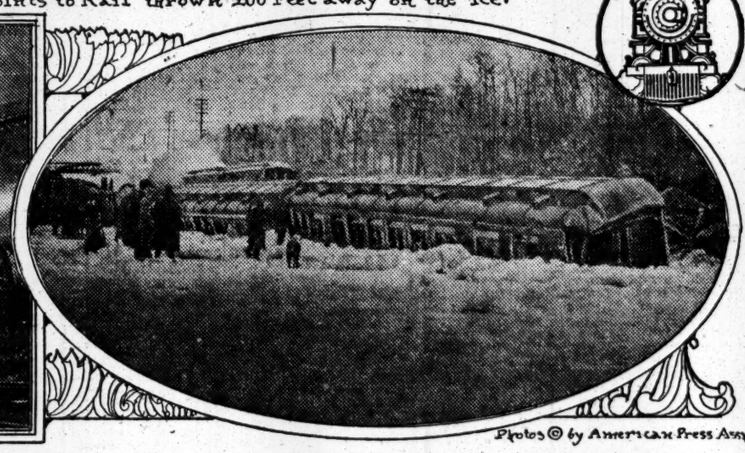
Telephone "Madison 7900"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Scenes of the Twentieth Century Limited Wreck.

The Wrecked Limited. Arrow (→) points to Rail thrown 200 Feet away on the Ice.

How the Wood Casing was ripped off the Steel-framed Cars.



Showing how the Ice kept some Cars from turning over.

Photos © by American Press Assn.

Perhaps you think we may be over enthusiastic about our product.

But—if you will study into the *facts,* if you will compare our goods with those of other high grade manufacturers on the points of convenience, material, construction, finish and *price*—

You will find our enthusiasm rests on a very solid basis.

Telephone, Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER

371 Broadway

TWO BANDITS SLAIN BY TRAIN MESSENGER

Express Employe on Southern Pacific Saves Treasure by a Ruse in Texas.

USES MALLET AND REVOLVER

Kills One Robber with a Blow on the Head and Shoots the Other—Officials Praise Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—David Trousdale, who is under-sized and anything but a desperate-looking man, single-handed killed two bandits early to-day when they attempted to rob the express car of the Southern Pacific Sunset Limited train on which Trousdale runs as a Wells Fargo messenger. One of the desperadoes Trousdale killed with a mallet used for cracking ice. The other man he shot to death with the dead outlaw's own rifle.

Many railroad officials in Texas have wired congratulations to Trousdale, in addition to which the passengers on the train made up a purse for him as a reward for heroism. To all of this Trousdale responds modestly.

"I had no idea of braining that man," he said to-night. "I saw the mallet we use for breaking up ice, and when he turned his back to me I just couldn't resist the temptation to take a crack at his head. He went down for the count the first time and when he tried to get back on his feet I batted him a dozen times until he was done. Jake Reagan, the other messenger, and I waited for the second chap for more than an hour. When he came through the end door to investigate we both blazed away. I potted him with the other fellow's rifle. I am no hero at all.

The holdup was staged near the Mexican border, on the eastern edge of the "Big Bend" country of Texas. For miles through the lone stretches of rolling prairie only scattered ranch houses relieve the landscape's monotony. The point where the train, No. 9, westbound, was halted, is several miles east of Sanderson, in Terrell County.

For miles through the lone stretches of rolling prairie only scattered ranch houses relieve the landscape's monotony. The point where the train, No. 9, westbound, was halted is several miles east of Sanderson, in Terrell County.

Trousdale, who was recently promoted as an express messenger to his run from the San Antonio offices of the express company, was busy at his duties when one of the bandits "covered" him with a rifle.

"I'm not going to scrap with you," remarked Trousdale calmly. "I'm not getting 'fighting wages.'"

"Oh, all right," replied the robber. "Then you fellows will have to help us get this stuff across the Rio Grande."

"Why don't you pick up that package?" casually inquired Trousdale, as he kicked at a small box on the floor of the car. "It's worth more than all the stuff you've got."

The robber stooped, deceived by the ruse, to pick up the package. Trousdale quickly grasped a heavy mallet, and struck the bandit on the head.

Trousdale picked up the dead robber's rifle and waited. Meanwhile the second of the bandits had been working on the car ahead. When he completed his job he went back to the express car.

"Frank!" he called. There was no answer.

The second robber swung himself aboard the car. As his form loomed in the doorway the express messenger fired. The bandit tumbled to the floor as dead as his companion.

Without alarming the others of the train crew the bodies of the robbers were put into a baggage car and the train proceeded.

The bandits boarded the express at Dryden soon after midnight. Swinging upon the engine they covered the driver, a man named Grosh, and ordered him to proceed until they told him to stop. Ten miles west of Dryden they gave the signal for a halt. The conductor of the express, alarmed by the frequent stops, sent a negro porter ahead to inquire about the trouble. The negro was promptly covered with a rifle.

Then the conductor crept up to the engine. Immediately he took in the situation. Before the robbers could fire on him he hastened back down the track. Walking several miles, he stopped a freight train and gave the alarm over the wires to Sanderson.

Meanwhile the robbers were putting their plans for ransacking the express and mail cars into execution, only to be foiled by the clear head of Trousdale.

To-night the Sheriff of Terrell County is searching for a third member of the band supposed to have been posted near the holdup scene with horses. Near the point where the train was stopped tracks of horses were found leading to the border. It is presumed the robbers, had they succeeded, would have made for Mexico.

The bodies of the bandits have not been identified. They are Americans. Whatever the robbers took from the mail car was recovered. Nothing was removed from the express car.

The passengers were not alarmed. They knew nothing of the holdup until after both robbers had been killed. Trousdale came to San Antonio several years ago, and until a few weeks ago was employed in the offices of the Wells Fargo Company here. He is 32 years old.

KILLED STEALING A RIDE.

Boy Dies and Several Hurt in Train Crash Up State.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 13.—A boy was killed and several trainmen were slightly injured to-day when a freight train on the New York Central struck a train on the Lehigh Valley at the Main Street crossover in Canastota.

The dead boy was identified as George Keefe of 18 Andes Avenue, Utica. He was stealing a ride on the Central freight. The engine of the freight turned on its side when it struck the middle of the other train, skidded more than 100 feet, demolished a switchman's shanty and toppled into a ditch. The switchman was in the shanty but escaped.

Fireman and engineer were carried into the ditch with the locomotive but escaped uninjured.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Many Injured in Rear-End Collision at McCarty's, N. M.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 13.—Three persons were killed and a score or more were injured as a result in a rear-end collision this afternoon between a west bound extra freight and a work train on the Santa Fé coast lines at McCartys, N. M., sixty miles west of here.

The dead are: W. J. Ward, section foreman, his wife, and George Crowell, assistant section foreman. Five laborers who are missing are believed to be buried in the wreckage. The five children of the Wards were tossed a hundred feet into a field near by, all being injured seriously.

After World's Balloon Record.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—J. H. Wade of Cleveland, Ohio, left here at 7:25 to-night in his balloon, The Buckeye, in an effort to break the world's distance record. The balloon took a northerly course. Thomas Cook of San Antonio accompanied Wade as aid.

THREAT IN CHINESE LETTER.

Engineer Is Charged with Offending River God of the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

Alfred K. Scanze, an engineer employed on the new McAlpin Hotel Building, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, applied yesterday to Deputy Police Commissioner Dillon for a permit to carry a revolver. Scanze showed the Commissioner a letter which he said had been delivered to him on Saturday last by a laborer on the hotel building, who had received it from a Chinaman with the request that it be handed to Scanze.

The letter, which was in Chinese and which Scanze got his laundryman to translate, read:

"I have been appointed by our Great River God to deliver his message to you. You are responsible for the Yang-Tse-Kiang floods and great was the sacrifice. In robbing the god of the offering you invoked his anger upon our people, who have suffered much since. Prepare for a visit."

The letter was signed "River God's Messenger," and Mr. Scanze when he had thought over the strange missive recalled that as a Midshipman on the gunboat Mindora in 1908 he had obtained shore leave in the harbor of Chee Foo and had rescued a Chinese maiden from the Yang-Tse-Kiang. It was not until he had the girl safe ashore that he learned the Chinese superstition, which was that any one who fell into the river must be left to be drowned as an offering to the river god.

Scanze is afraid that some sort of a Chinese black hand society is on his trail, so Commissioner Dillon told him he could carry a revolver if he wanted to.

OPPOSE MERGING OF LISTS.

Board of Education Adopts Metz Resolution, Dr. Maxwell Dissenting.

A spirited discussion occurred at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education over the question of the merging of eligible lists of teachers. The motion offered on Feb. 13 by Commissioner Herman A. Metz that no eligible lists be merged until further action by the Board of Education was under consideration. Mr. Metz said that he wished the board to "request" City Supt. Maxwell not to do any merging until further notice. He was not certain, he said, whether the board had the right to "direct" Dr. Maxwell.

Commissioner Richard B. Aldrofft, Jr., said he thought the board had the right to "direct" as well as "request." His motion, as finally worded, read "that the City Superintendent be requested."

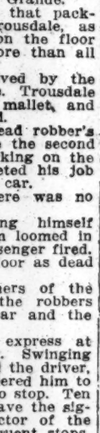
Dr. Maxwell in reply said he would call attention to the agreement made by the board last Fall. The board had previously directed (Dr. Maxwell used that word) the City Superintendent not to merge lists, but on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, the board had reconsidered and rescinded its action. He told the members of that committee that he would not merge the License No. 1 list, made in June, 1911, with that made later, but that he would merge other eligible lists. He asked the board whether the present resolution was not a violation of the agreement.

Mr. Metz's resolution was carried by a vote of 25 to 11, President Winthrop being among those who voted against it. There seemed to be some doubt last evening as to whether Dr. Maxwell would fully comply with the "request" or test the right of the board to govern his action in the matter.

A resolution by the Committee on Elementary Schools, relative to devising a method whereby school savings banks may, under proper regulations, be introduced into the public school system, was adopted.

Japanese Inspect Children's Court.

Two prominent Japanese officials who have just arrived in New York City and are inspecting its institutions, spent yesterday morning at the Children's Court as the guests of Justice John B. Mayo. They were Judge Sugenoya of the Court of Administration of Tokio and Z. Sekine of the Bank of Japan at Tokio. As there is a strong movement to establish a Children's Court in Japan they were much interested in the work.



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Edited by Braunach

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ADVERSE REPORT ON THE SUFFRAGE BILL

Assembly Judiciary Committee Votes for Rejection After Hearing Oratory on Both Sides.

"NO PEACE" THREAT MADE

Mrs. Stanton Blatch Tells Legislators There Will Be No Let-Up Until Women Get Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Women speaking both for and against suffrage had their inning to-day before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which ended matters temporarily by voting to report adversely the Murray-Stilwell bill giving women the right to the ballot.

"Temporarily" is the correct word to use, in view of the announcement made in course of debate that legislators need not expect to have any peace until women get the vote. Mrs. Stanton Blatch was the suffragist who made this warlike announcement in the mildest of tones.

Advocates and opponents of the measure were present in full force. Leaders of organizations favoring both sides of the issue journeyed from New York and other cities to add their voices to the debate.

Senator Stilwell, one of the sponsors for the bill, got into the storm centre early in the hearing. He made a speech explaining how he had had a change of views, and had come to believe in votes for women.

Mrs. Robert McVicker, anti-suffragist, was on her feet the moment Senator Stilwell finished speaking.

"It looks as if there was going to be a scrap," said one of the men in the room. Mrs. McVicker began to speak regardless of interruptions.

"You say that you have only made up your mind within a few months," she called to Senator Stilwell, while the anti-suffragists applauded. "You introduced the Suffrage bill in the Senate last year."

"Yes, I did," said the Senator, "because I believed the people of New York had the right to decide whether the woman should vote or not, but I was not personally in favor of it. I will leave it to Miss Mills if I did not tell her that when the question was brought to the people I would vote against the women, but now I believe differently."

"I don't think you have any constitutional right to hold a bill in committee," said Mrs. Blatch, the next speaker. "You say that your province is to consider and report. There is nothing said about holding a bill in committee, and I hope you will no longer be unconstitutional, but will vote our bill out of the committee favorably if you will—unfavorably if you must."

Assemblyman Lewis Patrie of Catskill, who had been weighing her remarks, asked:

"But if we decided to put this question before the people would we have any assurance—" He hesitated for an appropriate word, and Mrs. Blatch completed the sentence.

"Assurance of peace?" she asked.

"Yes, Ma'am," said the Assemblyman with an air of relief. Every one in the room broke into peals of laughter, which was mingled with applause. When the room had grown quiet Mrs. Blatch answered with slow distinctness:

"I have no authority to speak for any one but myself, but, gentlemen, you will never get peace."

As Mrs. Blatch sat down Miss Harriet May Mills took up the word:

"We never expect to stop as long as we live, and when we are dead there are others to come after."

"It looks as if we were in a bad way," commented Assemblyman Charles J. Vert of Plattsburg in an aside.

Suffragists and anti-suffragists kept carefully to their own sides of the Assembly parlor and pretended that they neither of them knew that the other was there. There was one exception. Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones of New York and Long Island, and her daughter, Miss Louisa Jones, are ardent anti-suffragists and sat with the others of that camp while another daughter, Miss Rosalie Jones, an ardent suffragist, sat with her followers.

The first speakers for the afternoon were the anti-suffragists. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden conducted for them, and the speakers were: Mrs. Robert McVicker of Mount Vernon, representing the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Miss Toma Lewis, the sculptor; Miss Margaret Doane Gardiner, granddaughter of Bishop Doane, and Miss Minnie Bronson, who has been special investigator for the Labor Bureau in Washington.

Among the Albany anti-suffragists attending the hearing were Miss Mary Fenimore Cooper, Mrs. James Hamilton, Miss Evelyn Newman, Mrs. W. B. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. William Gorham Rice.

From New York were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Rossiter Johnston, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff, Mrs. James T. Robb, Mrs. Frank Hazard, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. S. H. Hanford, Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Mrs. Otto KilIiane, Mrs. Clarence H. Wilde, Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Miss Stevenson, and Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell.

The suffragists had the only men at the hearing in their delegation, Joseph Gavit, whose wife was one of the speakers, and Rabbi S. H. Goldenson of Temple Beth Emeth, who is one of the season's speakers of the Equal Suffrage Club of Albany. Miss Elizabeth Smith, President of the Equal Suffrage Club, was one of the Albany women present, and others were Miss Frances Burlingame, Miss Hun, Mrs. W. H. Stott, and Miss Esther Taylor.

WOMEN INVADE CONGRESS.

Plead for Suffrage by Constitutional Amendment Before Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Suffragists invaded the Capitol in force to-day and presented their arguments to legislators for an amendment to the Constitution to enfranchise women. Hearings were given by a joint committee of the Woman's Suffrage and Judiciary Committees in the Senate and by the Judiciary Committee of the House. The committee rooms were crowded by women from various cities.

Dr. Anna Shaw marshaled the suffragist forces at the Senate hearing. Mrs. Laidlaw assured the seven Senators that the women present were not militant, but only "insistent and persistent."

Probably the most determined speaker was Miss Leonora O'Reilly of New York, representing the wage earners.

Before the House Judiciary Committee Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, argued that a million women would vote for President in the coming election; that a half million more have votes in municipal elections, and that woman should have a voice in the Government. She said that the care of the child and its protection was rapidly becoming more a matter of Government control, and that woman, the mother, should have a part in it.

There are half a dozen resolutions before the House granting suffrage to women.

ROOSEVELT INTENDS TO MAKE THINGS HUM

Colonel Will Begin Whirlwind Tour with a Speech Wednesday Night in Carnegie Hall.

HAT IN THE RING FOR DOLLARS

Roosevelt Committee Calls for Public Subscriptions in Small Sums to Finance His Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 13.—Col. Roosevelt will begin a whirlwind stumping tour in his own behalf with a speech in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday night. His subject will be "The Right of the People to Rule," and he will discuss it in characteristic fashion under the auspices of the Civic Forum. He began work upon this speech to-day, and it is intimated that it will be the most aggressive utterance he has yet made. Controller William A. Prendergast will preside at this meeting, admission to which will be by card.

The Colonel has decided that it is about time to get out and fight in earnest, and the address at Carnegie Hall will be the first of a series of speeches in New York County. He has been warned by his lieutenants that the Republican county machine is endeavoring to prevent an "expression of the will of the people," and they have advised him that his presence is needed to get the campaign in full swing before primary time.

Just what States he expects to visit on his stumping tour Col. Roosevelt would not say to-night, but he did make it known that he is not going to North Dakota to answer any of the charges that have been made against him in Senator La Follette's open letter to the Progressives. This decision is in line with the Colonel's policy not to answer attacks upon him, but to devote his time to an aggressive fight in his own behalf.

There were five more mysterious visitors at Sagamore Hill this evening. It turned out that they were from Vermont and came on to warn the Colonel that the machine is waging a hard fight against him there. In commenting on the Vermont situation Col. Roosevelt said:

"The Senators and the machine in Vermont are against us, and if we are going to win out there it will have to be by a campaign from the ground up."

It is probable also that Col. Roosevelt will deliver an address before the Southern Commercial Congress, which meets at Nashville, Tenn., from April 8 to 10. The Colonel had as one of his visitors at Sagamore Hill to-day, C. J. Owens, a representative of the congress, who was armed with a letter from Senator Dixon, in which the Roosevelt campaign manager urged the Colonel to accept the invitation.

Col. Roosevelt indicated to-day that he might not make public any direct reply to the attack made upon his policies by President Taft in his Toledo speech. Some of the subjects upon which Mr. Taft touched probably will be incorporated into the speech the Colonel is to deliver next Wednesday, but he has declared that he will not permit himself to be placed on the defensive.

WARD DISAPPOINTS COLONEL.

He Is Going South to Stay Until After the Primaries.

The jubilation of the Roosevelt Committee over the fact that William L. Ward of Westchester, Republican National Committeeman and a member of the Roosevelt National Committee, had returned to the city ready to take off his coat and hustle for the Colonel's nomination ceased abruptly yesterday when Mr. Ward announced that he intended to take a two weeks' vacation and go South. This will keep Mr. Ward out of the city until after primary day, March 26, a week from next Tuesday.

Mr. Ward did not offer any explanation, but those in charge of the Roosevelt Committee said the Westchester committeeman needed to recuperate from his recent sickness. On his return, they said, he would jump into the work and be at headquarters every day. The news, however, cast a decided gloom over Roosevelt headquarters, for Chairman Duell had expected much from Mr. Ward, and through him hoped to split up the Republican Old Guard.

About the Republican county and State headquarters, on the other hand, there was much quiet chuckling over Mr. Ward's departure, and it was the general opinion that "the Westchester fox," as Mr. Ward is known at both places, had neatly circumvented the Colonel. Secretary Boyle of the County Committee slowly lowered his left eyelid when the news was conveyed to him and gazed thoughtfully out of the window.

"Bill Ward is too clever to be caught napping by that bunch of amateurs in the Metropolitan Tower," said one member of the County Committee. "Chairman Barnes said some time ago that Ward was not going to line up with Roosevelt—at least, not just now—and he was right. Ward is waiting to find out which way to jump. He will stay out of town until after the primaries, and then he will be better able to judge which side to support. If no Roosevelt delegates are elected Mr. Ward won't be found around the Roosevelt headquarters."

Colonel's Subscription List Open.

The Roosevelt Committee has begun advertising for funds. "A Popular One-Dollar Subscription Fund to Defray the Necessary and Legitimate Expense of Securing the Nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President on the Republican Ticket at the Chicago Convention," is the way an advertisement sent out yesterday by Elon Huntington Hooker, Treasurer of the Roosevelt Committee, reads. The appeal says in part: "He is essentially a man of the people and understands their reasonable needs as has no other leader of modern times. It is, therefore, appropriate that the people, as a whole, should be the source of funds to defray the necessary expense of publicity attendant upon a campaign for his nomination."

Chairman Duell returned yesterday to the attack made upon Col. Roosevelt by Chairman Barnes regarding the Colonel's connection with the present primary law.

"The fact that William H. Wadhams, President of the Direct Nominations League of the City of New York, has declared, in spite of the fact that he is a Taft man, that Col. Roosevelt is absolutely right in his denunciation of the present primary law, surely will be accepted as sufficient refutation of the statement of Chairman Barnes to the effect that in 1910 Col. Roosevelt favored a similar law," said Mr. Duell.

Word that the Republican Citizens' League of New Haven had unanimously indorsed the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt was received by the committee. F. W. Fowler, a prominent business man of New Haven and a member of the league, wrote that it was a mistake to suppose that Connecticut was solid for Taft. He admits, however, that the delegates from that State will go to the convention instructed for the President.

LAUDS ROOSEVELT AS MAN.

But Beveridge Carefully Avoids Platform in Indiana Address.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—Speaking here to-night as the champion of Col. Roosevelt's candidacy for a third term, former Senator Albert J. Beveridge indorsed the man but not his platform. He avoided saying anything in favor of or against Col. Roosevelt's declarations for the initiative, the referendum, and the recall of Judges. With all of the force he could command he praised the "Roosevelt that was." The nearest he came to mentioning the Columbus speech was when he said:

"Some unnecessary heat has been worked up because public men have discussed remedies for the admitted evils that have developed in our judicial system. So far from being dangerous, this discussion, like all free discussions, can only result in good; for out of it all in the end will come sound, practical reforms of evil known to exist. These evils as now under examination are State matters; and after the American people have thrashed the subject out they will put an end to what is bad, and thus strengthen what is good."

Not a word was said to indicate where the Roosevelt organizations in Indiana stand regarding the Colonel's declarations for the initiative, referendum, and recall. The speech, however, is said to have had the complete approval of Charles Campbell, Roosevelt manager in this State.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

League Claiming Nonpartisanship Is Formed—Hapgood President.

The Presidential Primary League of New York State, which is described as being non-partisan, has been formed for the purpose of urging a Presidential primary, at which the voters of the State may express theier preference for candidates of all parties. Norman Hapgood is president of the league, and the vice-presidents are: Howard T. Mosher, Monroe; Merwin K. Hart, Oneida; Thomas M. Osborne, Cayuga; Lindon Bates, Jr., New York; Frank H. Mott, Chautauqua; Amos Pinchot, New York; Rev. William S. Chase, Kings; Oscar S. Straus, New York; John K. Saque, Dutchess; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Putnam; Lincoln Steffens, New York.

It is officially announced that the league was organized at the suggestion of many independent leaders in the Republican, Democratic, and other parties in the State. It is the principal object of the league, it is set forth, to unite all independent voters of every party in support of the bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Robinson. If the bill is defeated before the regular primaries, it is the league's intention to introduce special legislation providing for a special Presidential primary and urge its passage up to the last day of the present session of the Legislature.

Copies of a letter urging the voters to support the plan will be sent broadcast. The letter says in part:

In the Democratic and Republican Parties alike, we find a strong sentiment for insuring harmony and a setting factional contentions by a recourse to a free and fair expression of opinion on the present situation by all voters of the State. As a loyal party man, as well as an opponent of boss and machine rule carried to extremes in vital matters of this sort, we appeal to you to join hands with us in demanding that the whole people be given a voice in the pressing problem of selecting Presidential candidates to represent the Empire State.

Voters are urged by the letter to write or wire their Representatives in the Legislature to support the Robinson measure.

BRYAN TO STUMP OHIO.

Nebraskan Will Make a Number of Speeches Against Gov. Harmon.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—William Jennings Bryan spent an hour in conference to-day at the Union Station with National Committeeman Harvey C. Garber, ex-Congressman John J. Lentz, and other leaders of the anti-Harmon movement. Arrangements were made for a number of anti-Harmon speeches in Ohio by Mr. Bryan immediately after his address at the Jefferson Club banquet April 15.

Harmon managers, when told of the Bryan programme to-night, declared they had no fear whatever that anything Bryan could say in his speeches would injure the Governor in the least.

EASTER HATS IN POLITICS.

Hines Offers Rewards to Women Who Expose Fraudulent Votes.

The women of the Nineteenth Assembly District are expected to take a deep interest on Primary Day in the fight which James J. Hines is making to wrest the Democratic leadership of that district from James Ahearn, owing to the fact that Mr. Hines, who is known as "the honest blacksmith," has offered an Easter bonnet as a reward to any woman resident of the district who shall supply the members of the Monongahela Democratic Club, of which Mr. Hines is the active head, with information that will lead to the detection of fraudulent voting.

In the two previous efforts that Hines has made to become Tammany's representative in the Nineteenth and in which he was defeated each time by less than 100 votes, he attributed his defeats to the fact that the name of many a good Tammanyite who had "passed over the great divide" or had moved to another district, had been voted at the primary election by guerillas who were brought into the district by the opposition.

"My plan," said Mr. Hines last night, "is to offer a good bonnet, and not a hand-me-down affair either, to any woman who has detective ability enough to discover fraud. If one woman reveals two names and wants only one bonnet she can order an ostrich plume to the value of $10. The matter of style will be left to the lucky detective."

FIND HASLETT INCOMPETENT.

Jurors Out Ten Minutes—Trust Co. Will Probably Manage His Estate.

Samuel E. Haslett, the wealthy Brooklyn recluse, was declared incompetent by a commission and a Sheriff's jury sitting yesterday in the office of Under Sheriff Lewis M. Swasey in the annex of the Temple Bar Building. The jury was out ten minutes before it returned its verdict, which was approved and signed by ex-Justice William D. Dickey, Chairman of the commission, and Dr. Thurston D. Dexter, the two members who were present at yesterday's hearing. The third member, Charles J. McDermott, was busy with a case in the Supreme Court at the time.

The findings of the commission will be reported in a few days to Judge Fawcett, who, it is expected, will appoint a committee to take care of Mr. Haslett and his estate. In all probability a trust company in Brooklyn will be named to manage the property of the recluse, and it is said that a friend who has looked after Mr. Haslett's personal welfare for many years will be appointed a committee to care for his person.

BIRDSEYE FILM VIEWS SHOWN

Moving Pictures Taken by Coffyn Clearest at Great Speed.

The moving pictures of New York harbor and the East River, which Frank T. Coffyn has been making in the past ten days, were shown for the first time at the Aero Club of America last night. The result of nine attempts to take photographs along the lower water front resulted in about eight hundred feet of pictures of Ellis, Bedlow's, Governors, and Manhattan Islands and the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges.

All the pictures were made from an altitude of approximately one thousand feet. A remarkable feature of the films is that the pictures taken on Monday, when Mr. Coffyn's machine was making nearly eighty miles an hour in a stiff wind, were the clearest of all. They show every detail of Governor's Island, including Castle Williams, where the prisoners' clothing is shown on a rail around the inside wall. In pictures of the Third and Sixth Avenue elevated roads the trains are shown in motion, while moving trolley cars and trucks are very clearly seen in the pictures of the bridges.

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TAFT MEN NOW SURE OF 127 DELEGATES

Their Count Gives Cummins Two and Col. Roosevelt Only One.

OPEN HEADQUARTERS HERE

Will Carry on a Campaign of Education Against the Colonel's Announced Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Taft got four more delegates to the Republican National Convention to-day, giving him a total, according to his managers, of 127. This total is against 2 for Senator Cummins and 1 conceded to Col. Roosevelt, though the Colonel's managers claim 7 in New Mexico, and the fight in the First Oklahoma District to-day seems likely to be in his favor. The Republican Convention will be made up of 1,076 delegates, so that Mr. Taft already has almost one-eighth of the whole convention instructed or pledged. That means he has already nearly one-fourth of the votes he will need for the nomination.

To-day's additions came from the First South Carolina District and the Fourth Tennessee. Ten were added yesterday, and from now on State or district conventions will be held almost daily. These steady gains have greatly encouraged the Taft managers, and reports to-day lead them to think that the adverse effect of the President's support of reciprocity already has been offset in the rural counties of the Northwest by the fact that Col. Roosevelt has been shown also to have enthusiastically supported the Canadian agreement.

A telegram received to-day from Grand Rapids, Mich., announced the indorsement of the Administration in Montcalm County, a rural community thought to be against Mr. Taft. Two-thirds of the delegates from the county are for the President.

Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, Senator Dixon, to-day makes a great deal of the declaration of a conference of Northern negro Bishops here yesterday against Mr. Taft and for the Colonel. Mr. Dixon points out that the negro vote holds the balance of power in many pivotal States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, and Maryland—and that even in New York and Massachusetts their vote is important and in a close fight might determine the issue.

Roosevelt and the Negro Soldiers.

Naturally Senator Dixon ignores the fact that when President Roosevelt dismissed the negro soldiers after the Brownsville riot he did so over the protest of Secretary of War Taft, who held up the order of dismissal till he could wire the President.

What the negro opposition to Mr. Taft can mean is problematical, in view of the fact that Mr. Taft's Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham, is now threatening to resign from the American Bar Association unless a negro lawyer, William H. Lewis, whom Mr. Taft made Assistant Attorney General, is allowed to retain his membership.

"Any sane man who is informed regarding the feeling of the negro voters against Mr. Taft," said Mr. Dixon, "knows that these voters will not support him in the election if he is the Republican candidate. Heretofore the Republican leaders could with confidence count upon the solid support of the negro voters to the number of 23,000 in Ohio, 15,000 in Indiana, 22,000 in Illinois, 48,000 in Maryland, 13,000 in West Virginia, 19,000 in New Jersey, 28,000 in New York, 34,000 in Missouri, and 6,000 in Delaware."

Senator La Follette's move into North Dakota is taken to mean that Col. Roosevelt will have a hard fight for delegates from that progressive State. La Follette, in his opening pronouncement, the first of any length he has made since his collapse in Philadelphia, makes it plain that he is as bitter against Col. Roosevelt as he is against President Taft, and his return to active campaigning promises to make a three-cornered fight that can hardly fail to benefit Mr. Taft.

La Follette's Fight on Roosevelt.

"When Roosevelt became President," says Senator La Follette in an open letter to the Progressives of North Dakota—he does not term them "Progressive Republicans"—"the total amount of the stock and bond issue of all combinations and trusts, including the railways then in combination, was only $3,784,000,000.

"When he turned the country over to Taft, whom he had selected as his successor, the total capitalization of the trusts and combinations amounted to the enormous sum of $31,672,000,000, more than 70 per cent. of which was water. Prices were put up on transportation and on the products of the mines and factories to pay interest and dividends on this fraudulent capitalization.

"The organization of these combinations in transportation, mining, manufacturing, money, credit, and the control of the markets was a criminal conspiracy. It was in violation of the common law and Federal statute. It was subject to punishment by both fine and imprisonment. Moreover, under the provisions of the statute every such combination could have been enjoined, and a violation of such injunctive Federal statute specifically made it the duty of the Government to execute the laws.

"If, in the earlier stages of trust formation, the executive had used all the power of this great Government to enforce the anti-trust law it would have saved the people the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars wrongfully taken from them in excessive transportation rates and in exorbitant trust prices, which they have had to pay for the necessaries of life."

The Roosevelt managers are making as much as they can of the primary issues. To-day they charge the Taft supporters in the Michigan Senate with preventing the Presidential Primary bill from getting the two-thirds vote necessary to make it immediately effective. The measure has passed the House by a vote of 91 to 7 and the Senate by 19 to 13. According to the Roosevelt managers the ten Republican Senators who oppose the measure are in favor of Mr. Taft. Any three of them, they say, could put the law in operation at once.

TAFT HEADQUARTERS HERE.

It Will Try to Educate the People on Roosevelt Policies.

President Taft will have a political headquarters in New York City to take care of his Presidential boom. They will be opened in the Cambridge Building, 334 Fifth Avenue, either to-day or to-morrow and be in charge of John W. Hutchinson, Jr. Mr. Hutchinson nas been head of the Speakers' Bureau at the Republican State Committee in this city for several years. He is familiar with the political situation in the city and State and is considered by the Taft forces here as being specially well qualified to run a political bureau.

For several days past a force of men have been at work fixing up the headquarters in the Cambridge Building, which is directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. The headquarters will be a branch of the main Taft headquarters in Washington, which is presided over by Congressman McKinley, and it will do the same class of work for New York City and State, as well as for New Jersey and New England, that the Washington Bureau does for the rest of the country.

There will be an advisory committee to assist Mr. Hutchinson, but the members' names will not be made public for several days. According to Mr. Hutchinson, they will be men of prominence in the city and State.

"I do not care to make their names public at this time," said Mr. Hutchinson last night, "but they will be men of affairs and well known. They will be men in whose judgment the people can have entire confidence."

Mr. Hutchinson further explained that the bureau would be conducted independently of the Republican State and County Committees, but that it would work in harmony with both. The campaign, he said, was not to be one of mud-slinging or personalities.

"We will get into no controversies with Col. Roosevelt or any one else," he explained. "Our plan is to conduct a campaign of education. We want to educate th people along the lines of the problems which Col. Roosevelt set forth in his Columbus speech. The initiative, the referendum, the recall, the recall of judicial decisions, and other interesting up-to-date problems will be explained.

"Our main work will be done throughout the State, but of course some attention will be given to the city. We will also pay attention to New Jersey and the New England States. We will have plenty to do, and we expect to be kept busy right up to the time of the convention."

The Taft forces, it was said last night, have been deliberating for some time the plan of establishing a headquarters in this city. The activity of the Roosevelt Committee, which has eleven rooms in the Metropolitan Tower, has alarmed the Taft people here, it was said, and prominent organization men advised the President to let his friends get into the field and do a little campaigning. All the important Presidential candidates have headquarters now in the city. The list includes Judge Harmon, Gov. Wilson, Col. Roosevelt, President Taft, and Oscar W. Underwood.

None Better Made

Smart headwear means satisfaction *in* the head as well as *on* it. You are on good terms with yourself when you have the feeling of being perfectly dressed. Why guess at style? Buy a Young and be certain.

Spring Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 & $4.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Broadway at Houston St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., op. City Hall
Broadway at Dey St.
37 Nassau St.
Broadway at 14th St.
903 Broadway.
Broadway at 26th St.
Fifth Ave. at 42d St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today and tomorrow
the Sale of Men's Lightweight Overcoats

Formerly 15.00 to 17.50.....reduced to 10.00
Formerly 20.00 to 25.00.....reduced to 14.00
Formerly 28.00 to 35.00.....reduced to 19.00

¶ We are not ashamed to tell you that this is a sale of last season's overcoats. We would rather tell you than have you find it out. We never employ the expedient of including in a new season's offerings any productions left from a former season.

¶ This, then, is the story:—A limited number of regulation topcoats in various models, slip-ons and Raglans, at most liberal reductions from their former prices. No blacks and no Oxfords, but a good selection of fabrics at that, and Saks tailoring throughout.

Continuing today and tomorrow
Men's Newest Spring Shirts
values 1.75 and 2.00
at 1.20

¶ Today continues this little drama of big shirt values. The first two days brought out a regular first-night crowd, and the volume of purchases assured beyond doubt the success of this remarkable offering.

¶ No easy matter to find even at 1.75 and 2.00 shirts in smart fabrics and perfect in make and finish, and harder still to find such 1.75 and 2.00 shirts at 1.20. Yet that is the proposition now before you, and within a stone's throw of Spring, when a man needs to renovate his wardrobe with more seasonable linen.

¶ Made of domestic and imported Madras, in light and dark grounds, with smart color stripes and stripes in combinations. Plain and pleated negligees, with cuffs attached. Light in weight, soft, and perfectly made. Sizes 14 to 20 neckbands, and 33 to 38 sleeves, that no man may charge us with discriminating against him.

Clearance sale today and tomorrow
Men's Shoes at 2.85
reduced from 4.00 and 5.00

¶ Earlier in the Fall season, Gentlemen, we wrote of these shoes, something to this effect:

¶ These 4.00 and 5.00 shoes represent the highest development in shoemaking at these prices. Made by a manufacturer who has no superior in producing popular-priced footwear, they are standard values at 4.00 and 5.00. The newest models, in patent calf, wax calf, vici kid, gun metal and tan Russia calf. Lace, button and Blucher models, single or double soles.

¶ Now, all that has happened is, we have marked these shoes at 2.85, because assortments are incomplete and newer lines are coming in.

Steamer Wardrobe Trunks
for Men and Women
value 21.50.....at 13.75

¶ Having the largest and most important Travel Department in the City of New York, we naturally have the first option on any unusual values in travel equipment. In the case of these fine young wardrobe trunks, for instance, we were first on the list for consideration, simply because we are the greatest distributing center for all travel requisites of the higher grade.

¶ Just 100 of these wonderful wardrobe trunks, and they embody the latest ideas in the science of trunk-making. Made of three-ply lumber that is tougher than a hard luck narrative. Covered with sail canvas, black or brown, fibre bound, and protected at all points with brassed trimmings. Spring lock, new patent bolts. A plain lightweight trunk with heavyweight capabilities. A clean-cut, clever wardrobe trunk, aching for a running fight with freight-hands. Ingenious, compact, convenient. Room for hats, gowns, suits of clothes, and all the other phenomena of apparel. Adjustable partitions so you can arrange your own sartorial layout.

Beautiful Hair
The Crowning Glory of Woman Can Be Attained by Using
CRUDOL

CRUDOL is pure and effective. CRUDOL is inexpensive and easy to use. CRUDOL contains no alcohol or poisons. All who use it praise it.

Sold in drug and department stores in collapsible tin tubes, 25c. and 50c., or direct from THE CRUDOL COMPANY, 1777 Broadway, New York. A liberal trial tube for 10c. in stamps.

Watch the Woolworth Building Grow
with the speed and economy of Atlantic Terra Cotta Construction.
The outside, visible facade, from 3rd story to roof—52 stories—700 feet in height, is of light cream Atlantic Architectural Terra Cotta.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 1170 B'way
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Furnished Room advertisers in The New York Times know that The Times is read by the most desirable tenants in New York.—Adv.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ITALIANS KILL 1,000 ARABS IN A BATTLE

Storm and Occupy Two Oases in Tripoli—Their Own Loss Reported to be Small.

DEMANDS EXTENSION OF WAR

Italian Press Wants Every Means to Conquer Turkey Used, Even if Powers Object.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14.—While there is nothing to hand to confirm reports that were current yesterday of an Italian naval attack on Salonika, little surprise would be created were news of the opening of hostilities in Turkish waters to come at any moment.

A Rome dispatch says there now seems no hope that the powers will be able to influence Turkey to accept terms of peace such as Italy would consider favorably. The tone of the Italian press is becoming very embittered. The demands of the Nationalist papers for immediate decisive naval action irrespective of any consideration of possible European complications are becoming urgent, and even the semi-official and usually pacific Tribuna prints a leading article over the signature of its editor sneering at the futile efforts of the powers toward mediation, and hinting that the time has come for Italy to use all the means at her disposal to finish the war at once.

It is an open secret that there is urgent need of action, firstly on account of the drain of money the official reports of the expense of the war having grossly understated its real cost, and, secondly, owing to the fact that the approaching hot season in Tripoli will greatly exhaust the Italian troops, who are not acclimated.

BENGAZI, Tripoli, March 13.—More than 1,000 Arabs were killed and 1,000 others were wounded, according to Italian advices, in the course of one of the stiffest encounters of the war yesterday, when the Italians stormed and occupied two oases to the northeast of Fojat which were strongly entrenched and held by a large force of Arabs.

The Arabs defended their positions with the utmost bravery, but were finally routed by the Italian troops at the point of the bayonet.

Over 400 Arab corpses were left on the battlefield and the Italian officers report that an enormous number were carried off by the retreating enemy.

The loss of the Italian troops is given as three officers and twenty-five soldiers killed and seven officers and fifty-five men wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander of the District of Bengazi, reports to the War Ministry an important Turkish-Arab success at Tobruk. He says that the Italians were driven out of their positions and retreated to their ships after a battle which lasted eleven hours.

Edhem Pasha estimated the Italian casualties at 2,000 killed and wounded. The Turkish losses were also very heavy, including many Arab women who were carrying supplies of ammunition to the Turkish troops on the fighting line.

Government tugs have been stationed at each end of the Dardanelles to act as escorts for vessels passing through the lines of contact mines with which the entrance to the Straits have now been thickly dotted.

Edhem Pasha's report probably refers to the battle on March 11, when the Turks and Arabs attacked the Italian works outside Tobruk, and, according to the Italian report, were repulsed after five hours' fighting. The Italian loss was given as thirteen killed and seventy-three wounded.

The battle, yesterday reported by the Italians was evidently another fight in the neighborhood of Bengazi, which is 236 miles from Tobruk.

DON'T FEAR CANAL ERUPTION.

Isthmus Officials Hear Nothing of Reported Volcanic Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There have been no reports to the Secretary of War of the apparently volcanic phenomena at Culebra on the Panama Canal. Capt. Boggs, Chief of the Canal Commission's offices here, states that no dispatches in regard to the matter have been received, and in his judgment, if the occurrence were serious reports would have been made very promptly. There has been no such disturbance heretofore anywhere along the line of the canal. Col. Goethals, when in Washington a fortnight ago, had no knowledge of the possibility of such a mishap, and it appears that while the engineers have considered that some volcanic action might occur, they have not felt any apprehensions.

Capt. Boggs said that he would undoubtedly have full reports to-morrow. Attaches of the Commission say the geology of the canal has been studied very carefully, because of the fear years ago that there might be an earthquake in Panama. Borings have been made at close intervals along the entire route of the canal and a corps of geologists have remained there since the work of construction began. It is stated by the canal officials here that in all probability the explanation given by the geologists that the oxidation of pyrites, causing smoke and steam, is a true one, and that there is really no volcanic action in the occurrence.

6 MONTHS FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Long Prison Terms for Women Committed for Trial March 2.

LONDON, March 13.—Ten of the suffragettes who were committed for trial by the Police Magistrate at the Bow Street Court on March 2 on charges of smashing windows in the demonstration on March 1 were sentenced to-day at the London Sessions Court to terms ranging from four to six months in prison.

The women were tried in the Superior Court because the damage caused by each of them exceeded the value of $25.

RADFORD SAFE ON OCT. 1.

Explorer's Letter Acknowledged Receipt of Supplies—Danell Lost.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 13.—H. V. Radford of New York, who is exploring the Hudson Bay country, reached Spurrell Harbor, at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, on Hudson Bay Oct. 1, 1911, according to a letter received to-day by R. P. Bell of this city. The letter was dated Oct. 8.

"With my assistant, T. George Street, I arrived here three days ago by canoe from Port Reservation, Great Slave Lake," the letter said. "I found the relief supplies you were so kind as to send up to Pelinan. These will enable me to continue on my northern exploration for at least a year."

SEATTLE, Wash., March 13.—Mail from Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean and points on the Mackenzie River received at Dawson, Y. T., says Hubert Darrell, the explorer, who went eastward in 1910 from the Mackenzie, has been given up for lost. No word has come from the explorer since his departure.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE. 25c

HAMBURG-AMERICAN REPORT.

A Net Profit of $10,900,000 for the Year Is Shown.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 13.—The report of the Hamburg-American Line for 1911 shows a net profit of 43,799,044 marks, (about $10,900,000.)

Deducting interest on prior loans, there remains 40,520,185 marks. Of this sum 1,348,108 marks has been assigned, in accordance with a statute of the company, to the insurance and reserve funds, and the sum of 27,676,412 marks has been employed in writing down the value of ships, &c., and adding to the renewal fund and other accounts.

The available balance is 11,495,665 marks, which admits of a dividend of 9 per cent., leaving the sum of 245,665 marks over.

Most departments of the company's freight business show highly satisfactory development, but emigration to the United States suffered an appreciable reduction as compared with 1910.

KING HELPS CRIPPLED BOY.

Welsh Lad Gets Royal Gift to Buy Artificial Feet.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—A Welsh lad, Idris Thomas, who recently had both his feet amputated owing to tuberculosis, has received from King George a gift of money to enable him to buy artificial feet.

The boy painfully made his way to Buckingham Palace yesterday for the purpose of personally thanking the King, who, however, at the time was absent. Hearing of the call and the lad's disappointment, King George sent for him and received him to-day, when the King gave him a scarfpin as a memento of the occasion and sent him to the Treloar Crippled Home, where he will be taught a trade.

TO "TALK" TO GERMANY.

Britain to be on "Speaking Terms" by Telephone—Cheaper Rates.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—Postmaster General Samuels, speaking at a dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-night, confirmed the report that he would shortly reduce the telephone rates between England and France by half.

He is looking forward to establishing an Anglo-Dutch telephone service, and through Holland he hopes soon to be able "to be on speaking terms" with Germany.

SALVADOREANS LIKE KNOX.

His Visit a Success—The Secretary Sails for Guatemala.

ACAJUTLA, Salvador, March 13.—The visit to this country of the American Secretary of State ended to-day and the Knox party boarded the cruiser Maryland, which sailed to-night from Acajutla for San José, Guatemala.

President Araujo, in saying farewell at the station, presented to Mr. Knox and the members of his family Panama hats and other gifts.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Taft to-day sent a reply to the message of President Diaz of Nicaragua, in which the latter told of the warm welcome which Secretary of State Knox had received. Mr. Taft wired:

Am greatly gratified at your kind message of the 7th and to learn of the marked courtesy and warm welcome so freely extended to Secretary Knox by your Excellency's Government and the people of Nicaragua. Pray, accept the expression of my appreciation and my good wishes for your personal prosperity and that of the Nicaraguan people.

A message received here to-day from President Cabrera of Guatemala expresses delight at the prospective visit of Mr. Knox.

A COMPLETE SALOON FOUND AT POMPEII

Wine Jars of Bronze and Glass, and Even the Ivory Till with Cash in It Laid Bare.

BODIES OF WEALTHY FAMILY

Obellius Firmus, Wife, and Children Discovered at Gate of Palace—Children in Each Other's Arms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 13.—In a shop excavated in the "Street of Abundance" leading to the Amphitheatre at Pompeii has been found a row of wine jars so placed that it would seem that the vintner was in the act of pouring wine from one into the other when he was overtaken by the wave of lava in A. D. 79.

According to a writer in the Temps, the shop may be regarded as nothing more or less than an early Roman saloon. The jars, made of bronze and glass, are in perfect preservation. They contained various liquids, while a covered cauldron is still filled with water, which was probably boiling at the time of the destruction of the city.

The cash till of the saloon, made of ivory, was found just as it was left by the panic-stricken owner. It contains a quantity of silver coins.

The Temps quotes Cavaliere Boni, the celebrated Roman archaeologist and director of the Forum excavations, who has been investigating the latest finds at Pompeii, as saying that the only thing wanting in this bar of the ancients is a barmaid.

A terrible souvenir of the eruption was discovered in a superb palace, the owner of which has been identified as one Obellius Firmus, a wealthy citizen of Pompeii. Before one of the gates were lying six bodies—those of Obellius Firmus himself, his wife, two little children, and two other persons, probably slaves. The children were lying in one another's arms, as if embracing, while the parents had also crept together and clasped each other's hands.

The authorities have decided not to remove these bodies to the museum, but to leave them where they were found as evidence of the catastrophe.

On walls bordering the road are many political notices relating to elections.

The excavations are being continued and more interesting discoveries are expected. The public are not yet admitted to the newly excavated portion of the city.

AGREE ON SUGAR EXPORT.

Russia and Germany Reach Settlement Through France's Efforts.

BRUSSELS, March 13.—A dispatch from Berlin announces that Germany and Russia have reached an agreement on the question of the apportionment of the increased export of sugar conceded to Russia, and that the International Sugar Conference has been summoned for a final meeting on Friday.

It is understood that the Russo-German agreement is the result of the good offices of the French Government.

The International Sugar Conference at Brussels reached a decision on Feb. 13 on the question of the Russian export of sugar with the exception of one point. The powers agreed to renew the convention for five years on the same conditions that governed the previous convention, and to authorize Russia to export an additional 150,000 tons during the current year and 100,000 tons additional in subsequent years.

The settlement of the question of the apportionment of the second 100,000 tons was left to Russia and Germany, the powers directly interested.

GERMANY IN AVIATION.

Plan Afoot to Equip the Army and Navy with a Big Aerial Fleet.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 13.—An association which has taken the name of the German Adler was organized at Wiesbaden yesterday for the purpose of promoting national enthusiasm for military aviation on the lines of the great campaign recently inaugurated in France.

The association will issue a fervid appeal to the nation to subscribe funds for furnishing the army and navy with a fleet of aeroplanes and airships capable of resisting France's efforts to secure and maintain the mastery of the air.

The German Eagle Organizers believe that the record established by the Fatherland in 1908, when $1,500,000 was raised by popular subscription on behalf of Count Zeppelin within a month, will be equaled by the new movement, if not outstripped.

The German colors at the Gordon-Bennett aviation week in Chicago the coming Summer will be flown by the clever Dutch aviator Wynmalen, now chief pilot of the German Oertez Monoplane Company. The Oertez machine is one of the most speedy machines as yet built. Wynmalen recently flew an hour and a half in one at the rate of over ninety miles an hour.

Aviation instruction in the German Army and Navy, thanks to the support of the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia, is making rapid progress. It is stated that the Fatherland will possess no less than 400 qualified pilots by the end of 1912.

Meantime substantial progress is also being made in the domain of airships. In point of speed, mobility, carrying capacity, both for oil fuel and explosive-run vessels, the Zeppelin, Parseval, and the Siemens-Shuckert type are said to have undergone remarkable improvements in the last six months.

SUES FRENCH RAILWAY.

Mrs. Perkins Wants $5,000 for Hurts Received in Train Collision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—Mrs. Perkins, a wealthy American living in Paris brought an action to-day for $5,000 compensation for injuries received on July 7 last, while traveling on the State railway in the Havre express.

When a mile from Mantese, the express collided with a freight train, and left the rails. Mrs. Perkins complained of being badly injured. The railway company had to convey her home.

Counsel for the railway suggested that she never travelled by the express and asked her to furnish evidence thereof.

The court appointed a doctor to examine her and estimate the damage.

AIDED BY AMERICAN WOMAN.

Marseilles Policeman Thus Arrests Fishwoman Who Attacked Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—A telegram from Marseilles says that an American woman, passing through that town to-day, aided the police in an unexpected manner.

A policeman who intervened in a fishwoman's quarrel was set upon by them and roughly handled. His principal assailant fled, whereupon a well-dressed American woman among the crowd of onlookers gave chase, seized her, and held on until the policeman came up and arrested her captive.

The American woman refused to give her name.

PARIS POLICE TRAP TWO MOTOR BANDITS

Watch at Cloakrooms Successful—Robbers Take Package to Gare du Nord.

$10,000 SECURITIES IN IT

Stolen from Bank Messenger Whom Gang Wounded—Men Followed and Later Arrested.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 13.—Two arrests have been effected in connection with the series of crimes committed by a gang of motor bandits.

The police have recovered $10,000 worth of securities stolen by the gang from the bank messenger Gaby, whom they dangerously wounded and robbed in the Rue Ordener in this city, afterward making off in a motor car.

The detectives believed that the securities would be placed for safe keeping in a cloakroom at one of the Paris stations, and ever since March 2 had watched the great terminals. Last Sunday morning their efforts were rewarded. Two men appeared at the Gare du Nord and handed in at the cloakroom a large package which, the detectives ascertained, contained the stolen securities.

All day Sunday detectives followed the two men, who call themselves Breuil and Lecoq.

On Monday Breuil walked into a trap. He returned to the cloakroom at the Gare du Nord, where an Inspector and several detectives disguised as porters were waiting. A cloakroom official pretended that he could not find the package, and requested Breuil to pick it out himself. The instant he went behind the barrier a detective-porter flew at him and pinioned his hands behind his back, while another clapped handcuffs on his wrists.

Breuil's companion, who left Paris yesterday, was shadowed as far as Lille, where he was arrested.

Breuil's name figures in the records of the Paris and Brussels police. He had attempted to disguise himself by dyeing his hair.

ROTHSCHILD AIDED PRISONER

Financier So Testifies in the Case of Boy Who Tried to Shoot Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13. — Leopold de Rothschild appeared at the Mansion House to-day to give evidence in the case of William Tebbett, charged with attempting to shoot him.

The financier said that he first knew Tebbett at the Great Central Synagogue. He was a well-disposed boy and well brought up. On several occasions, Mr. Rothschild said, he had sent small presents to the prisoner.

No reference was made to current reports as to the grounds upon which Tebbett might consider that he had a claim upon Mr. Rothschild.

French Army Airman Killed.

PAU, March 13.—Lieut. Henri Paul Tibulle Sevelle, an army aviator belonging to the Sixth Regiment of African Mounted Rifles, was killed here to-day while making a flight.

FIFTY WORDS A MINUTE.

Sir John Barrow Tells of Machine Increasing Cable Efficiency.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—The desirability of an "all-British" transatlantic cable was urged at to-day's conference in London of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Sir Albert Spicer said it was not dignified to be dependent on foreigners for cable communication. Sir John Barron, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Postmaster General, said that the Post Office had already obtained considerable reductions in rates from the cable companies, and although Great Britain did not own the cables, they all began and ended on British territory, and therefore England virtually had control of them. Many cables, he added, were run at a loss, and the loss had to be made up by the Governments concerned.

If the British Government laid one, he continued, it could only be maintained at a continuous loss. Moreover, great developments were now taking place in telegraphy, and very shortly there would be introduced a machine which would tick off telegrams between England and other parts of the British Empire at a rate of fifty words per minute.

LORD PIRRIE TO RETIRE.

His Harland & Wolff Interests Sold to Brown & Co., Report Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 13.—It is reported from Belfast on good authority that Lord Pirrie has intimated his intention not only of retiring from the Chairmanship of Harland & Wolff, but of severing his connection with the company.

In connection with this report, The Review of Reviews announces that some time ago Lord Pirrie sold his major interests in the company to John Brown & Co., who own the celebrated Clydebank Shipbuilding Works, and who will enter into full control of the famous Irish shipyard when Lord Pirrie retires from the Chairmanship.

The London Times says it is well known that John Brown & Co. have been interested in Harland & Wolff for years.

"A working agreement existed between the two companies," it says, "but our Belfast correspondent, who made inquiries among some of the leading members of the great shipbuilding firms in Belfast, was unable to get any confirmation of the statement that John Brown & Co. would ultimately enter into complete control."

ECONOMY QUALITY SPEED
"Two Straight Lines Cannot Enclose a Space"
Our supremacy in the building industry is due not to a combination of circumstances, but to a combination of conditions — economy, quality and speed inseparably allied.
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DESKS CHAIRS TABLES
PROMPT SERVICE HONEST PRICES
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SECTIONAL BOOKCASES
STEEL CABINET SAFES
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
380-382 Broadway, Cor. White, N. Y.

Look Carefully
When buying SILVER POLISH to see that the full name
ELECTRO-SILICON
is on the box and also the Figure of a Woman Cleaning Silver, printed in Red. It's a mark of the genuine and a guarantee of the
Best Silver Polish Known
Beware of worthless imitations and the "same" or "just as good" kind offered by some dealers.
Send address for FREE SAMPLE
The Electro-Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., N. Y.
Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

There are opportunities for the small investor to own a business if he reads the Business Opportunity columns of The New York Times.

"The Big Store"
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS
GREENHUT-SIEGEL-COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per Cent.
By Collecting S. H. Green Trading Stamps Which Are Given Free With Purchases Made Here
We also make it easy for you to open a charge account, and Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Bankers, offer excellent banking facilities and allow 4 per cent. per annum on money deposited.

New Spring Goods
Are Simply Pouring In!
In all departments of our two big buildings, Spring Goods have complete sway, in both staple and fancy articles. Particularly notable in our MAIN Building are the exhibits of finest SPRING MILLINERY and of CLOAKS, SUITS AND GOWNS. To see them is to become educated in EVERYTHING THAT IS FASHIONABLE for the Spring season of 1912.
MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.
Today's Biggest Sales

Our Women's Store Is at Its Best—NOW!
The entire collection of garments is as interesting as an exhibit of original oil paintings. Every style shown is different—every style has an individuality of its own.
Suits—Prices Range from $12.75 to $43.50
Dresses—Prices Range from $5 to $25
Gowns—Prices Range from $25 to $135

Special Features Today
WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES, AT $15.
WOMEN'S "COATEE" BLOUSES, AT $1.25.
MOST EXQUISITE ROBES, TUNICS AND BLOUSES, $6.50 TO $75 VALUES, AT $3.50 TO $25.
MILLINERY, AT $25 TO $5. ALSO INNUMERABLE SPECIALS IN UNTRIMMED HATS AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.
AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS.
WOMEN'S $3 TO $4 PUMPS AND OXFORDS AT $1.85. CHOICE OF 30 BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"
SPRING NEWNESS EVERYWHERE IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING, devoted exclusively to "Everything for the Home."
EXTRA SPECIAL SALES, TODAY, OF:—
SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS. WILTON VELVET RUGS.
SMALL AXMINSTER RUGS. WOOL ART RUGS.
CREX MATTING RUGS. JAPANESE MATTING RUGS.
REFRIGERATORS AND OTHER KITCHEN SUPPLIES.
CANDLESTICKS AND SHADES FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
$30,000 to Charity — WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies, and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.
Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

At the Famous
CHURCHILL'S
Broadway & 49th
First Time To-night
Something New
Wonderful
CABARET
Every Night From Now "Remarkable Table d'Hote on the Balcony, One Dollar."
A la Carte on the Beautiful Main Floor.

Don't Look Like Marceline
If you have a Dress Suit, or if you intend to have one, have one that is correct, have one which will be right—don't look like Marceline looks in the suit he wears in his uproariously laughable act at the Hippodrome.
Be funny if you wish, or if you can, but above all don't look funny—you do not wish to nor need you.
Step into one of our five stores and see our splendid display of Evening Clothes. Smart, unusually graceful, indescribably symmetrical and absolutely correct in every line, as distinctive from the ordinary swallow-tail as wine is from vinegar.
Dress Coats, $19.00 and more. Dinner Coats, $17.00 and more
See our new Opera Overcoats for Dress Wear
Call for our Booklet "Authentic Dress Hints"
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY, at 49th ST. 279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH ST., at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845
An Opportunity's End
Within a matter of hours, this splendid offering of nearly six thousand medium weight year 'round suits, at savings without precedent, will have passed into history.
The styles are advanced styles, not only correct for Spring and early Summer wear, but good style all next Fall and Winter.
22.50 to 35.00
Suits, 14.00
27.50 to 40.00
Suits, 18.00
40.00, 45.00 & 50.00
Suits, 23.00
A purchase now compliments at once your good taste, judgment, foresight, and prudence.
DO IT TODAY
Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs
Your Charge Account Is Solicited.
Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across From City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

FEAR COAL STRIKE IS BLOW TO ENGLAND

Observers Think Its Effects Will Be More Disastrous Than Public Imagines.

WILL INCITE OTHER TROUBLE

Money Loss Is Already Enormous, and Much of the Coal Trade May Come to Us Permanently.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14.—While the opinion in the best-informed quarters is that England has been saved from a prolonged national coal strike, it is feared that the effects which have already resulted are much more serious than the public generally has any idea of.

To begin with, it will take at least a fortnight, according to good judges, to effect a settlement along the present projected lines, and in the meanwhile the slow paralysis of the industries of the country will be eating its way to the heart of general prosperity like a canker.

Again, the settlement of the present labor trouble will be not a palliative, but an incitement to further industrial unrest, and, though another great strike may not come immediately, the example set by the miners is bound to be followed by other labor federations.

The most serious disturbance that has yet occurred in England in connection with the strike is reported from Haydock, Lancashire. A large crowd of strikers from the Earlstown district first went to the Wood Pit with the object of preventing firemen from filling the tubs with coal. Driven away by the police, the strikers then went to the Prince's Pit. After committing some damage they returned to the Wood Pit. The crowd now numbered 1,000, and occupied the pithead.

Forty Policemen who were sent to dislodge the rioters were met with a fusilade of stones. Three policemen were injured and taken to a hospital. The police were finally able to outflank the crowd, but were unable to arrest any one.

A large number of additional police have been sent to Haydock.

The Times to-day publishes a special article showing the severe financial loss inflicted on practically all the railways in the United Kingdom by the strike.

The receipts, compiled from returns issued yesterday, of twenty-four companies, show a decrease of about $2,500,000. About 85 per cent. of the decrease is due to freight traffic. Some railways in colliery districts suffered decreases of more than 70 per cent.

It is estimated that since the coal strike began Great Britain has lost the sale of 190,000 tons of bunker coal to the world's coaling stations. A member of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange says:

"Orders for this vast quantity of coal have gone to the United States, and by the end of the month ships chartered specially for the purpose will have delivered that quantity of American coal to coaling stations abroad.

"Even more serious than the loss of that amount of trade is the fact that it is very probable, when the strike is over, that people abroad will go on buying American coal, so that our own collieries will suffer a permanent loss."

The following particulars of the amounts of coal going from America to these coaling stations are given: Gibraltar, 17,000 tons; Buenos Aires, 32,800; Naples, 10,500; La Plata, 24,000; Genoa, 11,000; Las Palmas, 37,000; Marseilles, 14,900; Rio Janeiro, 22,950; Port Said, 12,300; Algiers, 6,000, and St. Vincent, 5,200.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14.—Yesterday, the thirteenth day of the coal strike, ended without a settlement having ben reached. The joint conference of the representatives of the miners and the mine owners and members of the Cabinet adjourned last evening until this afternoon "in order to consider certain proposals made by the Prime Minister," as the official announcement puts it.

Concerning the nature of the proposals and the results achieved at the conference, which lasted five and a half hours, the Government is persisting in its policy of rigid secrecy, and divulges nothing; but there are indications that some progress in the direction of peace has been made, and that the miners have receded from the position that they have heretofore maintained that the only basis of a settlement would be the owners' acceptance of the federation's schedule of minimum wages.

Prior to the opening of the conference the National Miners' Federation held a meeting and adopted a resolution which gives to the various districts authority to renew negotiations with the owners on the question of rates, varying them as they may deem proper, but stipulating that all amended schedules must be indorsed by the National conference and that the settlement of the strike must be National in its scope.

It is stated that the Federation may even give way on the latter point, as a proposal which was considered yesterday may yet be adopted. It is, in effect, that the miners of the English federation who can make favorable terms with the employers shall be authorized to return to work, while the Welsh and Scotch miners can continue to fight the owners to a finish on the question of a minimum wage, the English miners who resume operations meanwhile agreeing to submit to a special levy to help their brethren on strike.

The distress which has been caused throughout England, Scotland, and Wales as a result of the strike, which affects 1,000,000 miners and over 1,000,000 men employed in other trades, is becoming very acute, more particularly in Wales. In that principality practically the whole life of the people depends upon the output of the coal mines. In Cardiff alone, the chief constable reports, 700 families are in immediate need of relief, and in all the mining towns, now that the strike pay of the miners has been cut down by the miners' union, there will be need for assistance unless a settlement of the dispute is quickly reached.

Men on the railroads and those connected with other industries are now being discharged daily by hundreds, the notices to quit which were given to them when the coal strike began now expiring. The notices generally ran for a fortnight.

MUCH RIOTING IN GERMANY.

Another Fatal Clash—Strike Beginning to Affect Big Industries.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 13.—Fresh and more violent excesses have occurred in the Westphalian strike district, where 210,000 miners, or three-fifths of the total number, are now idle.

A battle with fusillades of revolver shots on both sides was fought last night near Bochum. Some striking miners, who were being escorted to their homes by a detachment of police, were attacked with stones and simultaneously volleys of shots rang out from the windows of houses along the roadway, which were thronged with angry strikers. The police drew their sabres and charged the mob, sending the rioters rushing in all directions, many of them with bleeding heads.

While the riot was at its height the strikers knocked down street lamps and ignited the escaping gas. The shopkeepers barricaded their premises. After several conflicts with the strikers the police contrived to restore order. A number of policemen, including two officers, were hit on their heads with stones, suffering severe injuries.

There were similar disorders early today at Herne, where a squad of police was attacked by a gang of young miners with revolvers. The Captain of the police ordered his men to return the fire. One of the assailants, a lad of 17, fell dead, being shot in the head, and others were seriously wounded.

Minor riots occurred throughout the district despite the appeals of the strike leaders to the men to "keep your hands in your pockets and your mouths shut."

The strike is beginning to make itself felt among the large consumers. Several cities announce that they are compelled to curtail the gas supply. A number of factories in the Rhine region have notified the workmen that it may be necessary within a few days to shut down the works.

It is announced on behalf of the Admiralty that although the German warships are dependent on Westphalian coal the navy is well supplied.

A Government communiqué issued tonight says that if the local authorities find it impossible to safeguard the public peace with the police they are to "make timely requisition for military assistance."

STRASBURG, March 13.—Twenty-three hundred miners employed in the Prussian State miners have struck, the Christian trade unionists and unorganized workers joining with the Socialists.

Twenty-eight hundred other miners have made demands which, it is very likely, will be refused.

MEET ENGINEERS TO-DAY.

Executives of Eastern Railroads Arranged Conference with the Men.

The committees of the twelve executive officers of Eastern railroads appointed to confer with the locomotive engineers met yesterday at 50 Church Street to prepare for the conferences which begin to-day. The Chairman of the committee of railroad officials is J. C. Stuart, Vice President and General Manager of the Erie.

The members of the conrerence committee of the engineers arrived here yesterday and held a meeting at the Broadway Central Hotel. This committee consists of the general Chairman of the Adjustment Committees of the engineers on fifty railroads east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk & Western. The Chairman of the Conference Committee of Fifty is J. W. Watson, representing the New York Central engineers, and the Secretary of the committee is E. Kelly of the Erie engineers. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, attended the meeting.

Mr. Stone said after the meeting that he expected the conferences would last several days. He hoped that an amicable settlement would be reached. He arranged with the railroads' committee that the conferences would begin at 11 A. M. to-day. The demands are given by the engineers representing the different divisions.

DOWN TO $6, ENDS LIFE.

"N. Bowman," Who Lost $13,000, a Suicide in the Park Avenue Hotel.

A well-dressed man about 35 years old, who registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, as N. Bowman, was found dead in his room at the hotel yesterday. He had committed suicide by drinking poison.

Coroner Feinberg found two letters addressed to the Coroner. One inclosed $6 and told the Coroner of the other letter, which read:

My name is N. Bowman. I am 38 years old, and will tell you my troubles. Not finding success in this habitual earth, and a man without success is very difficult to pull through human life. My troubles were so much that I could not stand it any more, and I was compelled to take my life.

I lost my money in speculation in real estate, and this I have is left from $13,000, what I had two years ago. Kindly take charge of my body, and bring it to a grave. I also beg the officers to handle my body in care, and if any one should claim my body it should not be given out. I wish to be buried in the city cemetery. I leave $6, $4 for a coffin and $2, which should be paid to the grave diggers. I wish all of you success.

Both of the letters were signed with the initials "N. B." Nothing else was found to lead to an identification.

TROOPS JOIN ROYALISTS.

A Large Part of Portuguese Regiment Desert Republic.

LISBON, March 13.—A sensation was caused to-day by the announcement that a large part of the Tenth Regiment of infantry, stationed at Braganza, on the northeastern frontier, had crossed the border with their arms and joined the royalists.

Other regiments stationed in the north have been removed, the Government fearing that the royalist propaganda had weakened the troops' loyalty.

Sings as the Surgeon Sews.

Mrs. Amelia C. Hanson, 50 years old, of 641 East 136th Street, was struck by a northbound Eighth Avenue car as she was crossing Eighth Avenue at 126th Street yesterday afternoon. She was knocked down and carried for a few feet by the car before it was finally stopped. She was pulled from beneath the car by the motorman and taken to a near-by store, where Dr. Hobbs of Harlem Hospital took five stitches in her head. To show that she didn't care she sang as the surgeon worked.

New Ship for West Indian Trade.

The Hamburg-American Line announced yesterday that the Westerwald, a new 4,000-ton steamship, will be placed on the regular West India service of the company to take the place of the steamship Alleghany between this port and Haiti and Jamaica. The Westerwald was especially constructed for the tropical trade, and has all her passenger accommodations amidships on the promenade and saloon decks. She carries only first-class passengers.

Everything for wardrobe or home dyed or cleaned.

Dry Cleaning

saves thousands of dollars annually to the families of Greater New York. Let us send for last season's gown.

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Established Nearly a Century

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COLUMBUS AVENUE OFFICES:

No. 338—cor. 76th St. No. 556—cor. 87th St.

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32 Stores in New York.

Draperies dyed to match wall paper or trim.

COAL MEN HERE REJECT DEMANDS

Operators Suggest That Present Agreement Be Renewed for Three Years Without Change.

CALL IT AN ULTIMATUM

But No Strike Is Expected, and Concessions in Larger Pay, It Is Believed, Will Bring Settlement.

All the demands of the anthracite mine workers of the country, for higher pay, recognition of the union, and minor concessions, were met with emphatic refusal yesterday afternoon at the joint conference of the committees of anthracite mine workers and anthracite mine operators in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street.

The mine operators, moreover, offered a counter proposition—an unexpected move on their part—that the present agreement, which expires on March 31, be continued without a single modification for a further term of three years. The committees will meet again to-morrow noon, and until the present conferences are ended a strike of the 170,000 anthracite mine workers of the country does not seem likely.

John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, representing the anthracite workers, acted as spokesman for the seven committeemen of the anthracite workers. George F. Baer, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, representing forty-two prominent anthracite operators, was spokesman for the committee of ten operators. Five additional operators were present at the conference.

The meeting was merely perfunctory, lasting only several minutes, and there was no argument whatever. There was a little parliamentary procedure, however, and in this, it seems, the broad-shouldered Mr. White had his own way.

The operators, it seems, handed out their reply to the miners in printed form, each committeeman having a copy for perusal. Mr. White took his copy, glanced through the voluminous report, but could find no mention as to whether this reply of the operators was an ultimatum.

"Do we understand," he said, addressing Mr. Baer, "that this answer is final; that it answers each and every one of our nine demands in the negative, and that our demands are closed as far as your committee is concerned?"

Mr. Baer, according to Mr. White, looked about for a few seconds and then said that it was final. Then the meeting adjourned until to-morrow noon.

"That is what I wanted to know," explained Mr. White on coming out of the committee room with his printed pamphlet in his hand. "Their saying it was final eliminated about ten days of negotiation, for now we've got something definite to talk about. Now we will get together, and by Friday noon we will give reasons, taking up each article of the old agreement, why the old agreement should not be continued."

Mr. White was clearly surprised to receive acknowledgment from Mr. Baer, acting for the operators, that their statement was an ultimatum, and he seemed elated. It was very significant, he said, because it now put the operators on the defensive in replying, not to the demands of the miners, but to the terms of the old agreement. Mr. White said that he would have his report ready, and he intimated that it also would be voluminous.

"Will you change or modify your demands?" he was asked.

"Not a bit," he replied. "We stand pat."

The Operators' Ultimatum.

The operators' ultimatum is largely a defense of the existing agreement and of the work of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902. A granting of the demands, the ultimatum states, would be a casting aside, in large part, of the work of that commission which, the operators say, stands "as the most just and sound solution of labor difficulties ever secured in this country." The statement says further about this commission's work:

It has stood the test of time, has been twice renewed by mutual agreement, has preserved peace in an industry long subject to contentions and interruptions; has brought good wages to the employes, stability of employment to the many industries depending upon mining, and general prosperity to the anthracite region. It should be conclusive as to all facts and issues which it covered, and these have not since changed.

The operators' counter proposition urges the miners carefully to consider the adoption of another three-year agreement on the old basis. Not to accept the proposition, the statement says, "would not only benefit a rival industry," meaning, of course, the bituminous coal industry, but would bring about a condition of affairs in the anthracite region which the experiences of the past have proved to be most unfortunate. The offer to continue the present agreement seems to be all that the present industrial conditions will warrant, the statement says. It had made the anthracite region one of the most prosperous in the country, and had carried it through a panic with less friction than was experienced anywhere else.

Answers to Miners' Demands.

The operators first take up the five demands of the mine workers which look to the recognition of the union and to the aid of the operators in building up and strengthening that union. These demands include a working agreement of one year instead of three; the collection of union dues by the operators by withholding the amount of each miner's dues from his weekly salary; the abolition of the Conciliation Board, which now adjusts differences between miners and their employers; the restriction of any contract miner to one mine in which to work his men at any one time, and the restriction of the activity of the check weighmen and check docking bosses. These are the answers of the operators, taking up the demands in succession:

The Strike Commission found that "the present Constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it; * * * that a majority of the members of the union are employed in the bituminous coal fields; that the officers are chiefly from those fields, and are not fully acquainted with the mining of anthracite coal; that to deal with them would be dealing with an organization controlled by men engaged in a rival industry." This organization includes only a small proportion of the anthracite mine workers.

The purpose of the Strike Commission, by the terms of its appointment, was "to establish the relations between the employers and wage earners in the anthracite region on a just and permanent basis." It would be disregarding the lesson of the commission's work to adopt the policy of one-year agreements, and we note that in fields where experience has been had with these short-time arrangements longer contracts are now being made.

Refuse to Collect Union Dues.

In regard to the collection of union dues by deductions from wages, the statement declares that a Pennsylvania statute makes this illegal, requiring "the payment to employes by employers of the full amount of wages or earnings in cash."

Of all the arrangements effected by the Strike Commission, none has worked out better results than the Conciliation Board. For nine years it has offered a means for prompt and free adjustment of differences, and has thereby assured a steadiness of work and freedom from wasteful strikes such as the mine region never enjoyed before. The decisions of the board are retroactive. If an employe's complaint deals with a matter of wages, and is justified, the settlement applies from the date on which the grievance was presented. The decisions of the board are rendered more promptly than decisoins are reached in civil suits in courts of law.

The number of complaints submitted to the board has steadily diminished, as follows: 1903, 107; 1904, 16; 1905, 16; 1906, 8; 1907, 7; 1908, 9; 1909, 8; 1910, 15; 1911, 5.

To grant the demand that the system whereby a contract miner has more than one working place and employs more than two laborers should be abolished would be leveling in its effect. Experience has confirmed the wisdom of the reply made in 1906: "We have no legal right to establish such arbitrary rules. Men must be free to act for themselves. Where conditions are such as to permit men to work safely we cannot consent to limit the ability and ambition of industrious men by arbitrarily agreeing to restrict their opportunities to earn increased remuneration."

The operators flatly refuse to interfere with the check weighmen and check docking bosses. If any complaint exists it can be brought before the Conciliation Board and considered on its merits, it is asserted, and that board has ample power to grant relief.

The other four demands of the mine workers deal with changes in determining the method of payment and of advances in wages. They include the demand for an eight-hour day, payment by weight wherever practicable, the demand for a minimum rate, and an advance of 20 per cent. in general wages. On the last demand the operators' reply is a detailed argument against the raise in wages. Such an increase, they say, would mean an increased cost of coal of all sizes of an average of 40 cents. This, of course, would be paid for by the consumer in an increased price per ton. Regarding these demands the operators say:

The question of the length of work day for mine workers known as company men was made the subject of an exhaustive study by the Strike Commission. After taking into consideration the interruptions due to accidents to machinery, miners' holidays, as well as all other facts bearing upon the situation, the commission concluded that a reduction of hours of labor from ten to nine was fair to both employe and employer. Conditions are the same to-day, and further to reduce the work day would seriously curtail production.

The demand for payment by weight came before the Strike Commission and was rejected. Your proposal, in the present demand, to make this change "wherever practicable" is equivalent—if the judgment of the Strike Commission be correct—to an indorsement of the present system. For the question of practicability was the very one passed upon by the Strike Commission, and the conditions by it described are those that still obtain.

As to the demad for a minimum rate and an advance of 20 per cent., the statement points out that a comparison of the years 1900 and 1911 shows there has been a total increase of 26 4-10 per cent. Since the sliding scale went into effect the total bonus paid to mine workers on account of it has been in excess of $30,000,000, it is declared.

In addition to the considerable increases there has been an increase in the opportunity for work, from an average of 185 days in the years from 1897 to 1901 to an average of 210 days for the five years from 1906 to 1910, both inclusive, and a still further increase was had in 1911. Commenting upon this, Edward W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey, who was a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission, says, in his report upon the production of anthracite coal in 1910, that, "with these facts in mind, one may easily believe the statement froquently made that at no time in the history of the anthracite trade has there existed the prosperity and contentment that have had place in the region during the last eight years."

An estimate * * * shows that to grant your demands would increase the labor cost for coal about 40 cents per ton of all sizes—domestic and steam alike. The competition of bituminous coal would make it impossible to advance the price of steam sizes. The domestic sizes, comprising about 60 per cent. of the total marketable production, would have to bear the whole advance, which would be about 67 cents above their present prices. There remains to be considered the effect of the sliding scale, which would still further and proportionately increase the price to the public.

The advance in wages demanded would amount to more than $28,000,000 annually, to which would have to be added the substantial increase due to the operation of the sliding scale, which now gives the mine workers a participation in advancing prices. It is out of the question for the operators to advance wages unless they can in some manner realize from the sale of coal produced a sum equal to the increase in wages.

Criticism from Miners' Side.

The miners' representatives did not hesitate to make a few comments on the operators' proposition.

"Notice," said one, "that they say that their offer to continue the present agreement 'seems' to be all that the present industrial conditions will warrant. They do not assert that for a fact, you see. They can't either, and that is what we will pin them down to."

"They also say," added a practical miner, "that if the 20 per cent. increase in wages were allowed then the price of coal would go up, on the average, about 40 cents. Now, I can show that a 20 per cent. increase would not raise the labor cost of a ton of anthracite coal more than 25 cents. Who would get the extra 15 cents?"

Should the miners and operators fail to come to an agreement by noon of March 31 the agreement now existing would, of course, be void and the strikers would be virtually on the strike even though no ultimatum to that effect had been pronounced. The expiration of the agreement would simultaneously put an end to the Conciliation Board, which the miners are seeking to have abolished. It would also, on the other hand, put an end to the sliding scale of wages, which has been such a bonanza to the miners. The miners, it is believed, will think a long time before giving up the sliding scale. A strike, unless prompted purely by the existence of the strikes abroad, therefore, is not considered imminent. The general belief expressed yesterday was that a settlement would be reached by acceding to the miners' demand for more pay. This concession, it is said, would be of least consequence to the mine operators. In no event, according to common belief, will the operators agree to recognize the union in any way.

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Wash Fabrics You Want

Have you seen the English woven voiles this season? They are not only very pretty but very inexpensive—29c a yard.

The beautiful Satin Stripe Voiles at 49c, pretty silk poplins at 35c, silk marquisettes at 30c, silk and cotton foulards at 25c, are among the particularly charming effects now in favor. We are also showing the newest French Linens in Approved Shades. Also a full line of fine white and colored French Piques in comprehensive variety. Prices range upward from $1.25.

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This means that you will be able to buy the cretonnes at about one-third the general retail price—which is a remarkable opportunity even for this establishment.

The cretonnes are all excellent designs, in fruit, floral, tapestry, and geometrical designs, covering every usual color-combination. Sale prices are:

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31-in. Cretonnes, per yd. **16c**
540 yards. Importers' wholesale prices, 27½c, 32½c and 35c a yard.

31-in. Cretonnes, per yd. **24c**
1,243 yards. Importers' wholesale prices, 40c, 42½c and 45c per yard.

31-in. Cretonnes, per yd. **49c**
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50-in. Cretonnes, per yd. **98c**
650 yards. Importers' wholesale prices, $1.60, $1.65 and $1.85 per yard.

31-in. Cretonnes, per yd. **39c**
1,305 yards. Importers' wholesale prices, 50c, 52½c, 60c and 62½c per yard.

This is a rare opportunity—such as can happen only occasionally—to purchase one's summer draperies, furniture coverings and slips at a fraction of the usual cost.

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Shall We Reserve a Table for You for Afternoon Tea at the "PROMENADE?"

Table, for two or more persons, may be reserved by application, in the Tea Room, by mail or by telephone—(Madison Square 8200; Extension 243).

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It is a distinctly new coat in every particular. It is made of high-grade English cheviots, selected abroad by our representative and mostly in handsome grays, brown and blues. In spite of its rather casual air, it is splendidly tailored, and its lines were carefully studied. It fits the figure with gracefully curving lines, its plaits hang well, and every detail of color, lapels, cuffs and buttons has been well thought out.

It is an informal and thoroughly comfortable, but extremely smart, Coat that men of good taste in dress have welcomed enthusiastically from the very moment of its appearance.

Shown only at Gimbels, $35. Fourth Floor.

Some of the CUT GLASS That Makes the March Sale Notable

We have been keeping an enforced silence ever since the first few days of the sale about some of the remarkable Cut Glass offerings that we illustrate here. It only took that long for clever shoppers (and no city boasts of more discerning ones than New York does) to exhaust what we fondly fancied were quite sufficient supplies.

$8 EPERGNES at $5—(*On the left*). This is a 3-piece combination table decoration for fruit and flowers. The picture shows it used as an epergne, also in its three separate parts, which may be used as a flower vase, flat jelly or bonbon dish, and footed compote. Entirely new and very practical.

$7.50 WATER SETS at $3.75—(*In the center*). Six handsomely cut tumblers, with 3-pint cut glass pitcher on mirror plateau. A most unusual offer that will make a highly appreciated wedding or anniversary gift.

$6 ORANGE BOWLS at $2.95—(*On the right*). These Bowls are brilliantly cut in two elaborate designs, are 11 inches in diameter, and afford one of the most extraordinary opportunities, at less than half-price of the March China Sale.

Large Size Sugar and Cream Sets (illustrated), at $1.95, regularly $3.50; at $3, regularly $5.

Tall Flower Vases (illustrated), $3.75, regularly $5.75.

Other Characteristic offerings of Cut Glass in the March China Sale are these:

Fern Dishes, with nickel-plated lining, preserved fern and 10-inch mirror plateau; at $3.75, regularly $5.75.

Tall Oil Bottles, $1.95, regularly $3.50.

Flared Fruit Bowls, three large stars; $2.50, regularly $4.50.

Sugar and Cream Sets on Cut Glass Tray, $4.75, regularly $7.50.

Covered Butter Dishes, $3, reg. $5.

Footed Jelly Dishes, $1.65, regularly $2.50; $2.25, regularly $3.50; $3.50, regularly $5.

Large Size Celery Trays, $2.75, regularly $3.50.

Covered Cheese Dishes, $4.75, regularly $7.50.

Ice Cream Trays, $3.75, reg. $6.50.

Tall Lemonade Jug, $5, regularly $8.

Rich Floral Cut Water Jug, $5.75, regularly $9.

Mayonnaise Sets, $1.75, reg. $2.50.

14-inch Punch Bowl and Stand, $24, regularly $45; 12-inch, $15.75, regularly $25. Fifth Floor

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We can show you every model made by the **Victor** factory. You can get a **Victrola** for as little as $15.00; **Victor records** at from 60c up.

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When arch ligaments are weakened or stretched, or ankles sag outward, the COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOE gives the right help in the right place. Built on Coward lasts and anatomically constructed to furnish helpful and strengthening support for weak foot ligaments and muscles.

A remedial shoe of such assistance to growing and matured feet, that it is indorsed by physicians, surgeons and chiropodists.

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WITH ESTIMATE BOARD NOW

City Not Committed Before Legal Contracts—Meanwhile $60,000,000 of Subway Work Goes On.

With careful reservations on the constitutional aspect of the matter and viewing the possibility of a still better offer being yet received, the Public Service Commission passed a resolution yesterday implying approval of the Interborough's new subway proposal and a return to the dual plan proposed for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough by the McAneny committee last Summer. The matter came up on the adoption of a letter to be sent to the Board of Estimate informing it of the new suggestion, and even such a moderate indorsement of the Interborough's plan as it contained was carried by only a bare majority of the commission.

Chairman Willcox and Commissioners Eustis and McCarroll voted for the authorization of the letter, and Commissioners Maltbie and Cram against it. Here is the letter:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

In the development of comprehensive additions to rapid transit, this Commission deemed it advisable to transmit to you, under date of Dec. 20, 1019, copies of the propositions of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, dated Dec. 5, 1910, and June 10, 1910, for extending the city's subway system and for third-tracking and extending the elevated system operated by that company.

In its communication the commission stated that, provided certain features not then satisfactory could be properly adjusted, it was prepared to accept such propositions and asked your honorable board to consider their general provisions.

On Jan. 19, 1911, and Jan. 31, 1911, you authorized the appointment of a committee and empowered it to confer with the commission and with representatives of the companies interested, and to report.

During the conferences that followed, proposals were submitted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the equipment and operation of rapid transit railroads and a further proposition was made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, extending and amplifying the proposition of Dec. 5, 1910. After a thorough and prolonged consideration of these propositions, and of the city's needs in connection with the general rapid transit situation, a report, dated June 5, 1911, was made to your honorable board.

The conclusion of the conferees, as expressed in such report, was that a dual system, to be operated in part by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and in part by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, upon the terms specified in the report, would best serve the present and future needs of the city. A recommendation was made, however, of an alternative in case either or both companies declined to accept the terms and conditions set forth in the report, that is, if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company accepted and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company refused to accept, provision was made whereby a complete system might be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, while, if the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company accepted and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company refused to accept, provision was made whereby a complete system might be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. In the event of both companies declining, the commission was to proceed with the construction of the Tri-Borough system, as planned by it.

Progress of Negotiations.

Your honorable board, on June 21, 1911, unanimously approved of such report, with certain minor changes mentioned in the resolutions of that date, and, following such approval, the plan was submitted to the operating companies. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, under date of June 27, 1911, accepted the report with certain modifications expressed in such letter, and on June 30, 1911, your honorable board adopted further resolutions, modifying the resolutions of June 21, 1911, in the particulars therein mentioned. Under date of July 5, 1911, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company accepted the terms outlined in such report and such resolutions, but the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declined to accept, withdrawing its offer of December 5, 1910, as extended and amplified by its offer of March 2, 1911.

Following the refusal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, conferences were resumed with that company which led to the submission of the offer of July 19, 1911. In this proposition the Interborough Rapid Transit Company offered to accept the lines proposed for operation by it in the report of June 5, 1911, but insisted upon different financial terms.

Under date of July 20, 1911, the committee of your honorable board and a majority of the commission presented a report commending this offer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as a part of the dual plan for rapid transit, but your honorable board refused to accept such recommendation and adopted resolutions disapproving the report.

On July 21, 1911, your honorable board adopted further resolutions in which were embodied your conclusions that contracts should be so drawn as to make possible a formal proposal by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or a company formed in its interest, for the equipment and operation of the entire system of new subways to be constructed by the city, and further, that contracts for construction should be proceeded with under any circumstances.

In accordance with this programme the commission has proceeded in the awarding of contracts for construction, in the laying out of additional routes and in the preparation of a form of contract for equipment and operation.

The commission immediately awarded contracts for certain sections on the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route and readvertised and awarded contracts for other sections. As soon as these contracts were consented to by your honorable board, they were executed and delivered to the contractors. In this connection, it is to be noted that all sections for which contracts have been executed are capable of inclusion either in the larger Brooklyn Rapid Transit plan or in an independent system. The aggregate of contracts executed since July 21, 1911, is now $30,719,164.54, and active work is progressing under them. Such contracts are shown in the following table:

CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Sec.	Name of Contractor.	Awarded by Commission.	Consented to by Board of Est. & Appt.	Amount of Contract.
6.	Bradley Contracting Company	July 5, 1911	July 21, 1911	$3,834,213.50
8.	Bradley Contracting Company	July 5, 1911	July 21, 1911	5,369,484.20
10.	Bradley Contracting Company	July 5, 1911	July 21, 1911	3,253,072.80
11.	Bradley Contracting Company	July 5, 1911	July 21, 1911	3,132,195.05
13.	Bradley Contracting Company	Oct. 31, 1911	Nov. 16, 1911	4,071,416.50
12.	Oscar Daniels Company	Aug. 1, 1911	Aug. 3, 1911	2,825,740.74
15.	Hagerty-Drummond Company	Oct. 10, 1911	Oct. 26, 1911	3,820,129.75
9.	Patrick McGovern	Dec. 8, 1911	Feb. 1, 1912	1,961,997.00
3.	Underpinning and Foundation Company	Jan. 12, 1912	Jan. 15, 1912	2,295,068.50
2.	Degnon Contracting Company	Jan. 24, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	2,355,823.50
	Total			$30,719,164.54

In addition to the above, the commission has awarded the following contract, which has not yet been acted upon by your Honorable Board:

5.	Metropolitan Contracting Company		July 26, 1911	$2,419,127.20

Active construction work is under way on these contracts on the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route, as well as on the Fourth Avenue and Centre Street contracts, which, together, aggregate $80,000,000. In other words, while time is being taken for careful consideration of the contracts for operation, construction is proceeding as rapidly as the work itself will allow, in harmony with the action of your honorable board in July last.

In the matter of routes, several lines, included for operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company under the resolution of July 21, 1911, had not been legalized. The Commission prepared the necessary plans for these routes and the appropriate resolutions were adopted by the commission and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the dates mentioned below. The Mayor has not, however, as yet, given his separate consent, as provided for by the Rapid Transit act. In consequence, it has not been possible to apply to the property owners for their consents, or in the event of their refusal, to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in lieu thereof. This consent of the Mayor and of the property owners is a necessary prerequisite to the preparation by the commission of the contracts and plans under which construction might be begun. The routes are:

Route.	Date of Adoption by Public Serv. Com. 1911.	Consented to by Bd. of Est. 1911.
East'n Parkway, modified	March 8	May 25
Nostrand Avenue	March 3	May 25
Livonia Avenue	March 3	May 25
Battery-East River-Atlantic Avenue	June 30	July 27
59th St., Woodside, and Astoria	Oct. 10	Oct. 26
Roosevelt Avenue	Oct. 10	Oct. 26

Coming to New Proposal.

With reference to the proposed contract for equipment and operation, it should be thoroughly understood that, as was stated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Admiral Realty Company suit, the negotiations and conferences of the past year have been informal and non-statutory. Legal agreements can be entered into only by following the procedure laid down in the Rapid Transit act.

A form of contract for equipment and operation of a general city system must contain provisions dealing with every phase of equipment and operation in such a way as will assure fair relations between the city, the public, and the operating company at any and all times during the period of the contract. Such a contract, because of its magnitude and importance, must of necessity require careful and deliberate preparation. The counsel to the commission has been engaged upon this matter and has prepared a draft which, in its final form, will be submitted to a public hearing, as required by law.

This, briefly stated, represents the progress so far made under the programme of July 21, 1911. The resolutions of that date constitute the last official expression of opinion on the part of your honorable board. So far as the record is concerned, these resolutions indicate that you would consent to contracts whereby the entire new city system would be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or a company formed to carry out its proposal, although it is to be noted that the contract for Section 5 of the Lexington Avenue route, sent to your honorable board on July 26, 1911, has not as yet been acted upon.

The commission is now in receipt of a communication, under date of Feb. 27, 1912, from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, submitting another proposition as to the lines suggested for operation by that company in the joint report, with modified terms. From this it is apparent that that company is again desirous of participating in rapid transit development. A copy of the communication from the company is transmitted herewith. The essential points of this new proposition are:

1. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company to equip the lines proposed for operation by it in the report of June 5, 1911; to contribute $56,000,000 toward the construction thereof, and, when constructed and equipped, to maintain and operate them for a term of forty-nine years, in conjunction with the existing subway system, for a single five-cent fare.

2. The leases of the existing subways (Contracts 1 and 2) to be leveled, so that the subways constructed under these contracts and the new subways shall fall into the city's possession at one and the same time, provision to be made for exchanging part of the new subway lines for part of the old, so that in the event of recapture the city may take over an east side or west side line.

3. The new lines to be subject to recapture at the end of ten years, in accordance with the provisions of the Rapid Transit act. This recapture may be exercised directly by the city or through a new contractor.

4. The Belmont tunnel to be turned in as part of the general system, at a valuation of $3,000,000.

5. The receipts from the existing and new subway lines to be pooled, and from the gross receipts of both lines there is to be deducted and paid, in the order named:

(a) Operating expenses, including damages for accidents, provisions for depreciation, renewals and obsolescence, taxes, insurance and rentals payable to the city under existing subway contracts, and amortization and brokerage charges.

(b) A sum to be retained by the company, amounting to $6,335,000 per annum, stated by the company as the average annual income received by it from the operation of the existing subway lines and equipment for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1911.

(c) A sum equal to 6 per cent. per annum upon the new investment of the Interborough Company in the new lines, estimated at $77,000,000, or $56,000,000 for new construction and $21,000,000 for new equipment. This, with the present investment of the company in existing subways, estimated at $48,000,000, would bring its total investment in the new and old lines to $125,000,000.

(d) To be paid to the city, interest and sinking fund upon the bonds issued by the city for the construction of new lines and such further sum as would bring the payments to be made to the city up to an amount equal to 8.76 per cent. upon its capital investment in the original construction of the new subways.

(e) Any amount remaining to be divided equally between the city and the company, share and share alike.

6. Future subway extensions required by the city may be added to the new system, and will be equipped by the company as part of the entire system upon a separate accounting system, based upon the per passenger method of apportionment.

7. The Interborough Company to expend approximately $30,000,000 in the third-tracking and extension of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system, and to pay therefor to the city a percentage of the increased receipts of that system.

Advantages to the City.

The details of the terms for operation, as expressed in this later communication from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, are, in general, similar to the terms as set forth by the conferees in the report of July 20, 1911. There are, however, certain modifications in the terms now suggested by the Interborough that are to the advantage of the city. Proceedings are now pending in the courts in which questions are raised as to certain important features of the propositions, particularly as to preferential payments to the operating companies. It may be added that this provision for preferential payments is a part of the present proposition of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as well as of previous ones, and it is also a part of the proposition of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Until a final decision has been obtained from the courts, the commission does not deem it advisable to discuss such terms at length. The commission must give consideration to propositions from companies after they have been presented, as provided by law. Consequently the commission cannot be, and is not, foreclosed from accepting a better proposition if it is presented in a legal way. The commission believes, however, that the present Interborough proposition is so advantageous to the city and to the traveling public that every proper means should be used to secure it as a part of the dual system.

By the dual system is meant, in general, the proposed adjustment of routes as requested in the conferees joint report, whereby, under proper forms of contract, as required by the Rapid Transit act, additional lines would be added to the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems, as follows:

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.	BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
Lexington Avenue.	Extensions of present Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, including South Brooklyn lines, reconstructed.
Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue.	
River and Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn Cemetery.	Broadway-Seventh Avenue, Battery to Fifty-ninth Street.
White Plains Road and Gun Hill Road.	
Forty-second Street, Times Square, and Steinway Tunnel.	Fifty-ninth Street to Queens Plaza.
Steinway Tunnel.	
Steinway Tunnel extension to Queens Plaza.	Battery tunnel.
Astoria line.	Spring Street.
Woodside and Corona.	Nassau Street.
Seventh Avenue, Times Square to Battery.	Union Square to East-ern District.
Whitehall Tunnel to Borough Hall, Brooklyn.	Fourth Avenue Subway.
Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway to Buffalo Avenue.	Centre Street Loop.
Nostrand Avenue-Flatbush Avenue.	Flatbush Avenue connection.
Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road.	

What the City Would Gain.

Under this proposal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the city would gain (1) the Seventh Avenue Line to Brooklyn, (2) the Steinway Tunnel, with its extensions to Times Square and to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, (3) the extensions and additions to the elevated lines of the Interborough Company, (4) the White Plains Road extension, and (5) increased utilization of the present city-owned Subway, upon which the city has already expended about $60,000,000. Under the dual system, with a total construction cost of $210,000,000, the city would spend for construction on lines other than the Fourth Avenue and Centre Street subways, about $125,000,000. Under the larger Brooklyn Rapid Transit plan, the city would spend, on lines other than the Fourth Avenue and Centre Street subways, about $145,000,000. Under dual system, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would spend $30,000,000 in reconstructing, elevating, and third-tracking its own lines and the Interborough Company would spend some $30,000,000 on its elevated lines. Under the Brooklyn Rapid Transit plan, that company would spend to the same amount, namely, $30,000,000.

In their joint report, the conferees, said, page 44:

We are advised, also, that, in addition to the $60,000,000 reserved especially for subway purposes, the city can readily spare $80,000,000 from this sum (i.e., total city credit) for use during the next five years, or $140,000,000 in all.

It will thus be seen that the expenditure necessary for the dual system, $125,000,000, is well within the amount then deemed available for rapid transit. The commission has in preparation the necessary plans and resolutions for the legalization of routes incident to the dual system. They will be submitted to your honorable board and to the Mayor at the earliest moment. This preliminary step is important, for, in the opinion of the commission, the form of contract for equipment and operation to be legally submitted to prospective operators, as required by the Rapid Transit act, should include all routes and connections that would go to make up either the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system or the Interborough Rapid Transit system, under the dual plan, or the larger Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, or an independent system.

If the various routes, heretofore approved by the commission and those upon which the commission will shortly transmit resolutions, are promptly legalized, the commission will proceed with the preparation of contracts for operation and with construction contracts which will be from time to time transmitted to your honorable board for consent and appropriation of the required moneys to carry them into effect. Respectfully,

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Chairman.

In explaining his reasons for voting against the letter, Commissioner Maltbie admitted that it might be wise to call the attention of the Board of Estimate to the present situation, and then went on:

"After many months of conference last year a programme was decided upon and approved by the Board of Estimate. For eight months the commission has been engaged in carrying out this programme, and in accordance therewith contracts totaling millions of dollars have been let. I cannot now vote to overturn this programme or to approve the latest proposal of the Interborough Company.

"It has been declared by counsel to be unconstitutional, and I know of no lawyer not connected with interested parties who has expressed an opinion that the proposal is constitutional. Further, the proposition cannot be accepted under the Rapid Transit act, and many radical changes in the law will need to be made before the offer can be legally accepted.

"Aside from legal questions, the objections to the plan are many and important, but I shall not now take the time of the commission to outline them. But I have seen no estimates that do not show a heavy financial loss to be assumed by the city."

Commissioner Cram explained that he approved the general plan of the routes laid out, but he considered the Interborough proposal unconstitutional and non-statutory. He considered, he said, the Chairman's letter very well written and a statement of what has been done in the past, but he could not vote for what he considered unconstitutional and non-statutory.

Borough President McAneny stated last night that he believes the letter of the Public Service Commission will be referred this morning by the Board of Estimate to its Transit Committee, consisting of himself and Presidents Miller and Cromwell, and that no action would be taken on it till next week.

PARK FIRE STATION OPPOSED.

But Commissioner Stover Explains the Need—All City Officials Agree.

A citizen complained to THE TIMES yesterday that he feared that the new $80,000 central fire alarm station which the city intends to build in Central Park, in the Seventy-ninth Street transverse road, may deface the park.

"It is contrary to all park precedent to erect buildings in Central Park which are not absolutely necessary for park purposes," he protests.

The reason that the central fire alarm station is to be placed in Central Park and not elsewhere was explained to THE TIMES yesterday by Park Commissioner Stover as follows:

"Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner Waldo, Mayor Gaynor, and the Merchants' Association have all urged me for some time to exercise the Park Commissioner's right under Section 615 of the Charter, to grant a site for a central fire alarm station in Central Park. I have myself always seen the force of the argument for locating the city's central fire alarm station in a park, where it would be safe from all possible conflagration. The central fire alarm station might be safe in a neighborhood composed of fireproof buildings. But why take the risk? The central fire alarm station at present is at Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street. The building which will be erected for the new station will only be 15 feet high, and will be built of the same quiet, greyish brown stone as that of the park walls. It will be screened by shrubbery and an embankment. A few trees are going to be cut down to prepare the site. But Park Commissioner Lay and myself believe that these trees are of little worth. The wires leading to the station will be underground."

Summons to be Nailed to Her Door.

Miss Viola Montagne of 465 West End Avenue has been sued in the City Court for a balance of $1,441, which M. Boeuillet, the Parisian tailor, says is due him. Miss Montagne refused to admit the process servers to her apartments, so Judge La Fetra ordered that the summons might be nailed on her door.

To Aid a Motherless Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Mrs. "H. N." for the Straus family, whose mother, discouraged by poverty, committed suicide.

Morris Kraus, Not Isidor Kraus.

By an error, Isidor Kraus was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as the man against whom perjury proceedings might be brought as a result of the suit of Louis Markowitz against the Colonial Fire Insurance Company. The correct name is Morris Kraus.

POLICE DODGE SHOTS IN A FORGERY RAID

Bullets Greet Detectives Who Seek Man and Woman in Barricaded Room.

HOPE TO END TWO GANGS

Bookkeeper Got $8,250 on Forged Check—His Arrest in Boston Leads to Raid Here.

With the arrest of Chester L. Errico, a bookkeeper, of 102 West 102d Street, Joseph Devine, and Willa Harris, also known as May Smith, the police hope to be able to put an end to the operations of the surviving members of the Rough Ocean and of the Hudson Duster gangs of check forgers. The two gangs have been operating on the west side, and complaints against them have been made by numerous banks and apartment houses.

Errico was arrested late on Tuesday night in Boston, Mass., by Detective Frank Allen of the New York detective force, charged with having forged the name of his former employer, Daniel A. Woodhouse, a manufacturer of fire apparatus at 50 West Broadway, to a check for $8,250 drawn on the Irving National Bank.

After a talk with Errico, Allen wired a tip to Headquarters here which enabled the police to arrest Devine and his woman companion at 8 West 102d Street early yesterday morning. When Detectives Morrel, Birmingham, and L'Hereaux of the West 100th Street Station went to the house to make the arrest, they found the door barricaded against them. Devine and the woman refused to open the door, and the three detectives proceeded to kick it in. They heard the woman shout to her companion, "Get the irons," and the next minute a shot pierced the door close to Morrel's ear.

The detectives dropped to the floor in time to escape three other shots that went over their heads. Then they quickly put their combined weight against the door and broke it in. They found Devine and the woman with revolvers in their hands, they say, and disarmed them.

When arrested Devine gave the name of Joseph Elliot, and said he was a speculator. His companion said she was May Smith, 22 years old, a manicurist. When the prisoners were brought to Headquarters Commissioner Dougherty recognized Devine as an old offender who had once boasted to the Commissioner that he would never be caught in a forgery transaction.

"Hello, Joe," said Commissioner Dougherty, "I remember you, you see." Then turning to the others in the room he explained: "This is Joe Devine. He belongs to the old Ford gang which used to work at check forgeries, and made its home in Greenwich Village."

The Rough Ocean and Hudson Duster gangs carried on extensive check forgeries on the west side several years ago. The leader of both gangs was William Ford, who is now serving six years in Sing Sing. He was succeeded by William Boland, known as Little Nemo. Boland is now serving a ten-year sentence. Joseph Devine and his brother, James, were the right-hand men of Boland.

When Devine and May Smith were arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon they were held on two charges, grand larceny and felonious assault, for examination to-morrow. They were held in $3,000 bail each on the grand larceny and in $2,500 bail each on the assaul charge.

A man who said he was P. G. Paterson, a lumber dealer, appeared as a bondsman. He gave as security 22 lots situated at Fifty-fifth Street and Twelfth Avenue which he said were assessed at $300,000, but were worth $500,000. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan told the Magistrate that he was not satisfied and asked the court to refer the bondsman to the District Attorney's office, which the Magistrate did.

Chester L. Errico and a woman companion were brought from Boston last night. Errico said that he originally came from Stockton, N. J.; a small town near Trenton, where his father was a wealthy retired business man. He declared that he was an ex-Princeton student and had been expelled from that institution. He was locked up, charged with forgery and grand larceny, on complaint of the Irving National Bank.

His companion said she was Evelyn Curtiss, 23 years old. She came here voluntarily with Detective Allen. She was sent to the House of Detention last night, and at present is not being held as a prisoner.

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125 rolls	Tapestry,	.85	.60
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1500 rolls	Best Axminster,	1.75	1.15
1000 rolls	Wilton Velvet,	1.50 1.75	1.00 1.25
500 rolls	Body Brussels,	1.50 1.75	1.00 1.25
1000 rolls	Best English and American Wiltons,	3.00 3.25 3.50	1.75 2.00 2.50

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HAWLEY WARD GETS A $25,000 INCOME

Miss Margaret Cameron, by Heirs' Agreement, Also Receives Financier's Two Fine Houses.

ADOPTED AT THE AGE OF 15

At Request of Her Mother, Who Had Known Hawley—Estate to be Held in Trust for Ten Years.

The heirs-at-law of the late Edwin Hawley, the railroad financier who died intestate on Feb. 1, have reached a settlement with Margaret Cameron, the woman who presided over his household and who, since his death, has been variously referred to as his niece, his ward, his housekeeper and his protegee.

According to an announcement made yesterday at the office of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for the estate, for as long as she may live Miss Cameron is to receive an annual income of $25,000 and in addition she becomes not only the sole and undisputed owner of his two beautiful homes, the one at 19 East Sixtieth Street and the country house at Babylon, L. I., but of all their contents and effects as well, the sumptuous furnishings, the books and pictures, the horses and motor cars.

And at the same time the information was forthcoming that her name was not Cameron at all, but Sturges, Miss Emma Sturges, the daughter of a jeweler, formerly of Homestead, N. J., whose mother was from Chatham, N. Y., and a girlhood friend of Edwin Hawley.

Mr. Stanchfield said that this settlement was reached amicably and without a particle of difficulty. It followed a series of conferences between him and former Judge Edward W. Hatch, of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, who represented Miss Cameron. The cue for the settlement was taken from a letter written by Mr. Hawley just before his death. The letter was addressed to the heirs and was witnessed by the head gardener and chauffeur of the Babylon establishment.

Although there was no mention of Miss Cameron in the 1909 will which was drawn up but never signed, this letter asked that the heirs make for her some such provision as they have made by the settlement just reached. It was this letter which Miss Cameron found at Babylon when, shortly after it was noised about that Mr. Hawley had died intestate, she motored out from New York and made a personal and thorough search for some document.

That her search was rewarded satisfactorily was the substance of the rumor, and it was known that after that she was looked upon by the servants as the proprietor of the Babylon house. But Mr. Stanchfield insisted yesterday that even had no such letter been found, the heirs-at-law of Edwin Hawley would have been more than ready to provide for her. The assessed value of the town house is $90,000 and that of Effingham Towers at Babylon is $225,000. These figures do not include an estimate of the value of the contents.

Estate Less Than $10,000,000.

The entire estate Mr. Stanchfield puts roughly between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. It is to be held in trust for ten years by another agreement that has just been reached.

"All of the heirs," said Mr. Stanchfield yesterday, "with a view to the conservation of his estate and to prevent an untimely distribution thereof, have joined in a formal written agreement whereby they have conveyed to Frank H. Davis, Walter S. Crandell, William P. Hawley, and Charles K. Seymour, as trustees, the entire estate of Mr. Hawley, with the exception of the property at 19 East Sixtieth Street and the country estate at Babylon. The trust is to continue during the lives of the two trustees, Walter S. Crandell and William P. Hawley, not exceeding, however, a period of ten years.

"Under the instrument, the trustees have power to deal with the principal of the estate in the same manner and to the same extent as would Mr. Hawley were he living. Under this general power and without limiting it, broad, special privileges and rights have been conferred upon the trustees to enable them to deal with the estate practically in the same way as if Mr. Hawley had continued to live. This method of procedure will obviate any difficulty that might flow from a quick administration and distribution of the estate. All of Mr. Hawley's large holdings of stocks and bonds in the various railroads and corporate enterprises in which he was interested will be held intact. The trust is now in force and the trustees have accepted the duties conferred upon them under the instrument and are now in active charge of the estate."

Mr. Stanchfield took yesterday as an occasion to deny the various rumors that the sisters and nephews of Mr. Hawley were viewing the position and prospects of Miss Cameron with considerable hostility and that her pre-eminence in his household had always been a thorn in their flesh. On the contrary, the relations had always been of the friendliest, the lawyer said, and he pointed out the presence, at Miss Cameron's house on Sixtieth Street, of Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Hawley's sister from Chatham, as proof that all was harmony. Miss Cameron, he said, was ill and under the constant care of her physician. She was threatened with nervous prostration, and for his own part he had no doubt that this was the result of the notoriety to which she has been subjected since the death of Edwin Hawley.

Inquiries as to her health made yesterday at 19 East Sixtieth Street elicited from the maid at the door the information that she had gone out shopping with Mrs. Seymour, and later that she had gone out of town.

Miss Cameron's History.

Miss Cameron, for so she will continue to be called, is a fair haired woman of thirty-six. She was born in Homestead, N. J., so the story runs, the daughter of a jeweler by the name of Sturges, and she was christened Emma. The mother was a Chatham girl who had known Edwin Hawley in her younger days. Domestic unhappiness led to a separation between the parents and, in a time of financial stress, Mrs. Sturges appealed to Edwin Hawley in behalf of her daughter, who was then a pretty girl of fifteen.

He took an immediate fancy to her, and she was carefully educated. The first Babylon memories of her appearance at Effingham Towers picture a girl with her hair down her back and her frocks short. At the age of twenty, or thereabout, she became a permanent member of the Hawley household, and until such time as she was able to swing it alone, was assisted in the task of housekeeping by various members of the family from time to time. Babylon folk saw her riding or driving with Mr. Hawley, but few of his Wall Street acquaintances even knew that there was such a person.

All the stories and references to Miss Cameron have had her name down as Margaret, except when the more intimate anecdotes from Babylon gave it as "Dolly." She has always called herself Emma C. Cameron, according to Mr. Stanchfield, and the change from Sturges to Cameron, he explained, was dictated by her desire to bury her identity. She had not a few poor relations and girlhood acquaintances from a walk of life quite different from the new one upon which she had entered, and it was to cut off the opportunities for undesired importunities that the change was made, so Mr. Stanchfield said.

This helps to explain why, when the name of Miss Cameron first loomed up in the case, repeated inquiries in every direction brought forth the information that no one seemed to know just who Miss Cameron was or where she had come from. To the best of Mr. Stanchfield's knowledge her mother and father are dead, and she has only a sister, who is married and lives in the Bronx.

This latest disposition of the case and the added details of Miss Cameron's history adds only another chapter to a story already flavored with many qualities that are supposed to be the exclusive field of outright fiction.

Discussed Nephew's Windfall.

Edwin Hawley, one of the coldest and most scrupulously calculating and methodical men in Wall Street, died suddenly, and it soon came out that the most exhaustive search had failed to discover a will. This led to something like turmoil among the many heirs at law, for it meant that the estate, which, in the excitement of the earliest moments, was estimated anywhere from $2,000,000 to $40,000,000, would be divided among the two brothers, the two sisters and the three children of the sister that died. She was Mrs. Homer Crandell of Chatham, and besides Mrs. John Page of Chatham and Walter S. Crandell, a prosperous business associate of Mr. Hawley, Mrs. Crandell had another child, a son, Frederick.

And then it was recalled that this Frederick Crandell had years before been disowned by his wealthy uncle, had been shut out of his good graces by his persistent attentions to a Miss McManus, a telegraph operator, whom he married later. With the death of Mr. Hawley and the growing conviction that he had died intestate, interest turned on this luckless nephew who was found toiling as a bookkeeper for a firm of stevedores on the North River. The news that he stood the rosiest of chances for coming into a fifteenth of the big estate, became public just at the time when his wife was due to come off Blackwell's Island, where she had been sent after something resembling a brawl in a tenement house.

Pictures of husband and wife meeting to enjoy together the unexpected windfall began to dim, however, as it became apparent that there was some strain to the relations there, and it was said that their five children had been sent off to Chatham some months before. Mr. Stanchfield said yesterday that to the best of his knowledge, Fred Crandell was not living with Mrs. Fred Crandell. He is already enjoying the first flow of his new income, but, as far as could be learned yesterday, he has not yet settled upon a business calling.

It was learned yesterday for the first time that the three younger Crandell children were not sent up to Chatham, as was first stated, but that as long ago as last August, through the good offices of the Gerry Society, they had been committed to a Catholic charitable institution in this State. The cost of their maintenance there has been met so far by the Hawley estate.

It was predicted yesterday that Effingham Towers would be on the market before very long, for it is a most expensive estate to maintain, and considerable doubt was expressed as to Miss Cameron's being able to keep up both the Babylon and the town house, with her income of $25,000 a year.

Dinner to L. E. Kirstein.

Associates and business friends of L. E. Kirstein gave a dinner to him last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker on the occasion of his removal to Boston. Those attending the dinner in addition to Mr. Kirstein were S. H. Savage, H. L. Guggenheimer, Samuel Weil, C. P. Stott, E. M. Guinzburg, Irving Rosenbaum, John David, C. W. Steines, and William Oppenheimer.

DIX TO DECLARE WAR ON TAMMANY LEADER

Supported by Up-State Democrats, Governor May Appeal to People Against Bissell's Defeat.

TO ISSUE STATEMENT SOON

Fitzpatrick of Buffalo Said to Have Dictated Senate's Action, Backed Up by Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Dix has put on war paint. Whatever friendly relations have existed up to the present time between the Governor and the Democratic State organization—a term which these days is merely a synonym for Tammany Hall—were severed to-day when the Tammany element in the Senate joined hands with the Republican machine in the upper house to bring about the defeat of Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, the Governor's nominee for a place on the Public Service Commission for the Second District.

Prior to the action of the Senate today the Governor sent an ultimatum to Mr. Murphy, from whom he demanded, as his right, united action among the Democratic members of the Senate in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Bissell. The answer of the Tammany boss was the defeat of Mr. Bissell by Tammany votes.

The bearer of the Governor's message was no less a person than Democratic State Chairman George M. Palmer. Mr. Palmer, when at the Capitol yesterday, made no secret of the fact that he favored the confirmation of Mr. Bissell. He pleaded long and earnestly with the men who act as mouthpieces for Mr. Murphy in the Senate not to continue their course of heaping humiliation on the Governor of their own party, but he argued to no purpose whatever.

It may be stated on the highest authority that Gov. Dix looks upon the action of the Tammany Senators to-day, taken under orders from Mr. Murphy, as a brutal and wanton insult not only to the high office he fills, but to the up-State Democrats through whom he alone the splendid victory of the Democratic Party in 1910 was brought about.

Governor to Strike Back.

It was late last night when the Governor was apprised by telephone from New York that Mr. Palmer's mission had not been attended by success. From that minute and until an early hour this morning the long distance telephone was working from the Executive Mansion while the Governor of the State spent wakeful hours at his end of the wire. Gov. Dix was seeking the counsel of disinterested Democrats up-State. These conferences have been continued throughout the day, and to-night the Governor, burning with righteous indignation, is merely working out certain details of a future programme that may bode ill for Tammany Hall.

The procedure in the Senate had progressed far enough to make certain the defeat of Mr. Bissell by the combined votes of the Republicans and the Tammany members when the time arrived for the Governor to receive the correspondents of the morning papers. For the first time Gov. Dix appeared at the interview with his face set. There was a gleam in his eye and an angry tremor in his voice as he answered a request for some statement setting forth his attitude on the Senate action.

"I am hardly in condition to say anything about it to-night," said the Governor. "I shall have something to say later and it will come as a formal statement."

That was all the Governor would say. His plans for the near future have not been finally determined upon, but no one would be surprised if they should interfere with the contemplated adjournment sine die of the Legislature on March 29. It is considered likely too, that the Governor may pluck a leaf from the book of Gov. Hughes and make a ringing appeal to the people. A friend of Gov. Dix with whom he entertains the closest relations said to-night that he would not wonder if Mr. Bissell's name would go to the Senate again as the Governor's nominee for the position for which he was turned down.

The result of the vote was as follows:

For rejection—Long, Harte, Cullen, Cronin, Harden, Duhamel, Sanner, O'Brien, C. D. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Frawley, Stilwell, Griffin, Pollock, McClelland, McManus, Wagner, Foley, Ramsperger, Democrats; and Travis, Wainwright, Rose, Sage, Allen, Brackett, Peacock, Emerson, Cobb, Walters, Hinman, Hewitt, Griffin, Platt, Ormrod, Hamilton, Bussey, Republicans—37.

Against rejection—Bayne, Black, Burd, Ferris, Gittins, Murtaugh, Loomis, Roosevelt, White, Democrats—9.

Absentees—Coates, Argetsinger, Thomas, Republicans; and Saxe and Fiero, Democrats—5.

The question of Mr. Bissell's nomination was taken up at the afternoon session of the Senate, when Senator Frawley of New York, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, offered a report of that committee in which the nomination of Mr. Bissell was presented for the consideration of the Senate.

"I move that the nomination be rejected," Senator Frawley said.

"As an amendment I move that the nomination lie on the table," Senator Roosevelt said. The amendment was lost by a vote of 8 to 38. Those who voted in the affirmative were Senators Gittins, Black, Ferris, Burd, Loomis, Murtaugh, Roosevelt, and White, all up-State Democrats.

Senator Loomis Attacks Tammany.

In opening the debate on Senator Frawley's motion, Senator Loomis of Buffalo said that he understood the nomination would be rejected as a result of the Democratic caucus. He continued:

"I ask for Mr. Bissell's confirmation because of his many sterling qualities, and because of his acknowledged fitness. He is a high-grade man. He is to be rejected simply because the Tammany organization feels obligated to respond to a demand from its willing slave and puppet, W. H. Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee, who has aided the leader of Tammany in obtaining exclusive control in the State in return for the control of patronage in the western part of the State."

This morning the Governor summoned some of the leading Tammany members of the Senate, including Majority Leader Wagner, Senator Frawley of New York, Cronin of Kings, and Christopher D. Sullivan to the Legislative Chamber, where he talked with them behind closed doors. He asked them all to state their reasons for opposing Mr. Bissell. He particularly urged on Senator Wagner the folly of turning Bissell down.

"Well, Governor," said Mr. Wagner, "there is nothing personal in what we intend to do. But the leader of Erie County, Mr. Fitzpatrick, does not want him, and we've got to stand by the organization."

"So it is, Mr. Fitzpatrick,' is it?" the Governor is reported to have said with considerable warmth. "Mr. Fitzpatrick is dictating the action of the Senate to-day. What about the Governor of the State of New York? Doesn't he count for anything?"

Reception for Dr. Archenhold.

Mme. Emmy Destinn will give a reception on Monday afternoon from three to five o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria for Dr. Friedrich Archenhold, Director of the Treptow Observatory at Berlin. Dr. Archenhold is making a short visit to this country, coming here to attend the opening of the new observatory at Pittsburgh, and is now in Boston.

HAD A SCORE OF NAMES.

For Most of Them He Had Supplied a Criminal Record.

Louis Danaschefsky, known also as Graffonovitch and by more than eighteen other names, who lives at 820 Henry Street, Brooklyn, had considerable difficulty before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday while awaiting sentence for grand larceny in the second degree, as every name called caused him to raise up his head and walk toward the bar.

Judge Swann had been wondering why it was that Danaschefsky responded to every name called, but when he finally reached the papers in the case, he learned the reason, for there all the names were on paper, and after them were records of many crimes.

The papers further showed that Danaschefsky, alias Graffonovitch, &c., had on the night of Feb. 29 entered the store of Julius Rosenbaum at 25 Mercer Street and asked the latter to change a $100 bill. Rosenbaum was willing, and gave him the money in $10 bills, and then the defendant changed his mind and desired the $100 bill back again. Upon receiving it, he returned Mr. Rosenbaum's bills minus $20.

After reading all these facts, Judge Swann sentenced Danaschefsky, alias Graffonovitch, &c., to five years in Sing Sing and advised him to obtain an alias and keep it, but to get one like Smith or Brown instead of Graffonovitch.

SIGNED AWAY HER RIGHTS.

Wife Didn't Know It at the Time and Now Asks for Alimony.

Mrs. Anna Kaufman, who is suing her husband, John Kaufman, for separation in the Supreme Court, told Justice Bijur yesterday that she had signed away her right to alimony in 1910 through ignorance of the law. Mrs. Kaufman, who is a second wife, was married in January, 1910. Her domestic troubles, she said, began after the honeymoon, and that she and her husband decided to part.

Mr. Kaufman at the time gave her $1,500 in cash, and she, not knowing what she was about, placed her signature on a paper which declared that she would never ask for more money. Now, Mrs. Kaufman declares, she is without money and without support. She says that Mr. Kaufman is a real estate owner of Troy and is worth $75,000. Kaufman, on the other hand, asserts that he is worth only $15,000.

Justice Bijur reserved decision.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

From the
ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE:

A Popular One-Dollar Subscription Fund

to defray the necessary and legitimate expense of securing the nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT for PRESIDENT on the REPUBLICAN TICKET at the CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The present movement to procure Theodore Roosevelt's nomination at Chicago obviously voices the desire of the voters themselves to inform and control the political organization which assumes to represent them.

It is the wish of the Roosevelt Committee that the general public take the opportunity to support this movement by small popular subscriptions to the fund as well as by the expression of their individual preference at the primaries and polls and in such other ways as opportunity may offer. It is of like importance that the laboring man and the man of means have the opportunity to contribute in this way to place Theodore Roosevelt where the rank and file of the people may look to him to conserve their interests as he has been careful to do in the past years of his leadership, just as he has proved a wise and farsighted conservator of the best interests of invested capital.

He is essentially a man of the people and understands their reasonable needs, as has no other leader of modern times. It is, therefore, appropriate that the people, as a whole, should be the source of funds to defray the necessary expense of publicity attendant upon a campaign for his nomination.

Subscriptions of One Dollar and upwards may be sent to the Roosevelt Committee of the City of New York, No. 1 Madison Square, where they will be acknowledged, and will help to place Theodore Roosevelt's ideas and purposes before the country. An immediate response is necessary if the contributor would help assure the people an opportunity at the primaries to declare their preference for Theodore Roosevelt.

Elon Huntington Hooker,
Treasurer.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

All that is fashionable in Women's Dress may now be seen in the several Salons of this establishment.

The *good taste* and *sensible prices* so noticeable in our previous seasons' displays are more prominent than ever.

Opening Displays of *Gowns, Wraps, Two and Three-piece Suits, Blouses* and *Millinery.*

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Vantine's

The Oriental Store

Canton Furniture Which Lent Its First Charm to Far Eastern Bungalows

BEFORE Kipling was born, these Canton chairs and tables were on the wide porches and in the living rooms of bungalows overlooking the Eastern Seas. Skippers brought the old "hour glass" chairs back from China seventy-five years ago.

Made in China, of weather-proof rattan, feather-weight, soft, without edges to scratch or crevices in which discomfort lurks, they present the luxurious Oriental idea of flexible comfort. Not a hard edge or angle anywhere, they cannot scar a floor, a porch or a boat's deck. This furniture has atmosphere as much as pieces that cost ten times as much—and yet it is cheap enough for a camp or a temporary cottage.

Hour-glass Canton Chairs, $6. Six other styles, $4.50 to $10.
Tea and Card Tables to match (also used as seats), $1.75 to $5.50.

Vantine's Summer Draperies, Lamps, Porcelains, Kimonos, Silks and Jewelry

Always the most interesting store in New York, with the approach of Spring Vantine's is doubly so.

Oriental draperies and upholstery goods, which can't be purchased elsewhere, including cotton crepes, Japanese chintzes, rough silks, silk gauzes, unique brocades. Cotton crepes, from 30 cents a yard. Silks, 75 cents to $25 a yard.

Lamps and shades in hundreds of exclusive Oriental effects, from $6.75 to any desired price.

Canton and Oriental medallion table porcelain—economical and artistic open sets.

Vantine Kimonos, made in Japan under our own supervision—cotton crepe, $3.50; silk, embroidered and silk lined, at $10, $18, $25—up to $175.

Largest assortment of fashionable Japanese Habutai Silks in America—dyed in Lyons, 85 cents to $1.75 a yard. Hand-loom Chinese pongee, $1 to $3.50 a yard.

Gold and platinum jewelry from Japan, China and India—exquisite examples of Oriental craftsmanship—many pieces set with unusual precious and semi-precious stones; unlike any other jewelry stock in America.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled—Write for suggestions for unusual Wedding, Birthday and Anniversary Gifts

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO·

Philadelphia Broadway and Eighteenth Street Boston

Like Comfort?

Then what's the use of breaking down your vigor when there's a way to make and keep your daily life comfortable?

Most persons need all the vitality they can secure. Some have an excess and proceed to destroy it with one or more of the sedative drugs—among the most common of which are coffee and tea. They could use that vigor to "get ahead" in business or whatever pursuit they are engaged in, but, strange to say, many prefer to nullify it with drugs.

However, each one must make choice and pay the bill.

The one who can cut out coffee and tea when they are known to cause sleepless nights and nervous troubles will surely win the laurels.

The change from coffee or tea and their aches and ills to well-made

POSTUM

with health and comfort, is really quite easy.

Postum has a dark brown color which changes to rich golden brown when cream is added, and the snappy, distinctive flavour (when made according to directions) is very like the mild, high grades of Java coffee.

The change brings refreshing sleep, drives out the coffee and tea troubles and the old condition of health and comfort returns.

There's really no joy and comfort on earth quite so satisfying as the perfect poise of mind and body—generally yours for the taking.

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, if not Remedied in Time.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as the extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia which made life a most painful thing for me.

"I had been a coffee-drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. (Tea is just as narmful because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.) But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave it up, abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved. The nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Michigan

An ideal is like a ladder. The important point is to determine what rung you're standing on.

We have always set our standard a notch or two higher than seemed necessary, but in sending our Quality sky-high, we've kept our prices right down to earth.

If we can prove that we can give you better printing for the same money than you're paying now, would you "be willing" like our old friend Barkus?

CORLIES, MACY & CO.
Printers and Lithographers
441 Pearl St. Phone, Worth 3792

The Wise Man reading the signs of Spring, even if he does need a magnifying glass, wants to know what's new in Spring overcoats.

We're ready with more novelties than many a day has seen.

Spring coats with raglan shoulders.

Spring coats with "split sleeves," which aren't split open at all, but give the effect of the raglan with a more attractive shoulder.

Spring overcoats with belted backs, and with cuffs in the British style.

Silk linings to the waist in some coats—a new and happy medium between the old standard shoulder or full silk linings.

Soft rolling lapels lend an easy and distinguished air to not a few.

Rough cheviots in new color combinations woven for us among the Scottish hills.

The much heralded comeback of Blue for men's coats appears in a variety of attractive bluish cloths.

With even more than our usual variety of weaves in Oxford gray and black, there is little excuse this year for the oft heard complaint that there is no variety in Spring overcoats.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

Diamond TIRES

MORE people buy Diamond Tires than buy any other single brand in the world.

And people who have once bought Diamond Tires keep on buying them.

The reason is simple. Diamond Tires give the Greatest Mileage, and by doing so cut tire expense to the lowest notch.

If you have been buying tires on a Price basis, start *now* to buy them on a Quality basis.

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR
The Diamond Store
The Diamond Rubber Company
1876 Broadway, New York
AKRON, OHIO
We could Build them Cheaper But We Won't!
We would Build them Better But We Can't!

Gilbey's SPEY-ROYAL ALL SCOTCH WHISKY
It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

FINE DOLLS
Outfits, Shoes, Stockings, Novelties, etc.
Heads, Wigs, Limbs, Elastic, Eyes.
C. C. ULMCKE
24 W. 31st St., near 5th Ave.

LAWRENCE STRIKE COMES TO AN END

Increased Wage Scale Accepted, Industrial Workers of the World Will Call Off Struggle.

BACK TO WORK NEXT WEEK

Operatives Will Meet on the City Common This Afternoon to Receive Orders of Their Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—The great Lawrence mill strike, which has been fought bitterly for nine weeks, bringing about an increase of wages in textile mills all over New England, virtually was ended to-day when the general strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World accepted the new wage schedule of the American Woolen Company.

The new schedule, which raises wages in the American company's mills in amounts ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. is to be read at a mass meeting of the strikers on Lawrence Common at 2.30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This great body, comprising between 12,000 and 15,000 men and women, will then vote to accept the new schedule.

The strike committee will recommend that they accept the new rate of wages and return to work. It is believed that they will do so without a murmur, going back to the mills next Monday.

Edward Riley, Chairman of the strike committee, told Joseph J. Ettor, the first leader of the strike, who is in jail in connection with the murder of Annie Lopezzi, the latest development to-day. As Riley was leaving the jail he was asked concerning the strike situation:

"It is all over," replied Riley. "The strike is done and won."

Here are the concessions the mill owners will grant the operatives:

Time and one-fourth for over time.

Bi-weekly payments on the premium system.

All employes formerly receiving less than 9½ cents an hour will have an increase of 2 cents an hour.

All employes formerly receiving between 9½ and less than 10 cents an hour will receive 1¾ cents more an hour.

All employes receiving between 10 cents and less than 11 cents an hour will receive 1½ cents more an hour.

All employes receiving between 11 and 12 cents an hour will receive 1¼ cents more an hour.

All employes receiving between 12 and less than 20 cents an hour will get 1 cent more an hour. All employes on job work are to receive an advance of 5 per cent. flat.

MORE MILLS RAISE WAGES.

New York Owner of New England Plant Announces Increase.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 13.—An increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of the operatives in the seven textile mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company will become effective on March 25. These mills are operated by M. C. D. Borden of New York and employ 5,000 hands

The announcement, posted just before closing time to-night, followed a similar one made yesterday in the 100 other print cloth mills of the city, controlled by thirty-five different corporations and employing 25,000 operatives.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 13.—The 2,100 employes of the three cotton mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company here will receive a 5 per cent. advance in wages March 25. The increase will amount to $3,000 monthly.

BOSTON, March 13.—A 5 per cent. raise in wages commencing Monday will be given to the operatives in the Ipswich mills, manufacturers of hosiery in Ipswich, South Boston, and Belmont, N. H. The company employs 2,000 hands.

BARRE, Mass., March 13.—The mills of the Barre Wool Combing Company, Limited, and the Norna Worsted Company here were closed to-day as a result of the strike of 700 employes. The strikers demand fifty-six hours' pay for fifty-four hours' work, an increase of 15 per cent., and double pay for overtime. The mill officials have offered a 5 per cent. increase in wages and fifty-four hours' pay for that number of hours of labor. Plans have been completed for a conference between the mill officials and representatives of the strikers. The mills are owned in Bradford, England.

REVOKE INCOME TAX ACTION.

Assembly Passes Hinman Resolution After Five Hours' Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—After a debate that lasted five hours the Assembly to-day, by a vote of 85 to 58, passed the concurrent resolution introduced by Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, of Albany, to rescind the action of last year's Democratic Legislature in giving its sanction to the Federal income tax amendment.

The resolution will be sent to the Senate for concurrence to-morrow. The fate of the Hinman measure in the upper house is in doubt. The Senate has a small Democratic majority and if the action of the Democrats in the Assembly, who to a man opposed the Hinman resolution, means anything it should forecast its defeat in the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that many of the Democratic Senators were known to be opposed personally to the ratification of the Congressional resolution providing for a Federal income tax. The most powerful argument for the defeat of the Hinman resolution advanced by the Democratic opposition was that the Democratic platform, adopted at Rochester in 1910, had declared in so many words for the proposed taxation of incomes by Congress for Federal purposes.

"I believe that the sober judgment of the people of this State was not expressed by the assent granted last year and that good sense and consideration of the public welfare weigh so heavily upon the side of rejection of this proposed income tax amendment as to demand the rescinding of our action of last year," said Mr. Hinman in urging the adoption of his resolution. "I believe that a sober second thought must have convinced many who voted for the ratification of the proposed income tax a year ago that in doing so they did a grievous wrong to the State of New York."

"To assume that the present Legislature has not the untrammeled right to express itself on this important question is absurd," Mr. Hinman said. "The Legislature of 1910 failed to ratify the Income Tax resolution. The Legislature of 1911 far from feeling that it was bound by the action of the preceding body of lawmakers voted to ratify the Congressional resolution. It should be plain to all that the Legislature of 1912 is no more bound by the action of the Legislature of 1911 than the Legislature of 1911 was bound by the action of the Legislature of 1910."

These Republicans voted with the Democrats against the concurrent resolution: Ahearn and Banzhaf of Kings, Coleman of New York, Colne of Kings, Goodman of New York, Hoff of Kings, Kopp of New York, Matthewson of Kings, Murray, Shlivek and Stoddard of New York.

Mr. Merrill, Socialist; Fleck and Ruddick, Independence League; and Metz, Fusion, also voted with the Democrats against the Hinman resolution.

O'CONNELL WANTS $400,000.

New Health Officer Wants to Increase Guard Against Disease.

ALBANY, March 13.—Calling attention to the fact that increased immigration as a result of the Turkish-Italian war may endanger the health of this country, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, recently appointed Health Officer of the Port of New York, has written to Gov. Dix requesting an emergency message asking the Legislature to appropriate approximately $400,000 needed to bring his department up to a proper point of efficiency.

In this connection Dr. O'Connell says that the last steamer from Italy carried 1,588 steerage passengers; that "the presence of so many immigrants from Italy upon one ship so early in the season indicates that the volume of immigration from that country for the remainder of the year will be large indeed, and consequently, this department should be prepared to meet any pathogenic condition that may develop."

PASSES BRONX COUNTY BILL.

Senate Voes for Stilwell Measure, Which Now Goes to House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Stilwell's bill creating Bronx County on the condition that the proposition is approved by a majority of voters of the Borough of the Bronx at the election next Fall was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 34 to 6. It was opposed by Senators Hinman, Pollock, Newcomb, Sage, Allen, and Hamilton.

Senators Pollock and Newcomb based their opposition on the belief that a separate county would be unwise, and that there was no real sentiment for it. In supporting the bill Senator Wagner declared that his opposition last year was not due to the hostility of the Tammany leader or any one else. He said he was willing to submit the matter to the voters.

The bill now goes to the Assembly. According to the leaders, if any bill providing for Bronx County is passed by the Assembly it must contain the referendum clause.

Proposes Statue to McCarren.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Garvey introduced a bill to-day appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren in McCarren Park in Kings County.

HIGH COST OF LIVING GENERAL, SAYS TAFT

In Special Message President Submits Results of Recent Consular Investigations.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING PLAN

Reports Show Per Cent. of Increase in Food Cost Is Almost Double Per Cent. of Wage Increase.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President to-day, in a special message to Congress, transmitted the first installment of the information collected by the Department of State in regard to co-operation and the cost of living in various European countries. The department, by direction of the President, instructed the Consular officers to make the investigation. The results of the inquiry are summed up in a letter from Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson, which is submitted with the Consular reports and with a summary of their contents.

The President in his message says that the popular demand for information of this character apparently was based on the belief that some remedy might be found for the high cost of living. The immediate result of the inquiries instituted by the Department of State through the Consular officers was to accentuate the fact that the increase in the prices of the common necessities of life is worldwide, and that it is an absorbing question with the co-operative associations.

The President also calls attention to his message of Feb. 2, in which he recommended an international commission to look into the cause for the high prices of the necessities of life and the possible remedies. Should such a commission be authorized by Congress, he says, the relation of the co-operative societies to this subject would be of great interest.

Wages and Food Prices.

The Consul General at London forwarded a table prepared by the co-operative wholesale societies which exhibited the increased cost of certain articles in the United Kingdom since 1898. From a summary of rates of wages it was developed that the percentage of increase in certain trades from 1896 to 1910 was 11.1 and in food prices 19.5. The wages of railway employes during this period had increased only 7.3 per cent.

The Consul at Southampton reported that during the last five years there had been an advance of 20 per cent. in the purchase price of fresh beef, mutton, bacon, hams, butter, eggs, fruits, tea, dried fruits, sugar, coffee, fuel, tin goods, women's apparel, footwear, clothing, cotton goods, bedding, furniture, and underwear.

A series of figures relating to general groceries compiled by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester gave an instructive example of what the rise in the cost of provisions meant to an ordinary family. Taking the table as a whole, it appeared that as compared with 1898 the increased cost of living in 1910 was 13.36 per cent.

With reference to Germany, the Consul General at Berlin reported that living conditions were seriously affected by the continued rise in the price of food products, many of the commodities having advanced far above all previous records. The average retail prices prevailing in fifty-one of the principal cities of Germany were given.

Membership in Societies.

Referring to the general subject matter of the consular reports the Acting Secretary of State says that much interest attaches to the co-operative associations in the United Kingdom because England may be said to be the nursery of these societies. The Consular officers describe the inception and growth and the organization and operation of the co-operative associations, both distributive and productive. The collective growth of co-operative societies in the United Kingdom as a whole is shown by a statistical summary. In 1862 there were 400 societies, with 90,000 members. The value of the sales was £2,333,000 and the net profits £165,000. In 1908 the number of societies was slightly in excess of 3,000, with a membership of 2,701,000. The value of sales was £113,000,000, and the net profits were £10,997,000.

CONFIRM JUSTICE PITNEY.

Senate Does So, 50 to 26—Opponents Mostly Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate after a comparatively short debate confirmed this afternoon the nomination of Chancellor Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Associate Justice Harlan, deceased. The vote was 50 to 26, the Democrats for the most part making up the opposition. The only Republican prominently to oppose the Chancellor's confirmation was Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Progressive candidate for the Presidency.

In executive session this morning Mr. Culberson of Texas and Mr. Reed of Missouri made the longest Democratic speeches against Judge Pitney. Mr. Clark of Arkansas, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Watson of West Virginia, and Mr. Martine of New Jersey, were among the Democrats who defended the jurist.

John Sharp Williams of Mississippi voted against him, as did Mr. O'Gorman of New York. Mr. O'Gorman's Republican colleague, Mr. Root, favored the Chancellor, and defended him in a brief speech yesterday. Mr. Culberson's colleague, Mr. Bailey, who is a conservative Democrat, also voted for Mr. Pitney.

SHAKESPEARE TOO LURID.

Bard's Expletives Shock Schoolgirls, Flushing Parent Protests.

Parents of the young girls attending the eighth grade of Public School 20 in Flushing are protesting against their daughters being compelled to read extracts from Shakespeare that shock their sensibilities. A letter was published on Tuesday in a local paper in Flushing signed "A Father," in which the writer inquires whether the Board of Education cannot in certain cases "provide some harmless expletives to be used in cases of emergency."

In his lotter "A Father" states that a class of girls in the eighth grade were reading the "Merchant of Venice" when it fell to one particular girl, of a "peculiarly sensitive and refined nature," to impersonate the character of the Prince of Morocco, when as the wooer of fair Portia he chooses the casket containing the gashly skull and exclaims:

Oh, hell, what have we here?
A carrion death, within whose empty eye
There is a written scroll.

"Against the dictates of a tender conscience and under the stress of her supposed duty the girl went obediently through her lines," continues the letter. "Several of the girls to whom similar lurid lines fell were very much mortified and afterwards held an indignation meeting. Said one of the girls: 'I wouldn't do it, if they sent me to the office for it.'"

The girls attending this grade are between twelve and thirteen years old.

TWO WOMEN IN AUTO WRECK.

Mrs. T. E. Colby Badly Injured When Car Strikes Automobile.

Dr. Wallace Colby of 429 Park Street, Upper Montclair, N. J., drove his automobile into a head-on collision with a Turnpike trolley car in Newark Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. The physician had turned out from behind a truck on to the trolley tracks, and was struck before he could turn off. In the car with him were his brother, Thomas E. Colby of 283 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; the latter's wife, and Dr. Colby's daughter, Ethel, 18 years old.

The women were thrown from the car, and rendered unconscious. The men were uninjured, though the front of the automobile was wrecked. Mrs. Colby's head was badly cut, and she was hurried to Christ Hospital. After her wounds had been dressed she was taken to her home in another automobile.

PFEFFER LOSES A LEG.

Ex-United States Senator from Kansas Critically Ill in Hospital.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.—Ex-United States Senator W. A. Pfeffer is critically ill in a hospital here. His right leg was amputated above the knee to-day to check gangrene which affected his foot.

M. Pfeffer was the first Populist Senator from Kansas, being elected in 1891. He remained in Washington after his term expired to make an index for the Congressional Record and returned to Topeka upon its completion last Summer. He is 83 years old.

It's not nearly so important to "say when" as to "say what." In

Carstairs Rye

you have the daily "say-so" of thousands of men of refined taste, who find in this "123 year old favorite" all that a perfect whiskey should be.

In the blending, in the bottling every care is exercised to deserve this gratifying patronage.

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The Numbered Label Shows Our Bottling

Acme of quality. Aged in wood.

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Look for the serially numbered bottle.

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TAKE THE FAMOUS FAST FLYERS OF THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

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running fast hourly trains from Jersey City to Philadelphia, without CHANGE or TRANSFER. From Liberty St.—(EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR) 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and midnight with sleepers. 10 minutes of the hour from West 23d St. Baggage carried on same train with passenger if delivered at either terminal in reasonable time.

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—NO TUNNELS

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Model G

4 Cylinders—25 Horse Power

A touring car of medium power as fast on the road as most cars of double the size.

Big in ability, high-grade in material and workmanship, it is the greatest small car value on the market.

This car is sold for two thousand dollars.

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Unrestricted Public Sale
By order of
The Fidelity Title & Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Executors of Johns McCleave, Deceased; Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, Attorneys for Owner; James A. Edwards, Attorney for Executors, Mr. Benjamin Stern and Mr. E. H. Myers,

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings Next
March 18th and 19th, at 8:30 o'clock
In the Grand Ball Room of
THE PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE, 58TH TO 59TH STREET
Catalogue mailed on application.
The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
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AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES FOR THIS DAY (THURSDAY):

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS	EACH, $1.85, 2.35 & 3.00
DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH	PER DOZEN, $2.65 & 3.25
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS	PER PAIR, $3.50, 4.50 & 5.75
HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES	PER PAIR, $1.15 & 1.30
HEMMED LINEN HUCK TOWELS,	PER DOZEN, $2.40 & 2.90
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PLAIN AND DECORATIVE LINENS; TOWELS AND TOWELING OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING CHINA AND GLASS TOWELING; BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, ETC. ARE SHOWN AT MODERATE PRICES.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

MOTOR COATS, RAINCOATS, SWEATERS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

MOTOR GLOVES, SCARFS AND GOGGLES; ROBES AND RUGS.
IN THE LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT ARE FITTED TRAVELING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, HAMPERS, THERMOS BOTTLES, FOOT STOOLS, CUSHIONS, POUCHES, ETC.

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MASS MEETING
AT CARNEGIEHA LL
FRIDAY, MARCH 15, AT 8 P. M.

To be held under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6.

The People Voted for Municipal Subways and They Are Going to Have Them.

Everything was in readiness to overthrow this vote of the people and put through an astounding job, when our Union took action. We quote these words from the American of March 1: **"Traction Trust Prepares to 'Railroad' Proposal Through; Necessary Measures to be Jammed Through Legislature—Bills to be Introduced in the Senate and Assembly at Albany on Monday—These Bills to be Passed by Both Houses and Approved by Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor by April 1—It Is Understood That Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor Have Agreed to Sign the Bill as Soon as It Is Passed."** This organized assault upon the Supreme Law (passed in the same manner as the Constitution) was instantly abandoned when the oldest and greatest of all trades unions again unfurled the banner around which organized labor and all the people might rally in the defense of the State, and the Trust is on the run.

The city's taxable values have increased over a billion and a hundred million dollars since Gaynor became Mayor, which, with the Constitutional Amendment of 1909, has increased the city's borrowing capacity by $238,000,000—an astounding sum impossible to have been dissipated. No expert juggling of figures by city officials nor "demands" and "admissions" by accelerated real estate interests will now mislead the taxpayers and wage-workers of New York, who are going to show that THIS IS A LAND OF LAW, that we have got the money, and that we voted to build the Subways and we are going to do it.

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"Thirty-Six"
Price $1800

ONE of America's greatest cars. Has Four Forward Speed Transmission, Chalmers self-starter, powerful long-stroke motor, Continental demountable rims, big tires—36x4 inches—and carburetor adjustment on the dash. Then, there's the Mercedes type honeycomb radiator, Bosch dual ignition and luxuriant upholstery.

Power, speed, style and exquisite finish. A very economical car to maintain. The Chalmers self-starter makes it an ideal car for a lady to drive. We ask you to order your "Thirty-Six" now!

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Yonkers, 32 So. Broadway
Huntington, L. I., North Shore Garage

CRESCENTS' HOCKEY TITLE AND TROPHY

Brooklyn Clubmen Defeat Wanderers in Final Game for Championship.

In the play-off of the tie for the amateur hockey championship of the United States last night at St. Nicholas Rink, the Crescent Athletic Club seven annexed the title from the Wanderers by a goal score of 4 to 1, after two periods of the roughest, foulest work of the season.

Incidental to the victory, the Crescents now obtain possession of the $500 trophy, as last night's win marked the third achieved by the new mooners in their contests covering six years for the prize.

Both teams covered themselves with the kind of glory to be handed out for tactics which warranted penalties, although it was generally conceded that the ultimate victors are and were pretty much in a class by themselves, in the matter of unfair work. Never before during the season have so many penalties been inflicted, the second half particularly bringing about a condition resembling those which were said to have been the vogue at Donnybrook Fair.

Liffiton was the all star performer for the winners, as he tallied three of the four goals obtained by his side, the other falling to the lot of Shirreff. Liffiton scored in the middle of the second period, but the goal was disallowed because of off side play, despite the fact that the puck was afterward faced off in the centre and the score recorded on the board for fully five minutes. McGrath made the one tally for Wanderers on one of the many pretty dribbles this player showed during the game.

The Crescent cohorts carried off a lot of Wanderer money, they eagerly accepting all the "evens" in sight. A record-breaking and partisan crowd was very much in evidence, with the forces seemingly evenly divided.

From the first face-off Crescent carried the fight to the home team, but after getting two goals, inclined to saving tactics, relying on lifting methods to get the rubber out of trouble rather than attempts to carry it down into their opponents' territory by either individual or team play.

The Crescents brought the rubber to the face of Wanderers' cage, where Kinsella picked it up and made a pretty rink run. Almost as quickly the puck was brought back and Liffiton enabled to shoot. The rubber landed on Mitchell's head and rolled down his back into the cage, to the chagrin of goal keeper and Wanderers alike. After Scarborough and McGrath had made scurries through the opposition to no purpose, Liffiton, from a scrimmage in front of Wanderers' cage, scored the second goal for Crescent. These two tallies were made within two minutes of the commencement of play, and then ensued the style of hockey which used to be called "shinny," as there was much offside throughout the period.

Wall gave an interpretation of cross-checking by handling Harmon so fiercely that the crowd yelled to have him put off, which was done, to the delight of many.

Then came some body checking on the side boards, which showed the spirit of the players. The men frequently overskated the puck and there was enough slugging and stick slashing to satisfy the most bloodthirsty.

Each goal keeper was on the jump defending shot after shot.

Garon and Brown came together in rink centre, and the former went to the ice, having received a heavy blow on the head, which temporarily put him out. Bulger made a nice carry to no purpose and was slashed by Liffiton, earned a session in the box for that player. Larkin was sent out for using his stick too freely.

During the last half of the period the rubber was almost continually in Crescent ice, with the Wanderers making repeated tries to get the rubber in. Mills did his usual effective stunt of falling in front of the cage to such good purpose that nothing got by. The half therefore closed with the score Crescent, 2; Wanderers, 0.

When the second half started Shirreff, who had been off the ice for tripping, was still in the box. This period was even worse in regard to unfair tactics than the previous ones, the men being on and off at frequent intervals. Crescent played very much a defense game, but after McGrath had made a tally for Wanderers they again assumed aggressive tactics, to the end that Liffiton scored on a rebound and Shirreff on a rink carry and fairly long lift just before time call. The summary:

Crescent.	Position.	Wanderers.
Mills	Goal	Mitchell
Brown	Point	Kinsella
Wall	Cover point	Garon
Shirreff	Rover	Bulger
Liffiton	Centre	Lacken
Scarborough	Left wing	Harmon
Kennedy	Right wing	McGrath

Goals.—First half: Liffiton, Crescent, 0:28; Liffiton, Crescent, 1:46. Second half: McGrath, Wanderers, 15:37; Liffiton, Crescent, 17:45; Shirreff, Crescent, 19:38. Penalties.—First period: Wall, cross checking; Shirreff, loafing offside; Liffiton, slashing; Lacken, slashing; Harmon, tripping; Shirreff, tripping. Second period: Scarborough, loafing; Shirreff, cross checking; Brown, for coming into game and not notifying referee; Garon, tripping; Scarborough, loafing; Garon, tripping; Scarborough, loafing; Garon, tripping; Lacken, loafing; Brown, loafing; Liffiton, arguing after picking up puck. Referee—William Russell. Assistant referee—Dr. McKenzie. Goal umpires—R. Strange, New York A. C., and Fred Richards, St. Nicholas. Game timekeepers—W. J. Croker, Wanderers Club, and B. Kelley, Crescent A. C. Penalty timekeepers—Frank Ellison, Wanderers Club, and S. Martin, Crescent A. C. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

HARLEM REGATTA PLANS.

Ten Races Already Carded for Memorial Day—Schoolboy Event

A second meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association was held last night in Harlem for the purpose of furthering arrangements for the fortieth annual Memorial Day regatta, May 30, on the one-and-one-half-mile course of the Harlem River along the Speedway. Five of the clubs forming the association were represented, and the most important discussion was that of arranging a list of events. Ten races are assured, and others will be brought up at the next meeting for further discussion.

The ten events decided upon comprise the regular contests which make up the Memorial Day programme without the possibility of cancellation on account of lack of entries. A new step was taken when the proposition to schedule a race for schoolboys was made. It received the favor of all present and in all probability will be held. The officials of the Harlem Regatta Association will confer with those of the High School Games Committee, of the Public Schools Athletic League and endeavor to arrange for the event.

Secretary-Treasurer H. Lauer was instructed to issue a letter to all the Captains of boat clubs from which entries are expected and inform them of the events already arranged and ask for criticisms and possible additions to make the competition satisfactory to all.

The events arranged for are as follows: Senior single shells, junior single shells, intermediate single shells, association senior single shells, junior doubles, senior doubles, junior quadruple shells, junior eight-oared shells, senior eight-oared shells, and junior eight-oared shells.

Longboat in Hour Race.

Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian runner, has sent in his entry for the one-hour championship running race, which will be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory Saturday evening, March 30. From all indications the event promises to be one of the best of its kind ever held in this city, for, in addition to the entry of Longboat, the majority of professional distance runners have signified their intention of starting for the honors. Among those who will toe the mark are Billy Quesl, champion distance runner of America; Abbie Woods of Canada, who claims the championship of England; Henri St. Yves, Ted Crooks, and Al. Raines.

In addition to the championship race a number of interesting preliminary events, including walking, roller skating, and cycling events will be contested.

Rockville Centre Beats Hempstead.

The Rockville Centre Club basket ball team defeated the Hempstead quintet on the former's court Saturday evening by the score of 24 to 12. The Hempstead team was materially strengthened by the services of Johnston, Grant, and Kleist of the Sagamores, and the contest was fast and exciting from start to finish.

"NORTHER" STRIKES GIANTS.

Cold Wave Keeps Pitchers Idle—McGraw Twirls for Both Teams in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 13.—Another "norther" with a high wind and a fifteen degree drop in the temperature struck Marlin to-day, preventing any sort of baseball work except batting during the morning session and driving the veteran pitchers to cover in the afternoon.

McGraw was so fearful of exposing his pitchers' arms to the icy blasts that he himself pitched for both sides throughout the daily six inning battle between the regulars and the colts. His wabbly slow ball had the batters swinging wildly in all excepting two innings. The regulars eventually won, 6 to 4, but on fielding errors, not by hitting.

McGraw had the youngsters so completely puzzled that they made only four hits off his delivery, crowding all of them into the second round. In that inning Shafer's infield hit, Herzog's poor throw, singles by Jacobson and Devlin and Hartley's double to left gave the youngsters four runs. The Regulars tied the score in the fourth on Snodgrass's double, Shafer's fumble and successive hits by Herzog, Fletcher and Meyers, the Chief peeling off a double that scored Herzog and Fletcher. A hit batter, Merkle's single and Fletcher's double brought in the Regulars' fifth and sixth runs.

Earlier in the afternoon two recruit teams led by Eugene Paulet and Grover Hartley, respectively, battled six innings to a one-one tie. The play off is scheduled for to-morrow. The rival batteries in this game were Tesreau and Paulet and Evans and Hartley. Evans is a long rangy southpaw who has been taking his own time getting fit to show his ability. The line-up for the Regular-Colt game:

Regulars—Devore, left field; Doyle, second base; Snodgrass, centre field; Murray, Becker, right field; Merkle, Herzog, Groh, third base; Fletcher, shortstop; Meyers, catcher; McGraw, pitcher.

Colts—Stock, third base; Shafer, shortstop; McCormick, right field; Bues, second base; Burns, left field; Jacobson, centre field; Devlin, first base; Hartley, Paulet, catchers; McGraw, pitcher.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 0 0 4 0 2—6	9	2
Colts	0 4 0 0 0 0—4	4	2

SUN AND MUD FOR YANKS.

Conditions Under Foot Against Real Baseball Practice at Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—The chances of the Yankees playing another game before Friday are slim, but if the sun comes out as strongly as it was this afternoon the outlook for a second practice batttle on that day is fairly good. Invariably since the team has been here the appearance of the sun has been followed by more rain, so that nobody dares predict what the next day will bring forth. After last night's rain to-day had a forenoon of clouds and a cold wind, and an afternoon of warmth and sunshine.

The Yankees, however, were able to engage in two practices at the ball park, not on the field, which is still deep in mud, but behind the stand, practice in which narrow quarters is getting to be monotonous. There is a sameness to that sort of toil which is beginning to pall on the restive athletes.

The pitchers are faring better than any of the others and there is little to prevent their exercising their arms all they want to. A delegation of them limbered up to-day, the most active workers being Ford, Caldwell, McConnell, Hoff, Upham, Martin, Vaughn and Clark. Caldwell let out more than he had done and Clark's sore arm was convalescent enough for him to warm up without discomfort. Ford was the day's hardest worker and had two lengthy exercise gallops, Street devoting his entire attention to the Hilltop crack.

Ancient Cy Young, who refuses to grow old, and John Ganzel visited the Yankees. Cy has been at Hot Springs and is on his way to Augusta to join the Boston Nationals. Ganzel was en route to Anniston, Ala., where the Rochesters train. He stopped in Charlottesville coming down and says that during the week the Washingtons have been there they have been out on the field one hour. A game had been arranged to be played at Anniston on March 23 between the Rochesters and the Yankee Colts.

BASEBALL WEATHER AT LAST.

Brooklyn Players Finally Engage In Game at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 13.—After an absence of nearly a week, the sun shone to-day. In fact, it was the first real baseball weather the Brooklyn team has had in two weeks. This morning Manager Dahlen worked his men harder than ever and this afternoon he made them play a snappy six-inning exhibition game before nearly 500 spectators. Score: Ebbets Field, 4; Washington Park, 1.

The game was won in the second inning by the Ebbets Field Club through a little hitting and some ragged playing on the other side. Two more runs were scored in the fifth on Tooley's error, a wild pitch, Moran's triple, and Smith's double. Smith featured with the stick, getting a double and a triple, while Moran made a single and a triple, and Northen a pair of singles. Allen, the young pitcher obtained from Mobile, showed the best form of any pitcher this Spring. In the second and third innings he struck out four men in a row, the first two when runners were on second and third bases.

Dahlen will take only eighteen players to Little Rock on Friday morning for an exhibition game, the others continuing on their way to Memphis, where games will be played Saturday and Sunday.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Ebbets Field	0 2 0 0 2 0—4	9	0
Washington Park	1 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	4

Batteries—Ebbets Field, Allen, Dent, Ragan, Phelps, and Miller; Washington Park, Knetzer, Yingling, Erwin, and Higgins.

Cornell Nine's Southern Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 13.—The Southern trip schedule for the Cornell baseball team was announced to-day as follows:

April 5, Yale at Washington; April 6, Washington American League Club, at Washington; April 8, Baltimore Eastern League Club, at Washington; April 9, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; April 10, Georgetown University, at Washington.

Senators Start Out as Losers.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 13.—The Washington baseball team, in training quarters here, was to-day defeated, 5 to 3 by the University of Virginia. It was the big team's first day in the open. Score: Washington, 3; 7; 1. Virginia, 5; 7; 0.

Batteries—Cashion, Allen, Walker and Henry and Ainsmith; Goodhue, Rixey and Finlay.

New Shortstop for Washington Club.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13.—President Despain of the local Western League Club to-day announced that the Washington Americans had exercised their option on Eddie Gagnier, leading fielding shortstop in the Western League last season. The purchase price is $2,000.

Baker Still Knows How to Field.

SAN ANTONIO, March 13.—The Philadelphia American League "regulars" piled up 17 hits in to-day's game against the San Antonio (Texas League) team, and won, 12 to 8. Baker's fielding was the feature.

Princeton Athletes Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, March 13.—The Athletic Executive Committee of Princeton has announced the following awards of 'Varsity insignia to the basket ball players participating in the season just closed: 1912—A. Devereaux, H. L. Felt, C. Heath, F. C. Hughes, F. A. Kahler, E. I. Thompson, and J. H. Uhl; 1913—L. E. de la Reussille, Jr.; 1914—T. C. Briggs, W. L. De Witt, P. V. Kellogg, R. E. Vaughan. The soccer insignia has been given to C. T. Butler, R. Cooke, J. C. Dawson, C. P. Eddy, S. A. Sisson, R. Townsend, W. M. Chester, S. Moffat, and E. Page.

The organization of freshman basket ball and hockey teams necessitated the awarding of honors for these teams, something of a departure from the usual custom here. The following men were made eligible to wear the insignia: Basket Ball—F. G. Gill, J. M. Kline, J. B. McTigue, H. H. Salmon, G. M. Church, and F. Trenkman; Hockey—B. Brower, L. B. Cooper, G. M. Church, J. F. Deckert, R. S. Cowan, J. C. McKibben, R. B. Pascock, and A. H. Sobosqt.

13TH REGIMENT TEAM WINS RELAY

Twenty-third and Seventy-first Quartets Outrun in Round Robin Race.

The Thirteenth Regiment's quartet of runners won the round robin relay race against the Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiment teams at the military athletic meet of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers at the armory last night in a contest that was exciting from start to finish. The time was 3:26 4-5, which was fair for the course.

J. V. Parkes of the Seventy-first got the jump at the gun and raced to the front, closely followed by Fisher of the Thirteenth, with Walther of the Twenty-third three yards back in third place. At the second relay D. Valentine of the Thirteenth went out to the front after keeping pace with E. Sweeney of the Seventy-first for about 100 yards.

When Valentine finished his part of the journey and was relieved by Abel Kiviat, the Thirteenth's team had a ten yards margin which looked safe. Kiviat raced around the track in his prettiest form, holding his ten-yard lead, but did not try to increase it. Foster, the Twenty-third's runner on this relay, passed out McHugh and put the Seventy-first team in third place. Kiviat handed the race then to Jim Rosenberger, who took things rather easy.

J. Richmond of the Twenty-third set after Rosenberger at a fast clip and tore along over the boards, gradually drawing up on the leader until he had cut five yards from his lead. When Rosenberger looked over his shoulder and saw Richmond racing close to him, he hit up a faster clip and won by five yards.

The meet proved a big victory for the athletes of Company A, for they gathered 24 points, while their nearest competitor was Company L, with 13 points. The other companies finished as follows: Company F, 12; Company K, 8; Company E, 7; Company C, 5; Company M, 4.

The one mile intercompany relay race was a good event until the fourth lap, when Jim McEntee took up the running for Company A. J. Strube, of Company F, was in front by a fairly good margin at the end of the third lap. McEntee went after him at his hardest clip. He traveled over the boards at the same gait he usually exhibits in the stretch. McEntee raced past Foster of Company F and Seward of Company L so fast that they seemed riveted to the armory floor. When McEntee had finished his share of the traveling Ed Coyle took up the final lap with a lead which made the victory easy for Company A's runners. The time was 3:24 4-5.

The one mile open relay brought together teams from the Knights of St. Antony, Dominician Lyceum, Irish-American A. C. and the St. Francis Xavier A. A. The Knights of St. Antony, with Holmes, Miller Saveny and McLoughlin, having a handicap of fifty yards, won without much trouble in 3:28 4-5. The Dominican Lyceum team was second and the Xavier four was third. The Irish-American A. C. team was to have Mel Sheppard in the race, but he did not appear. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Edward Coyle, Company A, (8 feet;) William Seward, Company L, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Strube, Company F, (14 feet;) C. B. Clark, Company A, (scratch,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by B. E. Trerise, Company L, (7 feet;) C. P. Slattery, Company M, (12 feet,) second. Final Heat—Won by C. B. Clark, Company A, (scratch;) Edward Coyle, Company A, (8 feet,) second; William Seward, Company L, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by T. Skay, Company F; T. C. Breen, Company L, second; H. Elsey, Company E, third. Time—1:25.

Round Robin Relay.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment, (A. J. Fisher, D. Valentine, A. Kiviat, and J. M. Posenberger;) Twenty-third Regiment, (C. Walther, O. De Grouchy, C. Foster, and J. Richmond,) second; Seventy-third Regiment, (J. V. Parkes, E. Sweeney, A. McHugh, and L. Dorland,) third. Time—3:26 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Coyle, Company A, (scratch;) P. Slattery, Company M, (10 yards,) second; William Seward, Company L, (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:33 2-5.

One-Mile Open Relay.—Won by Knights of St. Anthony team, (J. B. Holmes, A. Miller, William Saveny, W. J. McLoughlin;) Dominican Lyceum team, (A. V. Parke, R. E. Goggins, T. Healey, E. Gilmore,) second; St. Francis Xavier A. A. team, (A. McDonough, F. J. Wright, E. Lohse,) third. Time—3:28 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Horace Hocking, Company L, (scratch;) N. B. Norman, Company K, (45 yards,) second; E. W. Hills, Company E, (scratch,) third. Time—2:29.

One-Mile Intercompany Relay.—Won by Company A, (C. B. Clark, James H. Noble, R. G. Koch, James J. McEntee, Edward Coyle;) Company F, (W. T. Walters, J. Hodgins, J. Strube, A. Foster, T. Purtell,) second; Company L, (William Stevenson, E. Trerise, H. Hocking, William Seward, C. Cassenas,) third. Time—3:24 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Coyle, Company A, (12 yards;) J. J. McEntee, Company A, (scratch,) second; B. Brady, Company E, (26 yards,) third. Time—1:15 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by J. Gross, Company K, (100 yards;) H. Lightfine, Company F, (scratch,) second; W. J. Buckingham, Company F, (scratch,) third. Time—5:11 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by J. McDermott, Company C, (5 feet,) with put of 36 feet 10 inches; R. G. Schaefer, Company F, (6 feet,) with put of 39 feet 11 inches, second; B. E. Trerise, Company L, (1 foot,) with put of 39 feet, third.

SPEEDWAY PARADE MAY 4.

Weekly Cup Races to be Held on Sundays Instead of Wednesdays.

At their weekly meeting, held last night, the members of the New York Road Drivers' Association selected Saturday, May 4, for their annual Speedway parade and open-air horse show, the two events which open the amateur harness racing season on the big drive.

The proposition of postponing the annual parade one week was first decided upon, but it was voted down on account of the members desire to have the longest possible matinee season before going to the Parkway track for the Summer matinees.

The question of holding the weekly cup races on Sunday afternoons instead of Wednesdays, as formerly, and which was carried over from the last meeting for farther discussion, was the chief matter discussed at last night5s meeting, and the result showed that members weer absolutely unanimous in favor of teh change and the motion was carried.

CARTER BEATS TILT WITH CUE

Close Game in Pocket Billiard Tournament at Amateur Billiard Club.

Lester F. Carter defeated William A. Tilt in the tournament for the amateur pocket billiard title at the Amateur Billiard Club last night by a score of 125 to 117. The game was unusually long and both players had many scratches. Toward the end of the match, Carter made three scratches in succession and forfeited all the balls on the table.

Tilt picked out several difficult combinations, but was unfortunate in missing shots after spreading the balls around the table. The match was witnessed by a large gallery and the play was followed with much interest. The result was in doubt until the end.

In the afternoon match, A. P. Hyman defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas by a score of 125 to 122. Douglas had a decided advantage at the start, gathering 40 balls in the first three frames, while Hyman had only 4. Hyman did not settle down to his best game until the sixth frame, when he got 12 balls. Hyman played a safe, careful game, and beat Douglas at his favorite trick of playing safe and scratching intentionally. He had to play his best game to win. Hyman had 8 scratches and Douglas 4. The score by frames:

A. P. Hyman—2 0 2 7 6 12 14 0 13 8 9 9 8 7 7 10 15 3—133. Scratches, 8. Net total, 125.

Dr. W. G. Douglas—13 15 13 8 9 3 1 15 2 7 6 6 7 8 8 5 0—126. Scratches, 4. Net total, 122.

McCourt Wins Final Game.

Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh defeated W. Blumenthal of this city last night in the final of the three-cushion matches at Doyle's Academy by a score of 50 to 45. The match was conceded to have been the best in the tournament with the winner making a high run of 5, while the loser got 3 as his best in any one inning of the eighty-six played. In the amateur pocket billiard series Ed. Seabury won from Paul Ward by 75 to 68.

HOGAN DISQUALIFIED.

Bout at Madison A. C. Stopped by Referee in First Round.

"If I did not feel that I was competent to act as referee I would not be here. This bout, as you know, comes under the Frawley law and the provisions of that law must be enforced. I ordered Hogan five different times to stop hitting on the breakaway and when he offended again I disqualified him."

This was the statement of Referee Charlie White to a crowd of 2,500 boxing enthusiasts, who crowded the Harlem River Casino last night to witness the scheduled ten-round bout between Leach Cross and One-Round Hogan. Referee White gave this explanation ten minutes after he had waved both boxers to their corners and had left the ring.

The bout, as far as it went, gave every indication that Hogan was due for another defeat. He succeeded in drawing blood from Cross's mouth just before the bout was stopped, but that was all he did. Cross went after him at the first bell and kept tearing after him all the time. Leach's right hand was bobbing against Hogan's face at a clip which made the Californian cover up and hold to protect himself. Cross slipped to his knees early in the round and Hogan made a rush as if to strike him. He was roundly hissed for this work. Then Leach arose and extended his hand as if to shake hands. When Hogan held out his hand Leach shot a right to the jaw. More hisses. There was considerable infighting and it was on the breaks from this kind of work that Hogan offended. He was told to stop five times, but disregarded the orders and was disqualified.

DEWEY OUTCLASSED.

Joe Jeanette Makes a Mark of Southern Negro in Seven Rounds.

It looked like old times last night at the Long Acre A. A., with a first-class attraction and a record crowd, which squeezed into every available inch of space. The final bout brought together Joe Jeanette, the negro heavyweight of Hoboken, N. J., and Nat Dewey, a negro claiming the heavyweight championship of the South.

It was the second meeting of the pair, and in the first, which took place at Memphis, Tenn., the decision was given against Jeanette after eight rounds, but he avenged himself last night by stopping Dewey in seven rounds, for after having him beaten badly, the referee ordered the men to their corners to save the Southerner further punishment.

Jeanette showed himself to be the master of his opponent at every stage of the game. Jeanette continually worked with short right and left hooks, which he scored unceasingly in every clinch and almost without any returns. When the contest was finally stopped Dewey was in bad shape, and bleeding profusely from the mouth, with both lips badly puffed.

Jeanette was favored by a large weight handicap, weighing 192 pounds, while Dewey scaled only 177.

KNOCKOUT BROWN WINS.

New Yorker Defeats Young Erne in Six Rounds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 13.—In a six-round bout before the National Athletic Club to-night, Knockout Brown of New York had a slight advantage over Young Erne of this city.

After the first round, Brown forced the fighting, and while Erne landed as many blows as the New Yorker, the latter had more steam in his punches.

TROUBLES OF BOXERS.

Commission Enjoined in Smith Case —Decides Burke Complaint.

The writ of certiorari, granted to Jeff Smith of Bayonne by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick to act as a stay against the decision of the State Athletic Commission, was served on the Commissioners yesterday afternoon. Until the case is heard Smith will be eligible to box at any of the clubs under the jurisdiction of the commission. The writ is returnable twenty days after service and will be argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Commissioner Frank S. O'Neil declined to make any comment on the writ until he has had an opportunity to discuss the matter with Attorney General Carmody, the attorney for the commission.

The Commissioners, at yesterday's meeting, ordered John Weismantle of the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn to pay Sailor Burke $179.02 and Jim Maher $50 for their bout at the Irving R. C.. Maher was substituted for Charley Victor, who failed to appear, and he lasted less than a round, Referee Barnett ending the bout after Maher had been floored three times. The club officials charged that the boxers had entered into a "frame-up" and refused to pay either. No evidence was introduced to prove the allegation, so the Commissioners ordered the club management to pay both men, according to their agreement. Burke's share represented 35 per cent. of the receipts. Referee Barnett testified that he considered the contest "on the level," and both Bob Clark, manager of Burke, and Jim Maher denied the charge made by the club officials.

Young Fitzsimmons, the west side featherweight, was before the commission for failure to box Biz Mackey at the National A. C. of Brooklyn on Feb. 17. The hearing brought out the fact that the bout was arranged by a person who was not Fitzsimmons's regular manager. On the boxer's promise to appear at the National A. C. before boxing elsewhere the case was dismissed.

Jack Dougherty, a prominent handler of boxers for many years, drew down a reprimand from the commission for acting as a referee two weeks ago at the National A. C. Dougherty is not licensed to referee and filled the position to help the management when the regular referee failed to appear. Fred Grundy, manager of the club, accepted all the blame in the matter, and he was also reprimanded.

A license was granted to the Suffolk County A. C. of Riverhead, L. I., to conduct boxing shows.

Wagner Outpoints Tiger Young.

Joe Wagner of the west side outpointed Tiger Young last night in the main event of ten rounds at the Sharkey A. C. Both boys put up a good brand of boxing, and it was only a slight margin which enabled the west sider to secure the honors. Young, who is equally as clever as Wagner, always forced the fighting and worked at long range to good advantage with a clever left jab. The first half of the bout was fast, but neither boy did any damaging work. Wagner played mostly for Young's ear, and had it opened in the fifth. The sixth round was productive of the fastest work of the entire ten, with both boys mixing in fast style and having to be separated at the bell. In the ninth both boys did an unusual amount of hugging and clinching, but came out in the last session and fought the entire time toe to toe. Young Lee shaded Joe Mooney after six fast rounds in the semi-final.

Shugrue and Coster at National S. C.

Young Shugrue of Jersey City and Joe Coster, the Italian boxer, will furnish the feature event of the National Sporting Club programme to-night. Coster has been credited with a decision over Abe Attell and a popular decision over Knockout Brown. Shugrue has an excellent record, and is reported to be in fine condition. The semi-final will bring together Oscar Williams and Knockout Sweeney.

Diamond Prizes at Boat Club Euchre.

The Hudson Boat Club, 127th Street and North River, will hold a euchre and reception at its club rooms on Saturday evening, March 16, the purpose of which is to raise funds to purchase new boats and repair their house for the coming rowing season. Diamonds, jewelry, silverware, cut glass, and a fine assortment of valuable prizes, about seventy-five in all, will be given to players and non-players. Dancing and refreshments after the euchre.

NOTES OF THE ATHLETES.

The fourteenth annual athletic games of the Morris High School will be held Saturday evening, March 16, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The events are open only to members of the school. The members of the Athletic Committee make the special request that all the alumni attend and show a loyal school spirit by backing up the officials of the school in their effort to make the series a success.

Teams representing the leading athletic organizations in Greater New York have been entered in the nine-mile modified Marathon, which will be the main feature of the Community Day celebration next Saturday afternoon. The race will start from the foot of Broadway at 4:30 o'clock, and the winner should reach the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, the finish, about fifty minutes later. The course of the race will be as follows: From the foot of Broadway, to Gates Avenue, thence to Bushwick Avenue, along that thoroughfare to Eastern Parkway, to Bedford Avenue, and finally Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. Among the competitors will be J. J. McNamara, Harry Smith, Edward Jordan, Eddie Carr, William Rosette, Frank Bruce of the Italian-American Club of Boston, Harry Jensen, Tom Dwyer, Joe Gilbert, Frank Masterson, and Fred Lorimer.

NO ROW EXACTLY IN THE N. Y. A. C.

But Cut in Physical Instructor's Salary Causes Protest to be Made to Governors.

Members of the New York Athletic Club Governing Board denied last night the rumor that there was "a big row in the ranks" because of the policy of the new board toward conserving the finances of the organization to the end of retrenching all along the line in the matter of salaries to certain of the employes, and in whose behalf a petition was recently presented asking that such salaries be again placed on the original footing.

They ridiculed the idea that there was any concerted movement to cause internal dissension, as it is generally conceded that they have made an honest study of the situation and will continue to do so in a manner which will be perfectly fair to the club and the employes.

A petition was presented and those interested in the furtherance of the proposition involved heard in connection with the details. It is said that the champions of the petition made several erroneous statements, after which action as to receipt of it was taken. A motion was made that the salary of the athletic director, Eugene J. Giannini, which had been cut immediately after the scheme of retrenchment was put in operation, be again restored to its original standing, but this motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 4.

It afterward developed that many of those who had signed the petition had done so under a misapprehension, and a number of the signers admitted that upon giving the subject consideration they felt that they had acted impulsively and in a manner which would not again obtain if they were asked to lend their names.

It is conceded that the policy of the present Board of Governors has aroused a certain amount of antipathy among a few of the members who are not for the line of financial protection espoused by the Governors. Then again certain employes who have fancied themselves indispensable and part and parcel of the organization covertly take exception to the new board's intention to make the organization less of a servant-ridden one than it has been in times gone by.

Immediately upon taking hold the new board put a "crimp" into that phase of the athletic department which warranted the "keeping" of star performers on track and field, arguing that such had not been found necessary in the other competitive departments of the club. As one member of the board expressed it last night, "We are going to protect the club's finances and have amateurs winning the prizes. If we cannot get along on that system we had better quit."

SEVEN HARVARD SCHEDULES.

Football List Shows Nine Games, with Vanderbilt as Newcomer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—The Harvard Athletic Committee has ratified the schedules of the various 'varsity and freshmen teams for the coming spring, as well as that of the football team for 1912. The important change on the football schedule is a game with Vanderbilt University at Cambridge on Nov. 9. University of Minnesota, which sought a football game, is recognized in the university lawn tennis team's schedule with a two-men match, which will be played at Cambridge, May 27. It has been announced that the advisory committee on rowing will comprise, besides the captain of the crew, Robert F. Herrick, Dr. W. E. Ladd, J. Richardson and J. F. Perkins. Joseph P. Kennedy was officially appointed coach for this year's freshmen baseball nine. Following is the calendar of Harvard's athletics for the season:

Football.—Sept. 28, University of Maine at Cambridge; Oct. 5, Holy Cross at Cambridge; 12, Williams at Cambridge; 19, Amherst at Cambridge; 26, Brown at Cambridge; Nov. 2, Princeton at Cambridge; 9, Vanderbilt University at Cambridge; 16, Dartmouth at Cambridge; 23, Yale at New Haven.

Lacrosse.—April 6, Springfield. Training at Cambridge; 13, Maryland Agricultural at Baltimore; 17, Mount Washington at Mount Washington, Md.; 18, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; May 10, Hobart at Cambridge; 18, Cornell at Cambridge.

'Varsity Track.—April 12, interclass games; 27, handicap games; May 4, consolation games; 11, Dartmouth dual games at Cambridge; 18, Yale dual games at Cambridge; 31 and June 1, intercollegiates at Philadelphia.

Freshmen Track.—April 27, Andover dual games at Andover, Mass.; May 4, Exeter dual games at Exeter, N. H.; 18, Yale dual games at New Haven.

University Soccer.—March 23, Cornell at Cambridge; 27, Yale at Cambridge; April 6, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8, Haverford at Haverford; 13, Columbia at New York.

University Lawn Tennis.—May 4, Amherst at Amherst; 11, Princeton at Cambridge; 25, Yale at New Haven; 27, two men match with Minnesota at Cambridge; 30, two men match with University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Freshmen Baseball.—April 24, Brookline High at Cambridge; 27, St. Mark's at Southboro, Mass.; May 1, Waltham High at Cambridge; 8, Everett High at Cambridge; 11, Andover at Cambridge; 15, Haverhill High at Cambridge; 18, St. George's at Newport, R. I.; 22, Morris Heights at Cambridge; 28, Worcester Academy at Worcester, Mass; 29, Exeter at Exeter, N. H.; June 1, Yale freshmen at New Haven.

GOLF DOWN TO FINALS.

Topping and McElwee to Play for Florida Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13.—Henry J. Topping of Greenwich and R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, earned their positions as finalists in the Florida amateur golf championship by disposing of A. H. Pohler, Interlochen, and H. P. Farrington of Woodland. Topping won his match easily, taking the first three holes and having the contest well in hand during the round. The other match was not settled until the home green was reached. A large gallery followed this contest and saw some splendid golf, as the winner made 73 and the loser 72 for medal rounds. At no time did either player have a lead of more than 2 up, and McElwee held this at the fourth hole, having played this number in even threes. The summary:

Championship Division Semi-Finals.—H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated A. H. Poehler, Interlachen, 4—2; R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, defeated H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 2 up. Second Flight.—W. A. Avery, Detroit, defeated G. B. Clifford, Minnekahda, 3—2; J. E. Rumbaugh, Ashville, defeated L. E. Martin, Allston, 4—3.

Golf Results at Bellcair, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 13.—The elimination of the winner of the low-score prize in the qualifying round and a twenty-hole match between S. P. Davidge of Baltimore and E. D. Speck of Oakland, which was won by Davidge, were the features of the play this morning in the first round of the golf tournament. E. H. Sprague of Omaha, who was low man yesterday, was defeated, 2 up and 1 to play, by E. K. Bispham of Philadelphia, who was the last man in the first sixteen. Most of the matches were close, and good golf was the rule. R. W. Harvey of Philadelphia, who was next to Sprague in the testing round, had to play his best to defeat Gordon Gellfus, a boy player from Cincinnati, Harvey finally winning, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the flag handicap for ladies, played this afternoon, the winner was Miss Gladys Campbell of Philadelphia; Mrs. T. F. Cole of Duluth was second, and Mrs. R. W. Kimball of Rochester, third. The summary:

First Round.—C. T. Crocker, Brookline, defeated D. Smith, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play; R. W. Harvey, Philadelphia, defeated G. Gellfus, Cincinnati, 2 up and 1 to play; J. C. Head, Pittsburgh, defeated W. R. Stenger, Philadelphia, 1 up; S. P. Davidge, New York, defeated E. D. Speck, Pittsburgh, 1 up, twenty holes; C. T. Parks, New York, defeated S. C. Walbridge, Toledo, 1 up; E. K. Bispham, Philadelphia, defeated E. H. Sprague, Omaha, 2 up and 1 to play; T. F. Cole, Duluth, defeated N. R. Wright, Philadelphia, by default.

Cosgrove Wins at Keeney's.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn, James Cosgrove, playing at 30 points, defeated Irving Ellis, (31,) by the score of 30 to 29. The contest was close from start to finish, and required sixty-seven innings before the winning point had been tallied. Ellis made the highest run, five points. Cosgrove's high run was four.

SPOONER LEADS SHOOTERS.

Crescent A. C. Gunner Wins in Club's Big Invitation Tournament.

Notwithstanding the driving rain yesterday the Crescent Athletic Club held one of the largest shoots of the season at the Bay Ridge traps. The principal event was at 100 targets from a sixteen-yard rise in four strings of 25 targets a man. Handicaps were allowed by a special committee made up of representatives of the various clubs that were invited to take part in the event. The winner was H. T. Spooner of the New Moon organization, who broke 89 of the flying blue rocks. Spooner shot with a handicap of 12 "birds."

The New York Athletic Club won the prize for the best five-man team that shot from scratch. The New Moon gunners returned the following scores: F. H

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REASONABLE USE OF PATENTS.

Once again we find the Supreme Court upholding the letter of the law, and Chief Justice WHITE dissenting on the ground of inconvenience. Whatever anybody thinks of the merits of the anti-trust and patent laws as written, all must unite in the hope that history will not repeat itself. That is to say, it is undesirable from every point of view that once more the Supreme Court shall refer all oppressed by the statute to Congress for relief, professing the inability of the court to do anything more than interpret the statute according to its letter, and that after twenty years of indecision the court shall finally adopt the present dissenting opinion of Justice WHITE as the opinion of the majority, and, therefore, the law. Relief is needed sooner than that, and in some manner imposing less strain upon those who value their esteem of the court, and who dislike legislation in that manner, whatever the merits of the point thus decided.

It is noteworthy that Congress is showing itself more alive to the exigencies of a very compelling situation than it did after the earlier decisions in the anti-trust law. But it is not agreeable to remark that the lawmakers are showing more energy than learning. Almost everybody has a bill, but not all have read the law which they are seeking to amend. The patent law does not give the patentee the exclusive right to make, use, or sell the patented article. Those are indefeasible rights under the common law, and are the same regarding patented and unpatented articles. What the patent law gives is the right to exclude all others from making, using, or selling, except upon the patentee's terms. An extreme example of this is the total prohibition of use by refusing to work the patent at all. Inasmuch as the greater includes the less, the right to refuse to sell, make, or use includes the right to license to make or sell or use on terms. In the case decided the point is that the court decides the breach of the terms of use to be an infringement of the patent itself. It was not so until the Supreme Court so decided, and it is remarkable that it has never so decided before in all the history of the patent law. The nearest it came to such a decision was in another ink case, when the Supreme Court decided that selling ink with intent to infringe constituted an infringement of the patent of the device using the ink. That decision is not surprising, and is not the same as deciding an act to be an infringement when there is no proved intent to infringe.

The case, then, is that we have infringement as matter of judicial construction, and the court defends itself against the inconveniences of the decision by the letter of the statute. The remedy is thought to be an amendment of the statute making such acts not infringements. But the act complained of might be lawful after such an amendment. That is to say, a patentee having the sole right to make, sell, or use would have the common-law right to make any contract restricting the manner of the making or selling or using, and the same result would follow as in granting a license under the patent on the same terms. The breach of such a contract would not be an infringement of the patent, and would be actionable. It is clear that the same result would have followed if the court had taken the view that the grant of a patent conferred no right to make either an unreasonable license or contract regarding the using, making, or selling of the patented article. If the patentee's terms were reasonable they would be valid either as a license or a contract, and if they were unreasonable they would be void under the application of the rule of reason to any contract in restraint of trade. By reference to a letter upon this subject which we print in another column it will be seen that in the amendment to the British Patents act in 1907 these restrictive contracts are made unlawful save by consent of the purchaser or lessee of the patented article.

The more legislation is piled upon legislation the greater the obscurity, as in the case of explanations of explanations. Some of the amendments already pending or proposed are obscure and contain possibilities of creating troubles as great as those now existing theoretically. Unless legislation of a purport similar to that of the British amendment can be had, it might be better to have a reargument before a full bench, in the hope that the situation may be simplified in Justice WHITE's manner, as being both surer and quicker than legislation. On the one hand it is desirable that patentees shall not hold licenses to exploit the public. On the other hand, it is desirable that the patent laws shall not be crippled in their beneficent purpose. The application of the light of reason safeguards both purposes better than a statute which adapts itself to no hard cases of either sort.

MORE MILLIONS FOR ROADS.

No one can reasonably oppose the further improvement of roads in this State. Senator MURTAUGH says that the initial appropriation of $50,000,000 has been spent; he introduces a bill providing a bond issue of $50,000,000 more, upon which he hopes the people may vote at the election next Fall. This is a big sum. How has the first $50,000,000 been used? Has it provided permanent and easily maintained roads? Gov. DIX, who believes in perfecting this State's system of highways, said at the opening of the Legislature that "much "money has been spent in experiment-"ing, and we must spend much more "to determine the best and most per-"manent form of road construction."

Then the roads already built are not the "best and most permanent." Experts say that it costs a considerable percentage of the original outlay to keep the automobile trunk lines and their radiating branches in good yearly repair. With $50,000,000 more spent to double the mileage, would come a doubled expense in maintaining the system. The expense is already burdensome. Those best qualified to judge have said that the macadam form of road building is the worst possible to withstand the backward thrust of automobile propulsion. MACADAM never devised the road for wear of this sort. The attempts to adapt it to the new conditions are thus far confessedly makeshifts. A responsible Directorate of a railway would not issue bonds for the doubling of its mileage if it knew that a lot of money had yet to be spent in experiments upon the best ways of ballasting the roadbed, and of making and laying ties and rails. It would wait awhile. Do these considerations appeal to Senator MURTAUGH?

REPORT OF THE ROYAL VIVISECTION COMMISSION.

British Royal Commissions are thorough in their work. No evidence submitted by the agitators of the anti-vivisection movement in Great Britain has been neglected in the report, submitted this week, of the commission appointed six years ago to determine whether medical experiments on animals are immoral, unjustifiable, and should be prohibited. The report is overwhelmingly against this charge and in favor of the doctors.

It will not end the agitation. No reasoning, however sound and moderate and based upon proved facts, can end it. This royal commission was preceded by one appointed in 1875 by Queen VICTORIA to investigate the medical laboratories of Great Britain. That commission took elaborate testimony and found no material abuse. Its report was immediately followed by the passage of a restrictive law, and by a more violent and fanatical agitation. Preceding the report this week by the second commission, the fully published testimony, which, as the verdict of the Commissioners shows, was overwhelmingly in favor of the experimenters, supplied the dishonest and untruthful leaders of the movement and their dupes with more material for misrepresentation. If the doctors of England would distinguish themselves in medical research they must become exiles and pursue their studies on the Continent.

This agitation is in consequence of no known abuse, but is due to a peculiar psychology, which is immitigably cruel and insensible to the sufferings of human beings. Profiting by the British experience, doctors in the United States have thus far successfully headed off the unreasonable demands for an "investigation."

THE PRIZEFIGHT LAW.

The Frawley boxing law has legalized prizefights in this city. Gov. DIX has repented signing it, and has asked for its repeal. "JACK" JOHNSON recently announced his intention to fight in this city under its license. Since its enactment fighters from all over the country have gathered here. Moreover, it has converted amateur boxers into professional prizefighters. Mr. BOUCK WHITE, Secretary of the Trinity Club of Brooklyn, declares that hundreds of clubs, organized originally for gymnastics and with boxing as a subordinate exercise, are forced by the expensive license and costly technical requirements of the law to hold professional exhibitions in order to recoup with the admission fees of the crowds they attract.

What members of the Senate Codes Committee are "holding up" Senator SAXE's bill to repeal this law? Perhaps the Hon. STEVEN J. STILWELL, Chairman of the committee, can tell. The decent and self-respecting people of this community wish to know.

TWO-CENT FARES.

When the two-cent-fare craze was raging the railways were thought unreasonable in not bowing to benevolent legislators who were showing the railway managers how to increase their profits by reducing their prices. The Railway Age Gazette has now compiled the figures showing the effect of the laws. Sure enough, in the last four years there has been an increase in passengers carried of 15 per cent. But in the previous four years the increase was 26 per cent., and in the four years before that the increase was 21 per cent. In other words, the two-cent rate seems to have had the effect of retarding the previous rate of growth. The comparisons are similar when made for the passengers carried one mile; that is to say, the passengers carried did not ride further because of the reduced rate. The comparisons of revenue are consistent with the previous comparisons. The growth in the later years in those respects is attributable to the general growth of the country, and is smaller than usual, regardless of the stimulus applied by amateur railway managers.

The railway managers knew this before, and said so at the time. It is part of their experience that travel is a necessity, and is related rather to the necessity of the traveler to travel than to the rate charged. On the other hand, when the railways are managing their traffic with reference to this settled demand for accommodation, and when their cars are not filled, there is a certain amount of travel which can be induced by such reductions of fare, by excursion rates and round-trip tickets, as shall not reduce their reasonable charges. The effect of the statutory reduction was to reduce the quantity of such exceptional bargain rates which the companies could afford to grant. Railway rates being all bargain rates by force of law, there is no margin for cutting still lower. In effect the railways necessarily maintained their income, and the beneficiaries of the statutes have been disappointed. But the statutes remain, except so far as some courts have annulled them as confiscatory. At least no case has been reported of legislators rising and saying that their expectations have been disappointed, and that, therefore, they repealed the statutes which they passed with more regard to their personal popularity than to the real interests of railways or railway passengers. These reflections are especially timely in view of recent statements that the usual reductions accorded to Summer tourists, and to politicians in the convention season, are not to be accorded this year. It is due to the railways that the reason should be known. If anybody wants cheap travel he must seek it in Canada, where railways are regulated on other theories.

IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

Mr. SULZER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House, is pressing his bill for the improvement of the Foreign Service, to which we have already referred. It commands the support, not only of the State and Treasury Departments, but of the chief commercial organizations throughout the country, which have been contending for the principle of the bill for many years.

The principle is a perfectly simple one. It is that appointments and promotions in the Diplomatic and Consular Service should be made from those who have undergone an adequate test of fitness and who after appointment have made a satisfactory record of work actually done. This principle has been applied, with remarkable results, by the authority of the President, under the direction of the Secretary of State through Executive orders. The purpose of the bill is to give legal force and effect to this system. If the bill becomes law, and it should undoubtedly, the consideration of political affiliations would be forbidden, the examinations would be legally established, efficiency would be made the only basis for promotion, a record of efficiency for each official would be kept, the special efficiency of Secretaries, Consular officers, and departmental officers would be called to the attention of the President whenever appointments, promotions, and transfers were submitted to him. In short, it would be easier to run the service on business principles and with business methods, and the interference of politics would be greatly lessened. It is needless to say that the bill does not in the least change the requirement that appointments shall receive the concurrence of the Senate. The operation of the bill would be wholly advantageous to the service and we trust that it will be promptly passed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Culebra's Latest Transgression. And now that dreadfully expensive and ever-troublesome section of the Panama Canal, the Culebra Cut, has developed a new capacity for worrying the engineers! Not content with sending down into the laboriously made excavation one avalanche after another of rock and dirt from its apparently resentful sides, it adds, according to the latest news, an imitation of a volcano in embryo and sets the anxious observers to wondering whether or not they will soon be contending with an eruption from the earth's interior fires.

That, if it happens, would indeed be a nuisance—a pretty serious disturbance of expected traffic. But, whatever the reported smoking and steaming at one point in the cut may mean, it can hardly mean a volcano—with almost perfect safety the assertion can be made that it doesn't mean anything of the kind. The low and confused range of rounded hills of which Culebra is one, belongs, not to the Andean, but to the Antillean system, a fact which explains why the Isthmus runs east and west, not north and south. That in itself makes the whole Canal Zone what an insurance company might call a "good risk," as against volcanic action, in spite of the nearness of Central America's flaming peaks.

One notices, too, that the smoking and steaming now in progress comes from sedimentary rock seamed with lignite. That, too, is reassuring, for it proves how very, very long it has been since Culebra was an active volcano, or rather, since there has been an active volcano in its vicinity. The offered theory that the heat manifestations result from the rapid oxidation of a large deposit of pyrites close to the new surface, may be true, but is not particularly plausible. It does have, however, the merit of coming from a geologist who is on the ground, and therefore long-distance criticism of it should be withheld. Mr. BLOUNT's letter in regard to lignite, published in another column, is reassuring.

Are They Afraid to Strike? Replying to the suggestion that the English suffragettes, instead of breaking windows and indulging in other forms of disorderly conduct, should quietly "go on strike," as women against men, Miss EMMELINE PANKHURST says that would do no good. She doesn't prove it, however; instead she makes the irrelevant, or but obliquely and indirectly relevant, statement that were women to strike—if, in other words, they were to cease to perform the special duties and services which constitute their distinctive trade or profession as women—they would be striking against their own fathers, brothers, and husbands "who favor the cause."

That is unconvincing, even as regards the fathers, brothers, and husbands who do favor "the cause," and men, when they deem it necessary to strike, do not refrain therefrom because by so doing they bring no small part of the strike's unpleasant consequences upon their mothers, sisters, and wives. The latter, in spite of resulting personal hardships, almost invariably approve and aid the strike because it also brings loss and therefore coercion upon those by whom the particular "cause" that happens to be receiving attention is not favored.

What probably prevents a strike of women, as such, is that so few women are economically independent—that in so many cases withdrawal from the established social and industrial relations would instantly cut off the source of supplies and with it the elementary necessities of life. Even the working woman almost always has a man for an employer, and it is against him, among others, that she would have to strike, not to make him do something, but to make him make other men do something.

Still, the strike idea is worth considering. It would be a desperate expedient, but more likely than any yet tried to be promptly effective.

Postal Clerks to Try Co-operation. Fifteen hundred members of the Postal Clerks' Union out in Chicago have determined to reduce the high cost of living for themselves by a system of co-operative buying, applied to food, clothing, and other necessities. That is a good idea. It has been tried thousands of times in one form or another. Sometimes, perhaps usually, it has ended in failure, more or less disastrous, but there is nothing intrinsically wrong with the plan, and in not a few cases it has succeeded either fairly well or brilliantly.

Whether the postal clerks succeed or fail depends upon the wisdom with which they carry out their scheme, upon the efficiency and honesty of the agents they select to do the work of buying and distributing—for they must not expect to eliminate the "middleman" entirely—and upon their willingness to go without many of the conveniences that justify, or at least explain, the non-co-operative method of doing business.

Some will consider it ominous that the postal clerks are going to give each stockholder in their organization one vote in the management of its affairs, regardless of whether his holding of stock, that is his investment, is large or small. That is democratic, and therefore admirable, but somehow it isn't "business." Still worse—for not to be "business" is not necessarily to deserve condemnation, though it undoubtedly is to be put on the defensive—still worse, it is to ignore or contradict the lessons of long experience in the management of corporations.

Anyhow, the clerks are doing something for themselves, instead of appealing to a Legislature for help, and that's to their credit.

Mr. Adams Will Get His Paper. In The Mount Sterling (Ill.) Mail appears an editorial paragraph which beautifully illustrates, not only the possibilities of the English language and of sentences made thereof, but also the enviable closeness of the relation that exists between the rural editor and his subscriber. Here is the paragraph:

> Mart Adams, who formerly made it a practice of going up to Bushnell to husk corn every Fall and finally married one of the daughters of a farmer up there, but who resided here for a time, but lives up there now and is well pleased with his surroundings except that he is not in close enough touch with the people and what they are doing around Ripley, so he sent in an order for The Mount Sterling Mail. All right, Mart; we will see that you get it.

Metropolitan journals, the journals of cities, provide nothing like that for the edification or the amusement of their readers. Only the village press can do it, because only in villages does everybody know everybody else and have an interest in neighbors, even though they haven't done anything either big or bad.

CITY MARKETS IN EUROPE.

Borough President Miller Compares Their Profits with Our Deficit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in the issue of THE TIMES of March 13 on the city's market is interesting because it shows the difference between New York and other cities in handling the market question.

In Boston the Municipal Market nets a yearly profit of $60,000; Baltimore, $50,000; New Orleans, $79,000; Budapest in 1906, $100,000; in Havre the net income is over 6 per cent.; in Paris in 1906 the net profit was $1,498,241; Berlin in 1907-8, $100,000; Liverpool in 1907, $50,000; London in 1906, $150,000; Glasgow in 1908, $15,000.

At a hearing yesterday before the Food Investigating Commission it was shown by the Superintendent of Public Markets that the deficit of the public markets of New York City in the year 1910 amounted to $88,656.

Yours very truly, CYRUS C. MILLER,
President of the Borough of the Bronx.
March 13, 1912.

A Waste of Weapons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in Tuesday's TIMES the following: "$12,000 in Weapons Cast Into the Sea. Police Boat Patrol Carries Headquarters Collection out Beyond Scotland Light." This is actually a waste and a destruction of valuable articles in the shape of knives, guns, &c.

Those weapons have been taken from criminals. They used to be sold here in New York City; but then it was said the thieves bought them all back. But why not sell those weapons in a foreign country?

JOHN HENRY SMITH.
New York, March 13, 1912.

ABUSE OF PATENTS TO 'HURT OF TRADE'

British Law of 1907 Forbids Condition Complained of by Chief Justice White.

TO GUARD SHOE SUPPLIES

London Attorney Suggests That Congress Model Its Amendment After Section He Quotes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Public interest has been much aroused by the decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the case of Sidney et al. against the A. B. Dick Company, in which a plurality of Judges held that a patentee is legally entitled to enforce a contract requiring that a user of his patented machine shall purchase all supplies for the machine from the patentee or his nominee. In the case in question the user of a patented mimeograph under such a contract with the patentee, was required to use the ink, paper and other supplies provided by the patentee, and not patented by him, to the exclusion of the ink, paper, and supplies of any other manufacturer. But the decision goes further than this, and gives the patentee legal authority to sue a manufacturer supplying the ink, &c., to the user, on the ground that the act of selling these goods, which may have been upon the market for years, is a contributory infringement.

While, in effect, the Supreme Court by this decision has merely confirmed the rulings of the lower courts, the principle now established is one of far-reaching consequences so far as manufacturers of staple articles of commerce throughout this country are concerned, as the sale of a product which has been upon the market for years may well be construed as an act of infringement, under this statement of the law, should the product be used in connection with a patented machine.

Although this question has been before those more directly interested for quite a number of years, little attention has been directed to the condition of affairs in other countries where patent monopolies exist. It is true that reference was made by Judge Putnam in connection with an indictment against the United Shoe Machinery Company, to a case where the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council had upheld a contract which required the users of a patented shoe machine to use fastenings and other devices not covered by the patent, but it is not reported that the learned Judge referred to the British Patents act which came into effect in 1907, Section 38, Sub-Section 1 of which reads as follows:

> It shall not be lawful in any contract made after the passing of this act in relation to the sale or lease of or license to use or work any article or process protected by a patent to insert a condition, the effect of which will be
>
> (a) To prohibit or restrict the purchaser, lessee, or licensee from using any article or class of articles, whether patented or not, or any patented process, supplied or owned by any person other than the seller, lessor, or licensor or his nominees; or,
>
> (b) To require the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to acquire from the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees, *any article or class of articles not protected by the patent.*
>
> And any such condition shall be null and void, as being in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy.
>
> Provided that this sub-section shall not apply if (1) the seller, lessor, or licensor proves that at the time the contract was entered into the purchaser, lessee, or licensee had the option of purchasing the article or obtaining a lease or license on reasonable terms, without such conditions as aforesaid.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Kenneth B. Swan, barrister-at-law, refers in his work upon Patents to "the condition of things which recently occurred in the English boot trade," and states, "that this section, (38,) of the act is largely due to agitation from that quarter." It is more than possible that these facts were not before Judge Putnam at the time when he referred to the decision of the British Privy Council, otherwise he would have been aware that the British Government circumvented the operations of the United Shoe Machinery Company in Great Britain by the above provision. So far as the Official Reports show, the British Courts have not, up to the present, been called upon to give any ruling under this part of Section 38, but it follows from a reasonable construction of the law that the condition of affairs legally authorized by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court could not exist in Great Britain at the present time.

The principle underlying Section 38 of the British Act of 1907 has grown up with the English Common Law itself, and is expressed in the quaint wording of the famous Statute of Monopolies of 1624, which, in providing for the grant of patents upon inventions requires

> soe also they be not contrarie to the law, nor mischievous to the State, by raising prices of commodities at home, *or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient.*

The American public is directly interested to-day in knowing whether the decision of the Supreme Court does not permit a patentee to use his patent "to hurt of trade" or general inconvenience. In discussing this question the benefits conferred by the inventor upon the public must be constantly borne in mind, for the public is and always will be the debtor to the inventor. Progress to-day is more and more dependent upon the individual efforts of men who devote their time and often much needed money in the development of science and industry by invention, and it is the duty of the public to foster the spirit of invention to the utmost extent. The opinion may be submitted that the British law is too drastic, inasmuch as there are cases where it is absolutely essential in the patentee's interests to bind the user of a patented machine to obtain his supplies from the patentee, but with an amendment that will remove the possibility of injustice in such instances, an enactment by Congress following the principles of Section 38 of the British Patents Act of 1907 might well operate to the advantage of inventor, manufacturer, and consumer in this country.

LAWRENCE LANGNER,
American Representative of Haseltine Lake & Co. of London, England.
New York, March 13, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article "Rights of a Patentee," published in to-day's issue, you are led into an error of fact which I deem material. You write:

> The suit arose out of the use by the purchaser of another ink. And this, the Court says, in an opinion written by Justice Lurton and concurred in by Justices McKenna, Holmes, and Van Devanter, constituted an infringement of the patentee's rights.

The fact is that the Supreme Court was asked to decide whether a person selling a pound of ink to the owner of a mimeograph, which had a license restriction printed upon it, became an infringer of the patent, since he knew of the license restriction and expected the ink to be used on said mimeograph. The Court held that such a sale constituted an infringement of the patent. No use of ink on the machine by the owner of the machine was alleged in the certificate, and I know it to be a fact that such ink was not used, but was afterward offered in evidence as an exhibit in the case.

As I was the attorney who argued this case in behalf of the party selling the can of ink, I may be pardoned for seeking to correct the impressions under which you wrote your editorial.

ARTHUR V. BRIESEN.
New York, March 13, 1912.

IN MEMORY OF CLEVELAND.

Widow May Attend City College Celebration of His 75th Anniversary.

The speakers at the meeting to be held next Sunday at City College on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland will include President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, Dr. John D. Bryant, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Congressman Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia and James Creelman. Charles S. Fairchild will preside. Cambridge Livingston will open the meeting, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El will offer prayer.

Those who will occupy platform seats will be August Belmont, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, F. R. Coudert, Adolph Werner, Jacob A. Cantor, George Gordon Battle, James E. Graybill, William J. Wright, John F. Galvin, Charles Straus, J. F. Allen, Julius Harburger, Judge William McAdoo, Ex-Senator William A. Clark, Herbert P. Bissell, John A. Mason, Marc Klaw and a number of Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Cleveland is expected to be present.

OPPOSED TO LONG FRANCHISE

Board of Trade Against Extending Life of North River Bridge Co.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, put itself on record as opposed to extending the life of the North River Bridge Company and of the New York and New Jersey Company to the year 1922. It was held by members of the board that the extension of ten years would have the effect of preventing other companies from making bids for such a bridge as has been proposed. In the judgment of the board, which was unanimous, it was decided that no one company should have a long-term franchise.

The board took up the question of reducing the tax rate on buildings to one-half the tax rate on land in New York City, as proposed in the measure known as the Sullivan-Brooks bill. It was decided to oppose the bill as presented at Albany.

It was decided to send delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce to be held in Boston.

THE PEOPLE'S RULE.

Everett P. Wheeler Finds It Good, but Not Mr. Roosevelt's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt asks—"Do you believe in the rule of the People?" I reply—Yes. The American People has a good record. In 1788 it decided that the People of the United States should be sovereign—but a sovereign with powers so limited by a written constitution that the rights of the minority should be protected. In every State this example has been followed. This People must rule and rule upon these lines of justice which itself has prescribed in its self-made Constitution.

In 1894, for example, in New York the People of that State decided that it would amend its Constitution by the action of two successive legislatures and the approval of a popular vote at the next general election. It thus provided a way in which a construction put by courts upon this Constitution could be changed in an orderly and well considered way.

But when Mr. Roosevelt declares as he did at Columbus—"No ordinary amendment of the Constitution would meet this type of case and intolerable delay and injustice would be caused by the effort to get such amendment" and proposes to give instead of this well considered method which the people adopted in existing Constitutions an untried mode of direct appeal from the decision of the judges elected by the People to a vote at a popular election—it seems to me it is he that distrusts the people.

Another question many of us are asking—"Do the people trust Mr. Roosevelt?" We did once; but do we now?

Let me suggest this test. How can we best overrule the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ives case that the Constitution of New York, as it now reads, deprives the Legislature of the power to enact that an injury to a workman shall be one of the risks of the business in which he works, to be treated by the employer as part of the expenses of the business and paid for as such? Many of us think that the People should rule in the manner prescribed by them in 1894, and are asking the present Legislature to provide for amending the Constitution so as to confer upon the elected representatives of the People power to pass such a law. In comes Mr. Roosevelt and says—"That's not the way. I have a brand new way"—and thus he hinders us in the accomplishment of an end which he says is desirable, but which he would compass Roosevelt fashion.

Yet strangely enough, when in his Outlook article last week he declares that the People have twice changed the law as declared by the Supreme Court, he cites instances where this was done by Constitutional amendment in orderly and legitimate way.

That is not shooting straight. If when he was in Africa and met a lion he had said—"I won't use this rifle that brought over from America—I must make a new one of my own"—he would have returned inside the lion.

Excuse us, Mr. Roosevelt. Your editorials are full of verve and snap. They are never dull. But for leader we want a man who can shoot straight and does not despise the weapons the People have fashioned for him.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, March 12, 1912.

CULEBRA CUT'S "VOLCANO."

Caused by the Lignite in Recently Blasted Material?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding that "volcano" in the Culebra cut, though it is seldom safe or wise to base conclusions on second-hand reports, in this case the evidence is so complete, in the report of the division engineer, that the conclusion can scarcely be wrong that this "volcano" is due to the spontaneous combustion of the lignite in the "recently blasted materials."

When finely broken lignite, as that in the blasted material would be, is exposed to the action of air, oxidization takes place with the consequent continual rise in temperature of the mass. Heat is generated more rapidly than it can radiate from the broken ground, until water is distilled, "rising in a thick cloud of white steam," denoting a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Further increase in temperature will drive off the lighter volatile gases in the lignite, and finally results in spontaneous combustion and a change in color of the vapor from white to light blue, denoting the presence of fire. The "report" describes a condition and results which I have observed many times in connection with lignite mine fires in the Southwest.

NELSON BLOUNT, E. M.,
New York, March 13, 1912.

COLLEGE BRED.

For caramel and chocolate
She held a high degree;
Each evening she would demonstrate
The newest chafery.

The contours of her lissome form,
As she the stuff did stir,
Stirred up a youth, with ardor warm,
To woo and marry her.

A week the loving lad she fed
On fudge and fluffy-cake,
Till in his dreams he moaned for bread
"Like mother used to bake."

With noble purpose rose she then
And raised a pan of dough,
Yea, figured out with pad and pen
How every loaf should go.

Being college bred, she donned her gown,
Her cap set on her head,
And—well, 'tis told in Reno town
The cause was college bread.

F. MOXON.

MARBLE COLUMBUS IS REDISCOVERED

A $25,000 Statue, Forgotten for Twenty Years, Is Found in Central Park.

PRESENTED TO CITY IN 1867

Knights of Columbus Now Ask a Place for It in New Park at Mulberry Bend.

The Knights of Columbus of this city have made a timely rediscovery of a rare statue of the discoverer in whose honor their organization was named. The piece of statuary was a gift to the city away back in 1867 from Marshall O. Roberts, a wealthy merchant who lived in the neighborhood of Union Square at Sixteenth Street. It was the work of Emma Stebbins who executed it in Rome.

At the time the statue of Columbus was presented to the Common Council or Board of Aldermen it seems that there was some difficulty in finding an appropriate place for it. Consequently, after having accepted the gift with elaborate resolutions, the Common Council had it safely stored away in the basement of the Arsenal in Central Park. It stayed there for many years and then it was set up in Central Park, but removed twenty years ago, when found to be suffering decay from the open air, to McGown's Pass Tavern, in Central Park opposite 102nd Street. In this way it has escaped public notice for over half a century.

The existence of the statue of Columbus was called to the attention of the Columbian Assembly several years ago by John J. Mylad of Poughkeepsie, who ran across an account of it in Appleton's Enclycopaedia and traced it back to the time when it was given to the city by Marshall O. Roberts. A committee which was appointed by the Columbian Council, following the advice of Mr. Mylad, straightway began an investigation, and several weeks ago located the statue in McGown's Pass Tavern.

Upon the rediscovery of the statue it occurred to the Knights of Columbus that it could be appropriately placed in the new civic center, to be created at Mulberry Bend and called after the discoverer, Columbus Park. A committee, of which Michael J. Kelly is Chairman, has been instructed to urge the city to make this use of the statue.

For the statue of Columbus which is executed in Carrara marble it is said that $25,000 was paid by Marshall O. Roberts. The work is in two pieces and is about 12 feet in height. The pedestal weighs three tons and the figure four tons. The artist has shown Columbus, clad in a tunic with a large cross on the breast. About his shoulders is a long flowing mantle, the left folds of which grasped in the left hand fall over the arm. The right hand grasps a tiller. The base is wound with three coils of rope. The piece conveys an impression of serenity and almost holiness. For twenty years it has stood in the main restaurant of McGown's Pass Tavern scarcely noticed by the crowds who assemble there. A dusty American flag has been stuck between the right arm and the body.

Max Boehm, manager of the Tavern, stated yesterday that he would not relinquish the statue. He was under the impression that the city had given it over to him when no other disposal could be made of it. He said that the heavy weight of the statue had made it necessary for him to build a foundation for its support, which entailed extra expense, and that certainly he should have some remuneration for its storage all these years.

Park Commissioner Stover said that the statue of Columbus had not been discarded, but that it had been placed in McGown's Pass Tavern after it was found that it had been injured by atmospheric conditions. The Tavern, he stated, was leased and that the statue, along with other works of art placed there, are appurtenances which can be disposed of at the discretion of the city.

The sculpturess, Emma Stebbins, was born in New York City, Sept. 1, 1815. For several years she devoted herself to portraits of her friends and studies in oil from original paintings. She went to Rome in 1857 where she studied under several Italian masters, and later the sculptor Paul Akers. There she formed the friendship of Charlotte Cushman, the actress, with whom she returned to this country in 1870. She died in this city, Oct. 25, 1882. Among her well known pieces of sculpture are, "Columbus;" a fountain, in Central Park representing the "Angel of Waters;" statue of "Horace Mann," in Boston; "The Angel of Prayer," and others.

NICARAGUANS DON'T LIKE US.

Customs Inspector, Returning, Tells of Anti-American Societies.

Among the passengers returning yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Carrillo, from Central America, was Peter O'Neil, an Inspector in the United States Customs Service, who has been in Nicaragua since Dec. 24 in connection with the loan of $1,500,000 advanced to Nicaragua by a syndicate of European bankers. The loan was to be repaid in a certain time through the customs receipts, and Inspectors O'Neil and Andrew Green obtained permission from the Treasury Department to go to Nicaragua and show the officials how the receipts of the Dominican revenue duties were collected and apportioned.

Both Inspectors had special leave of absence, but were not in any way representing the United States Treasury Department. Inspector O'Neil said that he was very glad to get back.

He said that the principal thing that impressed him down there was the general antipathy manifested toward Americans and the feeling among the natives that Americans only went to Central America to steal their money.

"They hate Americans so much," the Inspector General went on to say, "that they are organizing socities all over the country with a common motto 'Liberty or Death.' 'Down with the Americans; they take our money and our blood,' is a favorite cry among the young men of towns like Corinto on the Pacific Coast, when they are returning home from a festival in the small hours. The Chief of Police of Corinto warned me to be guarded in my movements."

He added that the natives who had been civilized so far as to wear shoes were the most antagonistic. Americans who operated stores in Nicaragua were also very much disliked, he said, because they sold goods to the people at half the prices charged by the native storekeepers.

Seal Fisheries Fleet Off To-day.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 13.—The annual Northward voyage of Newfoundland seal fishers will start at dawn to-morrow, when twenty-two steamers, carrying 4,400 men, will leave.

Two new steamers on their way from England will take on their crews here withing a few days and follow the fleet.

Massachusetts for Parcels Post.

BOSTON, March 13.—Massachusetts went on record to-day as favoring the parcels post when the Senate passed a resolution to that effect in concurrence with the House. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the State's representatives in Congress.

SOCIETY AMATEURS APPEAR IN CABARET

Carnival Spirit Rampant at Vaudeville at the Astor for St. Mary's Hospital.

GIRLS ATTIRED AS FLOWERS

Musicians and Singers in Costume Circle Among Jolly Throng—Miss Manville as a Russian Dancer.

The carnival spirit of Mi-Careme was rampant last night at the cabaret which was given at the Hotel Astor in aid of St. Mark's Hospital. Many well-known society amateurs appeared in amusing and artistic acts, and the entertainment proved to be one of the unique charity affairs of the season.

The large ballroom was taxed to its capacity with a jolly throng, and the cabaret was watched from groups at the tables, which numbered more than 100. Besides the cabaret, musicians and singers in costume moved among the assembly, and confetti was thrown.

There were flower girls, cigar and cigarette girls, and girls who sold confetti, all of them in picturesque attire, seven of this season's buds who were flower vendors appearing as pink chrysanthemums. Yale and Harvard men acted as garcons, and there were gendarmes who walked about as though they were on the boulevards of Paris when the carnival spirit is let loose.

The debutantes who acted as flower girls were the Misses Margaret Bowers, Betty Carson, Gwendolen Condon, Vouletti Proctor, Katharine Sands, Frances Wyeth and Elizabeth Thompson. The cigarette vendors were Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mrs. E. H. Delafield, Mrs. Maurice Heckscher, Miss Clark and the Misses Lois Martin and Lucy Brown.

The confetti girls were the Misses Rosamond Tonkin, Dorothy Everett, Blanche Julian, Corine Ragsdale and Elinor Bergstrom. Franklin Lord Warrin, Jr., was stage manager; Joseph H. Hunt, garcon de cafe; Frederic Culver, maitre d'hotel, and J. M. A. Darrach, chairman of the floor committee.

The cabaret included banjo selections, dances, and songs. Louis H. Newkirk and Charles X. Cordier, Jr., appeared in banjo selections, C. S. Reinhart danced an Eton and Italian rag to the delight of the assembly, Miss Loraine Manville appeared to advantage as a Russian dancer in a Polish Court dance, Miss Douglas Bosworth was encored in her Spanish dance, the Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck also appeared in Russian dances. Mrs. Prescott Slade sang "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," Miss Mildred Townsend sang while the audience joined in the chorus, J. L. Breese, Jr., danced a clog and turned several somersaults, Howard S. Borden did some musical eccentricities, and H. C. Rolston sang "Holler Louder." Others who appeared in the cabaret were Miss Flora Voorhees, Brown and R. C. Rolston, Miss Guarnieri, Elton Parks, George Chappel, Howard S. Borden, and John Reid, Jr.

Printed choruses of popular songs were inclosed in the programmes, also a poster menu card done by Mrs. Newell Tilton.

The entertainment was arranged by Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Tilton, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins. Among those on the committees were Mrs. Eugene D. Alexander, Mrs. Anson McCook Beard, Mrs. A. Henry Mosle, Mrs. Rufus Patterson, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman, Mrs. Benjamin T. Tilton, and Mrs. Robert A. Sands.

1,400 WOMEN PLAY BRIDGE.

$2,000 Raised at Hotel Astor Party for German Hospital.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital and Dispensary gave a bridge and euchre party at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at which 1,400 women played cards for charity. Tables were placed on the floor of the grand ball room, in the tier boxes and in the ball room foyer.

Favors valued at more than $1,000 had previously been donated to the Committee on Arrangements and many valuable prizes were presented to winners. Two thousand dollars was raised for the Hospital and Dispensary.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners leaving to-day and some of those booked to go on them are:

PROVENCE (Havre)—Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Miss Beatrice B. Bishop, H. Bardy, Mrs. R. Borden-Low, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cary, Mrs. R. Cary Cary, H. L. Griggs, Miss S. L. Gladwin, Miss Eleanore Johnson, H. L. Kingsland, W. Kingsland, Vico Mannini, Italian Vice Consul; Dr. and Mrs. Adolph Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes McCreery, J. K. Mills, Mrs. J. C. Potter, Miss Leah Russell, Miss Laura McDonald Stallo, Edmund K. Stallo, and R. F. Williams.

BALTIC (Liverpool)—A. E. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Baker, O. Brett, Miss M. L. Brooke, Mrs. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cornelius, Henry Douglas, William Gill, Miss Adeline Gracie, P. E. Jones, Miss Gertrude Lawson, L. W. Lear, Alfred Linton, Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Dr. J. W. Pettel, Sir Horace Plunkett, R. V. Rose, A. W. Stickney, Victor A. C. Taylor, Miss D. J. W. Walker, A. C. Willand, and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. S. Williams.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Hamburg)—Ira L. Beebe, Jr., Mrs. E. Lee Blimlini, Mrs. H. J. Boldt, Miss Lillian N. Elliott, Mrs. Hartley Gordon, George Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Moffat, Mrs. Charles Marsh, Miss Elizabeth Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Newlin, C. K. Packard, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sayles.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Magdalena from Southampton, via the West Indies, were:

Lady Mitchell Thomson, the Hon. Miss Mitchell Thomson, Miss E. M. Bond, Mrs. A. Bingham, Miss V. Bingham, H. Bertram Bingham, John Lane, Miss E. Lane, C. G. Goddard, L. W. Clemens, Capt. P. L. Pelu son, Samuel White, Edward E. White, W. J. Welch, Miss K. F. Lockwood, Archibald Lang, and Frank T. Rhodes.

Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken's Luncheon.

Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken gave yesterday at her residence, 34 West Fifty-second street, the first of two luncheons. It was a four-leaf clover luncheon, the decorations and favors taking that form, and the table was laid out like a private garden. The guests were Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Mrs. Gerald A. Bramwell, Mrs. Thomas Howell, Mrs. H. P. Gould, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mrs. Thomas F. Shaw, Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mrs. William Young, Mrs. Charles Nadel, Mrs. Roger Mintin and the Misses Edith Weeks and Valerie Worthington. Mrs. Menken will give another luncheon to-day.

In Aid of West Side Juvenile Club.

The vaudeville performance by society amateurs and dance for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club will take place this evening at Sherry's at 9:30. The vaudeville performance programme will include original songs by Henry C. Smith, who will sing them also; a clog dance by James L. Breese, Jr., singing by the University Glee Club Quartet, musical monologues by Frederick Wendt, and an Irish dance by the Misses Ursula Brown, Genevieve Sanford, Isabel Hoyt, and Kathryn Motley, Howland S. David, Alfred Ely, Jr., Horton Ijams, and W. B. Boulton, Jr.

Father Vaughan Addresses Sewers.

The Rev. Father Vaughan gave a talk yesterday morning before the Lenten Sewing Class at the Hotel Gotham, which was organized by Mrs. Charles J. Welch, and which works for the Loretta Mission. There were 200 present. Father Vaughan's talk was mainly about his work in London.

Afterward Mrs. Welch gave a small luncheon for Father Vaughan. Her guests were Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, Mrs. Lewis Brown Gawtry, Miss Mary Fowler, J. Montgomery Strong, and William Savery Lower. The next meeting of the class will be held at the Gotham on Friday, March 22.

Miss Arnold Ill, Unable to Lecture.

Miss Ethel Arnold, who was to have lectured yesterday afternoon at the Colony Club, was suddenly taken ill and unable to appear, but her physician thinks she will be able to lecture this afternoon on "The Citizenship of Women," at the Hudson Theatre. In case she is not well enough Miss Spence will read the lecture.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The christening of the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Volck will take place on Sunday at their home, 829 Park Avenue. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will perform the ceremony. Mrs. Volck was Miss Elise H. Holmes.

Mrs. William R. Hees of the Apthorp Apartments, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, will give a dance at Sherry's on Monday, April 8, for her daughter.

Lady Mitchell Thomson, wife of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and her daughters, the Misses Thomson, arrived here yesterday on the Magdalena from Bermuda for a brief visit. They left England about four weeks ago for the West Indies.

A Mi-Careme Matinee Dansante will be held this morning at 11:15 at the Plaza in aid of a special scholarship in Vassar College. The artists will include Mme. Galli, premiere danseuse of the Chicago Opera Company; Miss Betty Ohls, and Maurice.

The Count and Countess Ginoux d'Fermon of Paris are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a visit.

Mme. Jokichi Takamine will give a large reception at her residence, 334 Riverside Drive, on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and the latter's daughter, Miss Barbara Rutherford, sailed yesterday for Europe on the Mauretania. They will spend some days in London before going to their home in Paris.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Kirk of Chicago to Albert B. Ruddock of this city will take place at noon to-day at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, followed by a reception at the Plaza. The couple will go to Europe on their bridal trip.

Miss Frances Pelton-Jones, harpsichordist, will give a costumed concert entitled "An Hour in Marie Antoinette's Salon" this afternoon at Sherry's. She will be assisted by Mme. Augette Foret, Miss Mabel Beddoe, Miss Hendrika Troostwyk, and Paul Dufault.

PRINCE D'ARAGON NOT TOWED

His Reported Engagement to Miss Mary L. Duke Denied by Friend.

The Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon is not to marry Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Newton Duke of New York and Durham, N. C., according to a statement made last night by Ronald Morrison of London, the Duke's confidant.

"These newspaper reports," said Mr. Morrison at the Ritz-Carlton last night, "are annoying to the Prince, whom I have known here, in England, and in Spain for eight years. They are painful to Miss Duke, whom I know, and they are utterly ridiculous."

According to Mr. Morrison, who has just returned from the South on a shooting trip with the Prince and who has been his constant companion in America, the Prince has been called to Biarritz by the sudden illness of his mother. His return to this country is expected soon, but is entirely contingent upon his mother's condition. The Prince's family home is at present at Biarritz, in the villa known as the Pavilion de la Rochefoucauld, whither he has gone to join his invalid mother.

The Prince is a grandee of Spain and is a member of the Spanish branch of the Pignatelli family, of which there are two branches in Italy. He is not an Italian as has been stated. His mother is an Englishwoman and a member of the Duke of Devonshire's family, being a Miss Cavendish.

"Miss Duke and the Prince," said Mr. Morrison, have been friendly here and they like each other. What the future may bring forth probably even they themselves do not know. They are not engaged now, I know him better than any man and I am in his confidence. The story is silly and it hurts innocent persons' feelings. Please deny it for him."

Mr. Morrison sails for London on March 20 after a brief stay here.

FANNON-LEON WEDDING.

Daughter of Dr. A. M. Leon to Wed C. E. Fannon in Cathedral April 13.

The wedding of Miss Helen Barat Léon, a daughter of Dr. A. Marcy Léon and Mrs. Léon of 79 East Fifty-sixth Street, to Charles E. Fannon of St. George, S. I., will take place on Saturday, April 13, in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 4:40 P. M. Mgr. Lavelle, assisted by others, will officiate, and the reception will be held in the Plaza. Many guests are asked to the ceremony, but the reception will not be very large.

Miss Léon will have her sister, Mrs. Skyring Thorne-Smith, whose marriage to the son of Rear Admiral Thorne-Smith was celebrated a little while ago, as her matron of honor, and her sister, Miss Virginia Léon, and the bridegroom's cousin, Miss Muriel Clark, will be the flower girls.

Mr. Fannon's brother, Edgar Fannon, is to be his best man, and the ushers will be Andrew de Forest Allgood, Marshall Peabody, George Moreno, Ashton Morgan, Henri Reynaud, Lawrence E. Schwab, Albert Whitecombe, Skyring Thorne-Smith, and the bride's brother, Joseph Ferrer Léon.

Miss Jennings to Wed F. G. Wacker.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Grace Cook Jennings and Frederick G. Wacker of Chicago, son of Charles H. Wacker. Miss Jennings is the daughter of Mrs. Spencer Augustus Jennings of 226 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and Ellencourt, Glen Cove, L. I., and a niece of Philander R. Jennings of New York. She made her debut last year after studying at Briarcliff and later abroad. Mrs. Robinson Leech is her sister. Mr. Wacker was graduated from Yale, class of 1910.

Barner—Bogart Wedding on April 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bogart have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Adele Bogart, to George H. Barner of this city, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents, 209 West 137th Street, on Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8:30. The Rev. J. Herman Randall will officiate. Miss Emilie A. Mattes will act as maid of honor. Agro Barner of Washington, D. C., will be best man for his brother. Charles Percy Bogart and Irving Dewey of Syracuse are to be the ushers.

C. A. Dana to Wed Southern Girl.

The engagement is announced of Charles A. Dana, the son of Mrs. Charles Dana, of 55 West Fifty-second street, to Miss Agnes Ladson of Atlanta, Ga. The wedding will take place in Atlanta on April 10. Mr. Dana is a Columbia graduate, class of 1902, and is a member of the University, Republican and Squadron A clubs.

Miss Lillian Levermore's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Lilian Levermore, daughter of Prof. Charles H. Levermore, President of the Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and Christopher L. Billman of Boston, will be held on April 19 at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Levermore, 30 St. James Place, at 8:30 o'clock. The bride's attendants will be the Misses Elsa Levermore, her sister, Frances Bedford, Helen Miller, Anna Knatt, Louise Schlegal, and Burchie Noe. Frank Nichols of Boston will be the best man.

Henry Ranney Carse's Ushers.

Henry Ranney Carse, whose marriage to Miss Irene H. Houghtaling will take place on April 9, will have as his ushers Arthur Williams, Percy Dudley, George Stuart, 3d, Robert Niles, Robert Clarke, Warren Barbour, Duncan Read and David H. Houghtaling, 2d. His brother, John Bisland Carse, is to be his best man.

Winter Garden's Promenoir Opens.

The new promenoir and reception room at the Winter Garden has been opened to the public. This room occupies all of the second floor of the building on the Fiftieth Street side, directly adjoining the balcony of the auditorium. It is decorated in white and gold and fitted with numerous small tables. Adjacent is a writing room for women. The third floor of the building is being arranged as a Summer garden, with a removable roof and walls, and will be opened when the warm weather comes.

Durbar Circus at the Hippodrome.

A new arenic programme will be offered at the Hippodrome next week under the title of "The Mammoth Durbar Circus." It will be in addition to the regular show of "Around the World," and will consist of Louise and Robert Cottrell, equestrians; Mirano Brothers, equilibrists; La Rose Marguerite in an equestrienne specialty; the Seven Francois, acrobats; the Three Donalds, in an exposition of physical culture; the Gasch sisters, head and hand balancers; Powers's Hippodrome elephants, and Sie Hassen Ben Ali's Arabs.

MORE MORGAN ART TREASURES ARRIVE

Part of the Hoentschel Collection Brought from Paris on the Provence.

NOW STORED IN THE MUSEUM

Lot Contains Twelfth and Thirteenth Century Plaques and Enamels of Rare Beauty.

The latest addition to the Morgan art treasures now at the Metropolitan Museum consists of a large part of the Hoentschel collection of enamels, which arrived on the Provence on Sunday. Mr. Nathan, the United States Government expert, who is now in London, made a special trip to Paris to attend to the customs requirements of the transshipment, and the collection was admitted here without further examination by customs officers. It is now stored in the Museum. This shipment does not include all of the Hoentschel collection. Another shipment is soon to be made. After that the silver from the Kensington Museum will be shipped.

The Hoentschel collection gets its name from Georges Hoentschel, well known commercially as the owner of the largest upholstery establishment in Paris. He built up a remarkable collection of champleve work, which was acquired by Mr. Morgan for about $2,000,000. Most of the pieces are plaques or plates which were parts of gorgeous reliquaries, caskets, crosses, and croziers, thickly incrusted with a jewel-like coloring. Almost without exception the pieces are in a perfect state of preservation.

The entire collection contains seventy-nine of these plaques, besides paintings on ivory which will come to this country in a later shipment. The brightest gem in the collection is said to be the famous Braikenbridge ciborium, (a vessel for containing the wafers of the Eucharist,) which was made in the first half of the twelfth century. It has been shown at many exhibitions and has attracted wide attention. Next in importance are the two reliquaries from Limoges, the home of much mediaeval Catholic art, and were made probably in the thirteenth century. Both have interesting histories.

Other fine enamels considered of notable beauty are two book covers, also examples of Limoges work of the thirteenth century. These were used to inclose copies of the Gospels which were used at mass. One is remarkable for its coloring; the enamels used are bright blue, dark blue, gray blue, green, yellow, red, pink, black, and white. The other has a striking representation of the crucifixion. A Eucharist dove, a splendid cross of copper-gilt, and a series of four croziers also have been mentioned as of great value. There are examples of fifteenth century Spanish work and pieces brought originally from Lorraine, the valley of the Meuse and the Rhine, and Siena.

FARCE AT IRVING THEATRE.

"Der Schlafwagen Controlleur" Acted at Otto Ottbert's Benefit.

"Der Schlafwagen Controlleur," a German adaptation of the three-act farce by Alexander Bisson, was presented at the Irving Place Theatre last night as a benefit for Herr Otto Ottbert, who played the principal rôle. The piece has been translated into English under the title of "On and Off," and has been presented in various parts of the country for several years.

The story concerns one Georges Godefroid, who is overburdened with a mother-in-law and a wife who remembers and quotes her first husband. He falls in love with another woman, and in order to cover his frequent trips from home, he pretends that he is a sleeping car director—Pullman porter, as it was translated on the programme, does not fit his position. It happens that there is a real Godefroid in the business, and he calls upon the young wife of Georges and explains matters. The rest of the play is made up of the complications that result from Georges' attempts to straighten out matters satisfactorily.

Besides Herr Ottbert, who played Georges, the cast included Annie Forster as the wife, Emil Berla as the father-in-law, Georgine von Neuendorf as the mother-in-law, George W. Pabst as the other Godefroid and Selma Weber as Angele, the other woman in the case.

TWO OPERA PERFORMANCES.

"Madama Butterfly" at Matinee and "The Bartered Bride" at Night.

There were two performances of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon "Madama Butterfly" was sung before a good-sized audience. The cast included Miss Farrar, Mme. Fornia, and Messrs. Jadlowker and Scotti. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

In the evening "The Bartered Bride" was the bill, conducted by Mr. Hertz and sung by Miss Destinn, Miss Case, Mrs. Mattfeld, Mrs. Wakefield, and Messrs. Jörn, Reiss, Didur, Witherspoon, Ruysdael, Bayer, and Burgstaller. An important feature of the performance, as it always has been, was the dancing, arranged by Ottokar Bartik and performed by Bohemian dancers.

"Winsome Widow" at Moulin Rouge.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has changed his plans regarding the policy of the Moulin Rouge, formerly the New York Theatre, and the new amusement place will not be known as a music hall. Instead it is to be conducted in a manner similar to George Edwardes's Gaiety Theatre, London. The first production will be called "A Winsome Widow," which will be an adaptation of Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," and the leading rôle will be played by Emmy Wehlen. The opening is scheduled for the first week in April.

Wife of Playwright May Sue.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Richard Walton Tully, author and playwright, and his wife, better known as Eleanor Gates, the short story writer, are estranged, according to a story told by their friends, and divorce proceedings are expected. The trouble began in New York, where they lived during the preparations for the presentation of Tully's play, "The Bird of Paradise." Tully was asked today if a divorce suit was pending, but declined to discuss the matter at all, saying it was proper for the lady in the case to give out such information.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry B. Harris will feature Dorothy Donnelly and Edmund Breese in "The Right to Be Happy," a new play by Kellett Chambers, that will be produced this Spring.

Irene Vanbrough, who has been leading woman at Charles Frohman's Duke of York Theatre for several years, and who was seen last in this country in support of John Hare in "The Gay Lord Quex," will come to America for a starring tour season after next.

"Plain Brown," a new comedy by Cosmo Hamilton, has been obtained by Charles Frohman for production in this country, and will be presented at the Garrick Theatre early in September.

Owing to the success of "The Greyhound" at the Astor Theatre, Wagenhals & Kemper have decided to postpone until next season their production of Avery Hopwood's comedy, "The Last Straw," which was scheduled to come to New York this Spring.

The out-of-town managers of the American News Company, about 150 in number, will attend the performance of "The Garden of Allah" at the Century Theatre to-night.

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HAWAIIAN BABY CHRISTENED.

Native Ceremonies for Momi Aeko on Elliott Theatre Stage.

Momi Minewa Malieani Aeko was officially named yesterday afternoon on the stage of Maxine Elliott's Theatre, after the performance of "The Bird of Paradise." Momi, (which means "string of pearls," is the eighteen-months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Aeko, two of the native Hawaiians who appear in the play, and at the poi dinner they gave a few weeks ago she was the principal feature, even if she did express vociferous dislike for flash light photographers.

Yesterday afternoon there was a large gathering of the same people to do her honor. The godfather was James Metcalfe of Life, and the godmother was Miss Ada Patterson. July Paka, husband of Toots Paka, well known in vaudeille, acted as the priest. He has the authority to name children, although he has never been a high priest of the Hawaiians. The other Hawaiians of the company, Moki and the rest, supplied the liturgical music and singing, and Momi's father did the basso solo that came between two parts of the ceremony. The torch bearers were volunteers from the American members of the organization, who play Hawaiians in the drama.

The ceremony was short. First there was a song off stage, to the accompaniment of guitars, and then Mrs. Aeko appeared with the baby in her arms. After that the musicians came on, and the priest, in American clerical garb, but with a collar of brown feathers, began the order of the service. He chanted an invocation, and then improvised a song, using the name of the child as the theme. Another musical number by the instrumentalists ended the ceremonies. The feast of the naming will come about two weeks later, according to custom.

THEATRES FIGHT FILMS.

W. A. Brady and Augustus Thomas Argue Against Townsend Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A battle of theatrical producers and playwrights against the motion picture interests was staged to-day before the House Committee on Patents. At a hearing on the Townsend bill, to relieve motion picture porducers of damages for innocent reproduction of copyrighted plays, the theatrical producers made a bitter fight against what they termed the invasion of their rights by the film producing companies.

William A. Brady, Augustus Thomas, Ligen Johnson, attorney for the National Association of Producing Managers, and other representatives of the theatrical business, declared that the proposed change in the laws would open the way to an invasion of theatrical copyrights by the moving picture concerns.

The copyright amendments proposed by Representative Townsend would operate to relieve picture concerns from the penalties of the copyright law when they unwittingly reproduced a copyright play. Mr. Brady and other opponents of the change declared it would also take away the right the theatrical managers now have to obtain injunctions against the unauthorized use of their plays on the picture films.

"MANON" WILL BE REVIVED.

Miss Farrar and Caruso to Sing Leading Roles in Massenet's Opera.

An interesting revival will be made at the Metropolitan Opera House before the end of the season, that of Massenet's "Manon," in which the leading rôles will be sung by Miss Farrar and Mr. Caruso. This work has appeared fitfully in the répertoire at the Metropolitan, but was not sung there at all last season.

Moussorgsky's "Boris Gudounow" has been abandoned for this season, but it will doubtless be heard early next Fall. The rehearsals of "Mona" have taken so much time at this house that it has been found impracticable to put on another work of magnitude. The scenery and costumes of "Boris" are ready, however, and many of the singers have been rehearsing their rôles.

The first performance of the prize American opera "Mona" will take place to-night in the presence of the author, Brian Hooker, and the composer, Horatio Parker.

HENRY BACON DIES IN EGYPT.

American Water Color Painter Noted for His Normandy Scenes.

Henry Bacon, the artist, died yesterday in his seventy-third year at Cairo, Egypt, where he had passed his Winters for the last ten years. He was born at Haverhill, Mass. He enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, and acted as field artist for Leslie's Weekly while he served as a soldier.

After the war he married Miss Lizzie Lord of Boston and went abroad, where he studied art in Paris under Frere and Cabanel. During the twenty years that he lived in Paris many of his pictures in oil won a place in the Salon. Later he turned to water colors, and it was his work in this department that made his greatest fame. His greatest works are his paintings of scenes in Normandy.

Mr. Bacon leaves two brothers, Earle C. Bacon, an engineer living at 59 West Forty-sixth Street, and Edwin Bacon, editor of a New York newspaper.

RICH CANADIAN DIES HERE.

Heart Disease Kills H. P. Wilcox at the Van Cortland Hotel.

H. P. Wilcox of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, who has been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria for several months, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease at the Van Cortland Hotel, 142 West Forty-ninth Street, where he had been to visit friends. Mr. Wilcox is a wealthy lumberman, and spent much of his time here. His uncle, C. S. Wilcox, is now at the Waldorf.

The management of the Van Cortland Hotel refused to make any statement as to whom Mr. Wilcox was calling on, but stated that he had started home this morning in the small hours and finding the weather bad had decided to remain in the hotel.

X-RAY WOUND KILLS HIM.

Dr. Wm. E. Springer Bursts a Blood Vessel, Following an Old Burn.

NEW HAVEN, March 13.—Dr. William E. Sprenger, a former member of the Faculty of the Yale Medical School and well known as an X-ray expert, is dead at the home of a daughter here. Death was due to the breaking of a blood vessel brought about by an X-ray burn several years ago.

Dr. Sprenger served as a surgeon in the Franco-Prussian war, and received the decoration of the Maltese Cross from the German Government. He was 63 years old, and leaves three daughters.

Mrs. Amelia Rodenberg.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—Mrs. Amelia Rodenberg, wife of Gustave Rodenberg, of 110 Providence Street, died at her home suddenly this afternoon from congestion of the brain. She was 71 years old. Mrs. Rodenberg, who is an aunt of Adolph S. Ochs of New York, had been in poor health for some time. Her husband is president of the Aetna Optical Company of this city and she is also survived by four sons and one daughter. The sons are Albert A., George and Edward, who live in New York, and Milton S., of the firm of Dunn & Rodenberg of this city. Mrs. Fannie Mendel of Newark is the daughter.

John Dickey Culbertson.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 13.—John Dickey Culbertson, aged 67, twice President of the National Tube Company, one of the big subsidiary concerns of the Steel Corporation, a conspicuous figure in manufacturing circles of the country and prominent in the financial world, died late to-night at his home, Seven Gables, in the suburb of Sewickley, following three days' illness from pneumonia. Mr. Culbertson formerly lived in Wheeling, West Va. He was a well-known figure in New York.

Charles A. Bigelow's Funeral.

The funeral of Charles A. Bigelow, the comedian, who died on Tuesday in Meadville, Pa., will be held to-morrow afternoon at the mortuary chapel of John C. Kuhlke, 154 Court Street, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted according to the Masonic rites. Services by Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., will be held at the same place at 8 o'clock to-night.

MENDELSSOHN HALL TO BE TORN DOWN

$2,000,000 Skyscraper, with Theatre and Roof Garden, Will Supplant It.

NOTED GLEE CLUB HOMELESS

New Building Will Extend Through to Forty-first Street, and Will Be Twenty-two Stories High.

Mendelssohn Hall in Fortieth Street, just east of Broadway, which was erected nearly twenty years ago by the late Alfred Corning Clark as the home of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, is to be torn down next month and on the site will be erected a twenty-two story commercial building to cost, as stated yesterday by the agents of the new building, Frederick Fox & Co., about $2,000,000. An interesting feature of the building will be the new Kinemacolor Theatre, which will occupy the Forty-first street front of the structure, including the first four stories.

The property is now owned by Philip Lewisohn. The structure will be called the Lewisohn Building and an elaborate roof garden on the top will be known as the Mendelssohn Gardens. Besides the old music hall, which has a frontage of 80 feet, from 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, the new building will also cover a sixty foot plot in the rear from 114 to 118 West Forty-first Street.

When Mr. Lewisohn bought the hall from the Clark estate a year ago for about $400,000 he announced that he would put up a twelve-story building. Later he changed his plans and acquired the Forty-first Street property in the rear, giving him a plot of about 14,000 square feet and he has enlarged the size as well as the height of his new building accordingly.

The old music hall has been leased lately by the Kinemacolor Theatre and it has taken a twenty years' lease on the new theatre, which will form the chief feature of the Forty-first Street end. The auditorium will accommodate 1,400 persons. There will be but one balcony with a promenade and a box room on the balcony floor. The contract calls for the theatre to be ready for opening next October, but the offices in the building will not be ready for occupancy until next Spring.

Above the theatre on the fifth floor of the Forty-first Street end will be a concert hall especially adapted to chamber music and other small entertainments. In the concert hall will be installed the fine Mendelssohn organ, which was built in the music hall by Mr. Clark for the Glee Club. While not an unusually large organ it has always been celebrated for the clearness and delicacy of its tone. The Mendelssohn Glee Club had always expected that it would get the organ if the building was sold, but it fell to Mr. Lewisohn in the recent sale.

The late Alfred Corning Clark was one of the early members of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, whose concerts have been famous in the city for over forty years. The club was organized in 1866, but had no fixed home until Mr. Clark erected Mendelssohn Hall and had the words Mendelssohn Glee Club carved over the entrance. The Glee Club occupied a fine suite of rooms free of rent. The upper floors were used as apartments.

Mr. Clark took such an interest in the welfare of the club that it was expected when he died in 1895, that he had made some provision for the future career of the club, as he had intimated his intention of doing so. His will, however, made no provision of this nature, but the Clark estate always maintained the same generous policy toward the club. This ceased last May when the building was sold and the club had to vacate its luxurious rooms. Temporary quarters are now occupied at Reisenweber's, and the annual concerts this season have been held at the Hotel Astor. Benjamin Prince is President of the club.

One of the officers was asked yesterday whether the organization will lease quarters in the new Lewisohn Building, but he said that nothing has yet been done toward securing another fixed home.

Baroness Fairfax Dead at 73.

Mrs. Mary Kirby Fairfax, (Baroness Fairfax,) mother of Lord Fairfax, died yesterday from pneumonia in her apartment, 162 Forty-sixth Street, after an illness of six weeks. Baroness Fairfax was born in Brownville, N. Y., seventy-three years ago, daughter of Col. Edward Kirby of the United States Army. Her Southern home was at Northampton, Prince George's County, Md., but for the last few years she had passed the Winter in this city. Dr. John Contee Fairfax, her husband, died twelve years ago. She is survived by two sons and four daughters.

The Rev. Dr. Emil A. Meury.

The Rev. Dr. Emil A. Meury, for thirty-one years pastor of the Second Dutch Reform Church in Jersey City, N. J., died yesterday in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, after an operation. Dr. Meury was 52 years old, and was born in Baltimore. He leaves a widow, his third wife, and two sons by his first wife, one by his second and two sons and two daughters by his third wife. Mr. Meury also leaves two brothers and a sister.

Arthur Abraham David Sassoon.

LONDON, March 13.—Arthur Abraham David Sassoon, member of the Victorian Order, and an intimate friend of the late King Edward VII., died to-day. He was born May 25, 1840, fifth son of the late David Sassoon, of Bombay. He was married in 1873 to Eugenie Louise, daughter of the late Achille Perugia, of Trieste. His residences were at 2 Albert Gate, S.W.; 8 Kings Gardens, West Brighton, and Tulchan Lodge, Advie, North Britain.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD GRIMSEY, the storekeeper of Roosevelt Hospital, died in the institution yesterday in his 80th year. He had been in the employ of the hospital for thirty years, having come to this country from England at that time. He lived at the hospital, but has a family in England residing near London. He had been failing for the last year and died of the infirmities of old age.

JOHN F. HUGHES, a conductor on the Ontario & Western Railroad, died on Tuesday at his home in Middletown, N. Y., at the age of 33. He was injured in a railroad accident two years ago. A widow survives.

DANIEL HOFFMAN, a retired hat manufacturer, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 67 West Seventy-third Street. Mr. Hoffman was 81 years old. He is survived by one daughter.

JACOB A. WERTHEIMER, for twenty-five years an employe in the Brooklyn State Excise Department, died on Tuesday at his home, 214 West Ninety-second Street, from heart disease at the age of 65. He was born and educated in this city. A brother survives.

HOWARD C. WOODBURY, a Lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, died in Boston on Tuesday in a private hospital following an operation for appendicitis at the age of 65.

LEANDER D. BRYER, who was connected with the tea and coffee business in this city for many years, died on Tuesday from a complication of diseases in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn, and leaves a widow. He was 65 years old.

JOHN SPARRENBERGER, an old resident of Passaic, N. J., died there on Tuesday after a long illness. He retired from business five years ago, and leaves a widow and four sons.

FRANK L. TOWNSEND, for many years paying teller of the Brooklyn Trust Company, Brooklyn, died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., on Tuesday. He was born in Westchester County fifty-eight years ago. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS, for more than forty years in the retail furniture business in this city, died Tuesday in his eighty-fourth year, in Bloomfield, N. J. He retired from business ten years ago. Mr. Doremus was for many years in the furniture business in Canal Street as a member of the firm of Phelps, Doremus & Corbett, and was afterward senior member of the firm of Doremus & Corbett in Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. R. RODELHEIM, mother-in-law of Congressman Sulzer of New York died Tuesday night at her home in Philadelphia. At her bedside when she died were all of her seven children, including Mrs. Sulzer, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Clara Rodelheim. The funeral will be held to-day. Congressman Sulzer arrived from Washington to be in attendance.

EBENEZER C. PRUDEN, for fifty years an Elder in New Vernon Presbyterian Church, is dead at the home of his son-in-law, James S. Wenman, Morristown, N. J. He was 87 years old, and a descendant of the Pruden family, which were among the settlers of Morris County. [illegible]

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BURKE.—March 10, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burke, a son.
CLAUSING.—March 11, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clausing, a daughter.
CORNELIUS.—March 10, College Point, to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Cornelius, a son.

Married.

CARPENTER—TUCKER.—March 12, Maude C. Tucker to Dr. Charles A. Carpenter.
DODGE—LESLEY.—March 12, Maud E. Lesley to Edmund R. Dodge.

Connecticut.

McGILL—MEAD.—March 10, Danbury, Conn., Daisy M. Mead to John H. McGill.

Long Island.

DEITRICH—BAGLEY.—March 9, Jamaica, Amanda Bagley to George Deitrich.

New Jersey.

DOMETZ—ECHARDT.—March 11, Lyndhurst, Marie Echardt to Augustus Dometz.
LODER—HALL.—March 9, Beemerville, Nettie Hall to Arthur Loder.
RHODES—ROBSHAW.—March 11, Newark, Alice M. Robshaw to Frederick J. Rhodes.

Died.

BACON.—On March 13, at Cairo, Egypt, Henry Bacon, in the 71st year of his age. Boston papers please copy.
BIGELOW.—At Meadville, Penn., March 12, 1912, Charles Allen Bigelow, in the 47th year of his age. Funeral services at mortuary of John C. Kuhlke, 154 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, March 15; thence to All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., where solemn mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.
BIXBY.—March 11, Samuel M. Bixby. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,411 Creston

HIS DEATH-BED STORY OF SUGAR TRUST LOAN

Gustav Kissel's Affidavit Declares That Segal Knew Where the Money Came From.

GIVES DETAILS OF THE DEAL

Son Identifies Document in Suit Against Trust's Directors, but Wise Will Try to Keep It from Jury.

While William Thorn Kissel, son and executor of the late Gustav Kissel, the agent who obtained for Adolph Segal the $1,250,000 loan which led to the control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company by the American Sugar Refining Company, was on the stand yesterday in the Federal District Court in the suit of the Government against John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas and other directors of the Sugar Trust, Delancey Nicoll, counsel for the defense, asked him to identify an affidavit made by his father shortly before his death as to the circumstances surrounding the Segal loan. The identification was made, but United States Attorney Wise served notice that he would object if any attempt were made to introduce this document in evidence.

In this affidavit Gustav Kissel denied that he ever had entered into a conspiracy with the directors of the American Sugar Refining Company and Thomas B. Harned, a Philadelphia lawyer, who is also a defendant, to prevent the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company from engaging in business. On the contrary, he asserted all his efforts were directed to enabling Segal to pay his loan and start the Philadelphia refinery. He described how he first met Segal in the course of an ordinary business transaction, and how he purchased a $250,000 mortgage on the Majestic apartment house in Philadelphia for $235,000.

Then Segal came to him, the affidavit recites, in the beginning of November, 1903, and told him that he wanted to raise an additional $1,000,000 and could not get the money in Philadelphia. At this interview, or one soon after, Mr. Kissel went in detail with Segal into the affairs of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, and Segal expressed his willingness to pledge $500,000 of its bonds as part of the collateral for a $1,000,000 loan.

The affidavit then details Gustav Kissel's efforts to place the loan for Segal. He applied to Mr. Havemeyer about the middle of November and was at first refused. On Dec. 9, 1903, however, Mr. Havemeyer wrote to him renewing negotiations, with the result that after several interviews Mr. Havemeyer consented to advance $1,000,000, provided that his name did not appear in the transaction. Segal then raised his demands to $1,250,000, and Mr. Havemeyer in the end agreed to this, but declared that Segal's lawyer must call on John E. Parsons, and go over the draft agreement with him. Consequently Mr. Harned had several interviews with Mr. Parsons, and on Dec. 30 an agreement was executed, in which Mr. Kissel was mentioned as making the loan as "an agent."

In reference to the knowledge Segal may have had as to who was actually lending him the $1,250,000, the affidavit says:

Segal Knew Who Made the Loan.

"It is not true that Mr. Segal or Mr. Harned at the time asked me if Mr. Havemeyer or the American Company or the Sugar Trust was making the loan. And it is not true that I ever denied to them or any one else that it was Mr. Havemeyer of the American Company or the Sugar Trust. They both knew that I had agreed not to disclose who the actual lender was as a condition of the transaction. When Harned returned from his first interview with Mr. Parsons he said to Mr. Segal in my presence: 'We know now who is making this loan,' and I then said substantially: 'Perhaps you do, but does it make any difference who the lender is? If it does, let me know at once.' To this Mr. Segal answered in Mr. Harned's presence, that it did not make any difference to him who the lender was so long as he got the money."

Mr. Kissel's affidavit contends that there was nothing in the transaction which seemed to him irregular or extraordinary, and included several letters in which his position as agent was clearly pointed out, and it was expressly laid down that he was to look for whatever compensation he was to receive from Segal. Meanwhile, during the negotiations for the $1,250,000 loan, he was himself obliged to advance money to Segal, and by Jan. 4, 1904, this with interest amounted to $610,606.66, which was paid out of the money received in the loan transaction.

On Dec. 30, 1903, Mr. Kissel's affidavit goes on to say, he attended a meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania company in Philadelphia, at which he was elected to the board, and a resolution was adopted against the opening of the Philadelphia refinery. Of this he said:

"I believed at the time and I still believe that this resolution of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania company was in the best interests of the company, and I know that, if it had not been adopted the loan I had negotiated would not have been made, the Pennsylvania Company would not have been able to pay the interest on its bonds and would have been subjected to the dangers of a receivership."

Mr. Kissel's affidavit then goes into further transactions he had with Segal, including one in which there was some talk of Mr. Havemeyer buying the Pennsylvania Company's stock, and continues:

Never Pressed or Tempted Segal.

"It is not true that I ever urged or pressed or tempted Mr. Segal to borrow money. On the contrary, my efforts were to reduce the amounts which he needed so as to make it easier for me to raise the money. At the very first interview he showed me in detail how he urgently needed $1,000,000 and could not get along with less. That I believed this to be true and that he was financially unable to meet his pressing obligations are surely shown by the fact of my advances to him in December, 1903, before I had any binding agreement with Mr. Havemeyer to loan the money."

The net result of Gustav Kissel's transactions with Segal, according to the affidavit, was the repayment of his cash advances with only a portion of the accrued interest, without any credit for the option and stock purchase contracts or any profit for the risk he had run in making the advances.

William H. Whiteside was the first witness called yesterday morning by the Government, and it at once appeared that he had not with him a number of documents covered by the subpoena. He had been asked, as Secretary of the Champion Construction Company, which built the Majestic apartment house, to produce the minute books of the Directors' meetings and the cash books. In explaining his failure to produce them he remarked:

"I was only the dummy Secretary."

He held office also with the Majestic Apartment House Company, but had none of the company's books or papers.

"But you were ordered to produce these letters. Why have you not done so?" demanded Assistant United States District Attorney Crim.

"I never saw any of them. I searched for them, but could not find them," he answered.

Then Mr. Wise appealed to the court to instruct the witness to make further search through the files of these companies and produce the papers required.

Judge Hand wanted to know how much leeway the "dummy" officer had, and did not seem satisfied with the statement that the dummy knew nothing and could get nothing. He ordered the witness to make further search and report the result.

Other Documents Identified.

William Thorn Kissel identified a number of documents and letters besides the affidavit mentioned, but he had forgotten to bring his father's memorandum of the $1,250,000 loan.

Charles W. Bennett, a lawyer for Gustav Kissel, told of examining the property of Segal before the $1,250,000 loan, and Mr. Nicoll in cross-examination brought out the fact that when Kissel told Segal he could not get the money save from interests hostile to him, Segal replied he must have the money if the devil himself were behind Kissel.

Horace R. Havemeyer, son of the late H. O. Havemeyer, was called, but did not produce a letter written to his father by Charles R. Heike. He could not find that or any other letters referring to the Segal loan in his father's effects and was excused.

More papers were marked for identification with James E. Tucker, secretary and treasurer of the American Beet Sugar Company, and James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company, on the stand, and a number of documents showing the relations of the latter company and the American Sugar Refining Company were read to the jury.

As this was in progress, Mr. Wise suddenly exclaimed in excited tones:

"Your Honor, counsel for the defense has enough knowledge of law not to make side remarks about Segal to the jury. I'm not responsible for Segal. I didn't cut his throat, and I want counsel for the defense to stop."

"You found the indictment against these men," declared Mr. Nicoll, jumping to his feet, "on Segal's testimony, and I'm going to make a motion to compel you to produce him in court."

Judge Hand at once intervened. He agreed with Mr. Wise that side remarks might be dispensed with. The court then adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

Among the witnesses to be called by the Government is Mr. Heike, late secretary for the Sugar Trust, who is now appealing a sentence for complicity in the undervaluation frauds. Mr. Wise would not state whether Oliver Spitzer, who was recently pardoned by President Taft for the same offense, was also to be called. Among those in the court room during the afternoon session was August Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels of the Federal Sugar Refining Company. He is under subpoena for the Government.

STEEL PROFITS SMALL.

Trade Not Buoyant, Though Business Is Better and Outlook Called Bright.

Feeling in the steel trade is far from buoyant, notwithstanding the stimulus to the market in all lines resulting from the pig iron buying movement by the steel companies, The Iron Age says, giving as a reason for the lack of better feeling the low state of profits in every department of the industry.

Commenting on the situation, The Iron Age says:

The Steel Corporation's purchases of Bessemer pig iron thus far in the Central West amount to 20,000 tons, on which the price was $13.75 to $14. Of melting steel scrap it bought 20,000 tons in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts. No basic iron was bought, and indications now are that any further purchases will be of Bessemer iron.

A Youngstown steel company closed for 80,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron, on which deliveries extend over six months—50,000 tons being on an ore deal and 30,000 tons an outright purchase. Another Youngstown steel company bought 10,000 tons of Bessemer iron at $14 at furnace. Furnaces are now asking $14.25 for Bessemer iron and $13 for basic. Recent buying by Pittsburgh district steel companies has taken up the basic iron, about 50,000 tons, long carried at Midland, Penn., a part of it being owned by a speculative buyer. A considerable inroad has been made also on the stocks of Bessemer iron in the Mahoning Valley. Total purchases in the past two weeks, including the 80,000 tons mentioned above, amount to nearly 150,000 tons of Bessemer and 75,000 tons of basic.

Foundry iron markets have felt an impetus from the activity in steel-making iron.

The chances of anthracite and bituminous coal strikes have figured more largely in the iron market this week. There is little evidence of precautionary buying of iron and steel, but the efforts of blast furnaces, steel works and foundries to accumulate coal and coke have created feverish conditions in those markets, with no great success so far as adding to present stocks of fuel.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The heavy buying of pig iron by the Steel Corporation and independent companies has had a decidedly stimulating effect on not only pig iron but also on finished lines and old material. Optimism prevails, and there is a general feeling that this great country is getting ready to do business on a large scale without much regard for the action of politicians. Heavy specifications are being received by many of the mills, and in quarters where trade has been slowest there have been increases in new business. Some of the mills have become well filled with future business and they are now more earnestly advancing prices. The Lackawanna Steel Company this week advanced shapes and plates to 1.20c, Pittsburgh, and the Steel Corporation continues to decline business at below 1.15c, Pittsburgh, on these products.

FEEDER FOR ST. PAUL ROAD.

Harriman Lines Not Interested in Bellingham Bay & British Columbia.

TACOMA, Wash., March 13.—The purchase announced yesterday of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railway and the Bellingham Terminals Company, through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, was made solely for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad, according to a statement made by A. M. Ingersoll, president of the latter company.

Mr. Ingersoll denied that the Harriman interests had any share in the property acquired and said there would be no joint operation of the Bellingham line. It is to be used as a St. Paul feeder, he said. The purchase price of the property is said to be considerably less than the $10,000,000 reported.

The roads extend from Bellingham, Wash., to Glacier, B. C., a distance of about forty-five miles.

VAIL TELLS WHAT TO EXPECT.

Checks Optimism in Looking Toward Bigger Western Union Dividends.

In the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company, issued yesterday, President T. N. Vail again warns stockholders against being too optimistic over the prospects of an increase in their dividends.

"In order that public confidence may be strengthened not only in the ability of the company to continue any dividend disbursement which may be established in the future," he said, "it is proposed to carry to depreciation reserve all earnings over and above the present dividend, to charge such construction to that reserve as the Directors may deem expedient, and to continue this procedure until such a time as the fund would, in the opinion of the Directors, admit of an increase in the dividend rate."

The old Gould management of the Western Union was indirectly criticised in the report. "Without going into detail," says Mr. Vail, "there still exists a necessity for the doing of many things which cannot be ignored. Salaries and wages to be readjusted, an effective and beneficial pension scheme to be inaugurated that good men may not only be retained but encouraged and made to feel that the interest and prosperity of the company works for their interest and prosperity. Offices and apparatus and general surroundings to be improved, brightened up, that all work may be done under decent and sanitary conditions: Plant to be reconstructed that promptness and efficiency may be required and obtained. Under ordinary conditions, where there are no new lines of development, no new work being done far in advance of its utilization, any increase of capital on obligation without a corresponding increase in net revenue with which to meet changes can have but one result, and, unfortunately for the shareholders, that result has been realized and to a certain extent is reflected in the dividends."

The Western Union's total earnings last year were $35,478,000 and its net profits $7,105,000. After paying $2,901,000 in dividends there remained a balance of $2,380,000.

Portland (Ore.) Bonds Legal for Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Attorney General Wickersham has decided that the special improvement bonds of Portland, Ore., can be used by banks as security for postal saving deposits. In an opinion to the Postmaster General, the Attorney General holds that these bonds are payable from the city's general taxes and their redemption is not limited to a special assessment fund provided by the law authorizing the bonds.

Cotton Cargo Valued at $767,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 13.—The British steamship Mercian cleared to-day for Liverpool with 14,000 square bales of cotton, valued at $767,000.

INSURANCE PROFITS NOT FROM PREMIUMS

Figures to Show Risks in the Entire Country Since 1860 Yielded Very Little to the Companies.

SURPLUS PAYS DIVIDENDS

Willis O. Robb Puts Costs of Getting Business at 40%—Actual Net Loss of 4% on Business Here.

A detailed investigation by a TIMES reporter yesterday into the exact status of the fire insurance business in the city and State resulted in the interesting discovery that during the year 1911 the various companies connected with the New York Fire Insurance Exchange sustained a probable net loss of more than 4 per cent. on business underwritten in the greater city. The New York Fire Insurance Exchange has supervision over fire losses throughout the entire city, with the exception of a portion of the Bronx, east of the Bronx River and the outlying sections of Queens and Richmond. The facts gleaned by THE TIMES were obtained from various sources and are especially interesting in view of the fact that a measure is now pending in the Legislature which provides for an investigation of the premium rates and profits of the big companies doing business in this State. It has been recently asserted that the difference between the annual volume of premiums and the amount paid out in settlement of fire losses in the city indicate enormous underwriting profits to the companies, but the published figures have overlooked in every instance the tremendous cost of carrying on the business and other technical details which are only familiar to insurance experts.

Willis O. Robb, manager of the New York Fire Exchange, is authority for the statement that the insurance companies in the city and State sustained an underwriting loss in 1911. The report of the State Superintendent of Insurance, he said, which is now being compiled and which will be published in May, will prove the truth of his assertion beyond any question. Mr. Robb explained that the State authorities would have sworn figures showing the volume and details of the fire insurance operations throughout the State. Such figures, he explained, were not compiled for New York City alone, and consequently he was only able to give approximate estimates as to the underwriting loss.

Difficult to Get Exact Figures.

"We have no means of securing accurate figures as to fire losses in the district covered by this office," he explained. "Such figures would have to be obtained from various sources, and in many instances are inaccurate. For example, the Fire Marshals attempt to estimate losses in the different boroughs, but their work in this direction is not official and the figures are taken in slovenly fashion as a rule. However, we have a general knowledge of the conditions.

"For example, the probable net loss on underwriting sustained by all companies which are members of this Exchange for last year is about $1,000,000. The total net income was $24,000,000, making the loss more than 4 per cent. on the volume of premiums. In fact, the business throughout the State will show a loss—not so great as that in the city, however. The loss on underwriting will probably be about 1 per cent. for the entire State.

"The great trouble with those who are not acquainted with insurance problems is that it is difficult for them to understand why the cost of doing business is so great. It amounts to fully 40 per cent. of the total premium receipts in some instances and is never less than 35 per cent. It seems to be a great extravagance and experts have tried for years to reduce the expense. It now seems to be an accepted fact, however, that business can not be done at a smaller percentage of expense. About 50 per cent. of this expense represents agents' commissions. Fire insurance is essentially a retail business—that is each policy has to be obtained and written separately. It is a difficult matter to sell insurance and agents earn every cent they are paid."

George W. Babb, manager of the Northern Insurance Company of London, at 55 John Street, laughed at the tales of enormous profits from underwriting. Mr. Babb is one of the foremost insurance experts in the United States and is President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters with headquarters at 135 William Street.

"If the profits were from 40 to 50 per cent," he said, "there would be more insurance companies than there are banks in the United States."

Mr. Babb referred the reporter to Secretary Mallalieu of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for statistics showing the margin of gross profits on underwriting by all of the companies in the United States.

From 1860 to 1910, inclusive, the tables show that the total amount of fire risks written by all of the companies amounted to $440,230,633,379. The fire premiums received during that period total $3,685,613,417, while the fire losses paid amounted to $2,086,634,889. This shows a gross profit of 43.39 per cent. between the total amount of premiums paid and losses settled. An approximate cost of doing business of from 35 to 40 per cent. must be taken into consideration, according to these practical men, reducing profits, it will be seen, to a trifle.

Business in All the Country.

In 1910 the amount of fire risks written by the 138 companies doing business in this country amounted to $25,883,363,052. Premiums received amounted to $200,737,127, and fire losses paid to $100,008,254. The ratio of losses to premiums was, therefore, 49.82 per cent. In New York State the amount of fire risks written by the forty-six companies doing business in 1910 amounted to $10,297,948,375. Premiums received were $73,063,663, and fire losses paid amounted to $35,208,528, a ratio of losses to premiums of 48.19.

In the State of Illinois the average profit on underwriting for all of the companies doing business in 1910 was only 4.89 per cent. of the total amount of premiums received. This is only a slight advance on the rate of interest paid by savings banks in that State. For the decade between 1900 and 1910 the underwriting business of the combined companies showed an average loss of 1.01 per cent. In New York State for the year of 1910 the total amount of premiums received by 46 companies amounted to $73,714,634. The expenses, exclusive of claims paid, amounted to $28,797,783—or 39.07 per cent.

"These figures prove," declared Secretary Mallalieu, "that there is no excessive profit in underwriting. It is by investing the funds that the companies prosper."

BONUS FOR TOBACCO HEADS.

American Company Votes Them Share of Excess Profits—Sales Decrease.

The American Tobacco Company, in annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, adopted a provision allowing the President and Vice Presidents of the company one-tenth of the profits in excess of those earned in 1910. A similar arrangement had already been made by the P. Lorillard Company and Liggett & Myers. The Board of Directors was reduced from 28 to 15. The new board consists of George Arents, Anthony N. Brady, J. C. Englehardt, Patrick J. Hanlon, Percival S. Hill, George W. Hill, Charles S. Keene, Walter H. O'Brien, Melvin C. Patterson, Morton W. Reed, Charles M. Strotz, Thomas J. Walker, Josiah P. Wilcox, E. S. Edwards, and Thomas B. Yuille.

The company's gross sales in 1911 were $101,943,000, a decrease of $493,123 from 1910. The total net earnings were $35,900,000, an increase of $354,721. The balance for dividends, after the payment of the preferred, was $25,946,000, which is equivalent to 65 per cent. on the common stock, as against 62 per cent. earned in the previous year.

FOR FREE EUROPEAN PAPER.

Importers Ask Tariff Lifting, Citing Canada and Favored Nation Clause.

Albert H. Washburn, counsel for importers of papers and wood pulp from European countries, argued before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in support of the contention that, under the favored nation clause, Germany, England, Sweden, Norway and other countries should be allowed to bring into this country free of duty wood pulp and print paper valued at less than 4 cents a pound, a privilege now enjoyed by Canada in view of the passage by this country of the reciprocity bill.

The lawyer held that as Canada rejected reciprocity and has granted no equivalent favor, she is enjoying through the free importation of wood pulp and cheap print paper a concession that other nations could claim under their treaty rights.

Deputy Attorney General Payne argued for the Government that the so-called favored nation clauses are not contracts but merely moral obligations between nations; that they are not self-executing, and that, if they are self-executing they are unconstitutional in that the President and the Senate have no right thus to make tariff laws. Finally, he maintained that Canada is not a nation in the strict sense of the word.

Briefs were submitted by both sides, and the Board took the matter under advisement. The case will be carried to the Customs Court of Appeals and finally to the Supreme Court.

EMBROIDERERS' STRIKE.

Lockout in Hudson County, N. J., Declared "Senseless" by Manufacturer.

The lockout declared by the Embroidery Manufacturers' Association against the striking members of the Schiffli-stitchers' Union in Hudson County, New Jersey, two weeks ago is still in force, and operations are said to be at a standstill in the affected shops. The members of the association remain firm in their refusal to recognize the demands of the union. Discussing the situation yesterday, a prominent manufacturer said:

"The present strike is the most senseless thing I have ever seen. The men are the highest paid workmen in the country, considering the skill required to do the work, and they have work fifty-two weeks in the year. The shops in which they work are in the majority of cases only one story high, and light, air, and sanitation are all that could be desired. It is my belief that the real leader of the strike is not a union man nor a man who is connected in any way with the industry.

"I can't see any reason why they should strike. The wages are good, the work is not laborious, and the conditions are excellent. Some of the union's demands are extraordinary. They want fifty cents an hour while the machines are being changed, no night work, and not more than two hours a day's work at fifteen cents an hour extra. They want no deduction of wages for time required to repair machines, and this in view of the fact that the machines are so delicately constructed that an operator could throw one out of gear while you were looking at him and you would not detect him in the act. And then they ask us to employ only men in good standing with the union, regardless of their ability as workmen. They agree to furnish men, who, to use their own words, 'according to the knowledge of the union, and as far and as much as said union can ascertain, are able men to fulfill the position,' and expect us to pay a man of limited experience as much as a really expert man receives."

BUILDING FIRM IN TROUBLE.

J. V. Schaefer, Jr., & Co., Creditors Arranging for Settlement.

John V. Schaefer, Jr., & Co., (corporation,) building construction, of 5 West Thirty-first Street, has placed its affairs before creditors in order to arrange a settlment. The business was started in 1900 by John V. Schaefer, Jr., and was incorporated on Jan. 27, 1905, with capital stock $200,000 and Mr. Schaefer as President. The corporation has done a large business and had contracts on several public buildings and some large residences in the country.

A committee of six creditors has been appointed to examine the company's affairs and report a plan of settlement. The committee consists of John H. Carl, George B. Gillie, Adolph Grant, F. A. Ludlum, J. B. Byrne, and George Brown.

Several propositions have been submitted which provide for the finishing of all uncompleted contracts and the releasing of liens; notes to be issued for 40 per cent. of the indebtedness to sub-contractors and material men, running for three, to twelve months. For the balance of these claims and other unsecured debts it is proposed to divide pro rata $95,000 of the capital stock of the company, and to turn the preferred stock of the company, the business to be under the control of three Directors, one appointed by Mr. Schaefer, one by creditors, and one by a surety company.

The uncompleted contracts are $318,000, which will cost $192,000 to complete. The liabilities are said to be $191,000, and assets are estimated at $77,000.

INDUSTRIAL ART PIRACY.

Importers Determined to Prevent the Stealing of Designs.

The action on the part of several New York wallpaper importers in getting evidence of design-pirating by domestic manufacturers preliminary to action for prevention of the practice, as reported recently in the TIMES, has aroused considerable interest among importers and manufacturers of several lines of merchandise in which the stealing or adaptation of designs is said to be general.

Discussing the practice yesterday, C. R. Clifford, of Clifford & Lawton, 1 East Twenty-eighth Street, a recognized authority on industrial art, said:

"The protest against infringement of design is not a matter that affects wallpaper importers alone. The carpet and rug men, the upholstery men, and the importers of silks, laces and dress fabrics suffer alike. The chief trouble is that the importers, in a majority of cases, are seemingly unwilling to take proper measures to protect themselves. It must be admitted, however, that these measures are expensive, in this country, and should be reduced to correspond with the system in vogue in Great Britain and Switzerland, where the fee for registration of a design is approximately twenty-five cents.

"The ability to appropriate a pattern is of little advantage to the American manufacturers, who as a class, would prefer to have a strict copyright law, for the reason that the advantage of stealing a design and underselling an imported article is immediately offset by home competition. The manufacturer who reproduces a foreign article hardly gets his product on the market before it is in turn copied by some competitior.

"The popular excuse to-day for design-piracy is that the majority of imported patterns are in themselves reproductions of classic designs. Europe is full of museums subsidized and maintained for the accommodation of designers and manufacturers.

"I believe in protecting foreign manufacturers primarily because it is just, and because it would also protect the American jobber and the American buyer. But after protecting foreign manufacturers in this country we should go a step further and protect the American buyer abroad, for notwithstanding the protest against infringement in the United States, there is considerable commercial piracy in Europe. It is not a rare thing for an American buyer to secure exclusive rights to a certain pattern for this country and a little later discover the same design in other imported merchandise of the same line.

"Presuming that a new law permitting the copyrighting of original designs at a low cost is passed, it will be necessary to indicate copyrighted patterns by a ticket or stamp. This would doubtless invite wholesale piracy of designs that are unpatentable, and might work against the best interest of the importer after all. Again, how would it be practical to enforce such a law without expensive litigation? The solution of the problem is a difficult one, and the procedure of the wall-paper importers will be watched with general interest."

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Embossing Machines Not "Printing Presses"—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has laid down the line of demarkation between printing presses and machines used for embossing. P. H. Petry & Co. appear as the protestants in the test case, but importers and users of presses generally are interested directly. Duty was taken by the customs authorities under the act of 1909 at 45 per cent. under the provision for "manufactures of metal." The importers claimed that the machines in question are in fact "printing presses" and as such entitled to enter at 30 per cent.

The machine alleged to be a printing press, within the meaning of the law, is specially designed to do the work of embossing or gold inlaid or gold stamping on leather and other materials. The machine is a bench lever embosser and stamper, and is supplied with an upper die plate in which the engraved die or form is placed and heated. The machine can also be used without the heating apparatus, and with type as an ordinary printing press. Judge Fischer reaches the conclusion that the term "printing press" as used in the tariff is not broad enough to include the machines in controversy. He holds that there is a wide distinction between embossing machines and the ordinary printing press. The protest is overruled.

Oelrichs & Co. failed to receive relief from the Collector's assessment on certain machines claimed to be machine tools, and as such entitled to enter at 30 per cent. under the existing tariff law. The Government held the articles dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal. As there is no proof in the official record concerning the character of the machines, the board overrules the protest.

The board sustained in part claims filed by Thomas Prosser & Co. regarding the classification of crank shafts, piston rods, connecting rods and cross-heads. All of the articles were returned for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The importer set up the contention that the goods are forgings, and therefore dutiable at 35 per cent. Judge Fischer rules that such of the articles as are not further advanced than close forged remain forgings of steel, and are properly dutiable as claimed. The articles fully machined, in whole or in part, are held to be something more than forgings, and accordingly dutiable as assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Go Lower, Provisions Break in Sympathy; Cotton Weak.

Wheat declines on freer country purchases. Movement is fairly liberal and foreign news not encouraging to holders. Corn showed weakness due to the continued slow cash inquiry, which has brought about heavy selling by speculative holders. Oats were lower most of the day with other grain. Provisions were firm on hog advices until grain values gave way. Cotton shows small net losses for the day. While labor conditions abroad were viewed as more encouraging, a waiting attitude is being taken. Weather conditions are improved in the East.

WHEAT.

Although initial values were little changed from the finals of the previous day, with the undertone quite steady, a lack of buying power was again discernable. This was particularly true of the old crop positions; at least, liquidation in these months was heavy, and in nearly all markets there were declines of over 1 cent a bushel scored. The May delivery at Chicago led the downward movement, but it was noticeable at various times that Minneapolis was relatively weak. On the other hand, new crop options continue to display some resistance, partly in reflection of expectations of the inevitable crop scares, but also largely due to the absence of an encumbersome long interest. The news of the day, while again routine, encouraged bear operations. Export sales were steady, and the Continental markets were weak, and the prospects for heavy Argentine shipments continue to exert influence. Movement of wheat in this country is moderate, amounting to 300,000 bushels over last week, and about 50,000 over last year. Claims that Chicago cash interests had purchased fair quantities of No. 2 red at Northwestern points to go to Chicago with the opening of navigation was also instrumental in bringing about liquidation. At the low levels there was some support, with assertions that the decline of from 2 to 3 cents since the farm reserve report had improved the technical position of the market. Inspiration for a material enlargement of outside interest is still lacking, however, and while there are continued complaints from east of the river referring to new crop conditions, apparently the trade believes that at this time the excellent conditions in many sections of the Winter wheat belt more than counterbalance the scattered complaints. Meanwhile, the cash situation is not essentially changed, with a more quiet inquiry reported at the Southwest. The Northwestern miller advices claim that flour business is generally slow. Foreigners are still taking small lots of Canadian wheat, but their business in American grades is nil. Cash No. 2 red quoted at 104½ elevator export basis, and 106¾ f. o. b. afloat for export; No. 1 Northern Spring, 122¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 117¼; No. 2 hard Winter, 112¾.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—An overbought condition again manifested itself with the diminution of outside buying on the decline. Some of the leading bulls were credited with liquidating. Reports of a quiet cash situation with prospects of demand remaining slack until storage room is obtainable at some points were factors in the decline. Weather conditions are not favorable as a rule, but it was asserted that were the cars available the movement would assume larger proportions. Foreign markets continue disappointing to bulls, which is quite natural in view of the enormous Argentine crop. There were no sales reported for export. Cash No. 2 Western quoted at 79½ elevator domestic basis; steamer, 74½; No. 2 f. o. b. afloat for export quoted at 74.

OATS.—A fair speculative demand in evidence early, due to the absence of improvement in weather conditions in various sections, owing to further delay seeding operations, brought about slightly higher prices. These gains were gradually eliminated, however, due principally to the weakness in corn and wheat. Cash standards and No. 3 white quoted at 60; No. 2 white, 60½.

PROVISIONS.

Notwithstanding a slow cash trade there was a very strong undertone to the market early. The strength of live hogs was the important factor, but on the upturn packers sold. The decline in other markets also had influence.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.08½	$1.07¼	$1.07⅝	$1.08½
July	1.05	1.04½	1.04½	1.05
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.20@9.30	9.10
March	..	..	9.20@9.30	9.10
May	..	..	9.50@9.60	9.52
July	..	..	9.75@9.85	9.75

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.04	1.02⅛	1.02¾	1.04
July	99⅞	98⅜	99	99⅝
September	97	96¾	96⅝	96¾
Corn—				
May	72	70¾	70⅞	71⅞
July	72¼	71⅜	71⅝	71⅞
September	72⅛	71⅛	71	72
Oats—				
May	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	53⅝
July	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞
September	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅝
Lard—				
May	9.52½	9.42½	9.42½	9.40
July	9.70	9.62½	9.62½	9.60
September	9.87½	9.82½	9.82½	9.80
Ribs—				
May	9.00	8.92½	8.92½	8.90
July	9.10	9.02½	9.02½	8.97½
September	9.30	9.22½	9.22½	9.17½
Pork—				
May	16.07½	15.95	15.97½	15.92½
July	16.37½	16.25	16.25	16.22½
September	16.02½	16.52½	16.52½	16.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

In sympathy with the higher lard market there were small gains scored. Outside inquiry was improved, part of which was believed to receive its origin at Western centres. Offerings were quite free on the small bulge, however, and it is still stated in many quarters that refiners are the best sellers of the distant delivery. Somewhat more quiet conditions were reported at crude centres, it being asserted that bids were lowered when it became apparent that offerings were large, and in some instances small concessions were granted. Crude was officially quoted at 4.54@4.60 in the Southeast, 4.54@4.67 Valley, and 4.54@4.60 in Texas. Tenders were fairly liberal yesterday.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.60	5.60
March	5.67	5.66	5.65	5.65
April	..	..	5.57	5.66
May	5.72	5.72	5.71	5.69
June	..	..	5.75	5.73
July	5.82	5.81	5.81	5.78
August	5.88	5.80	5.80	5.87
September	5.94	5.93	5.93	5.93
October	..	..	5.87	5.87

COTTON.

A slightly higher range of values still seems to attract profit-taking sales from various sources, and it is these increased offerings making their appearance with the issuance of bull news which limits the new outside inquiry. Trading during yesterday's session was somewhat less active, and the list moved within a smaller range, closing at about the low prices of the day. There was a heavier undertone at the start, due principally to an improved appearance of the weather map, but prices immediately hardened, advancing from 3 to 5 points over the close of the previous day. Support from spot interests and some buying by operators who sold recently was instrumental in this bulge, with part of the buying encouraged by the Western belt forecast for unsettled weather, with rains, overnight. Several cables were also at hand claiming that the outlook for a settlement of the strike was more encouraging, some asserting that this was imminent, although to the end of the day there was no definite information received. Foreigners bought cotton during the morning, and commission houses with Southern connections were also on that side, although in the late reaction Memphis was reported as a heavy seller. It was deduced from this that the pending National Ginners' report on the ginning for this season will be bearish, although many in the trade declared that, unless this is sensationally so, it will have little bearing on prices, as an enormous outturn has been conceded for some time. The final Census Bureau figures will appear next Wednesday. Possibly selling from some sources was inspired by the forecast for the Eastern States calling for generally fair conditions, there being a difference of opinion as to the likelihood of the rains predicted for the West again overspreading the belt. Most authorities who adhere to the belief that there is yet time for the planting of a large crop, state that, with about a week of favorable weather, the tenor of crop advices will improve materially. From sections of Georgia there were dispatches of oats seeding having been delayed so much that the land will be devoted to cotton. Sentiment seems to be more confused than for some time, due to the uncertainty of the strike abroad and crop prospects, especially as new crop months have already advanced substantially, but in the meantime the disparity between the local market and the South is still against bear aggressiveness, while the optimistic domestic trade advices seemingly reflect a large enough demand at the South to offset the apathy of foreign buyers. Southern spot markets yesterday were generally unchanged, except for a decline of 1-16c at Augusta. New York spot cotton was .05c advance, middlings 10.70c. Local warehouse stocks are 141,000 bales, against 146,000 last year. Port receipts for the day are estimated at 18,000 bales, against 8,000 last year. Exports continue free and total approximately 8,450,000 bales, or about 2,000,000 in excess of last year.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.44	10.38	10.37@10.38	10.42
April	10.43	10.43	10.38@10.40	10.43
May	10.55	10.48	10.47@10.48	10.52
June	10.58	10.57	10.52@10.54	10.58
July	10.67	10.58	10.58@10.59	10.64
August	10.65	10.58	10.57@10.59	10.62
September	10.61	10.56	10.56@10.57	10.59
October	10.70	10.61	10.62@10.63	10.65
November	..	..	10.65@10.67	10.69
December	10.77	10.69	10.69@10.70	10.72
January	10.69	10.67	10.64@10.66	10.67
February	..	..	10.63@10.65	10.66

COFFEE.

Coffee was easier, closing net unchanged to 4 points lower on sales of 51,750 bags. The March position was under special pressure, due to the circulation of March notices, and there was considerable selling in the later months, although near the close there was a partial rally. Havre closed unchanged to ¼ franc lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance. Rio and Santos were unchanged. Rain was reported in four coffee districts of Brazil, but receipts were large.

Spot coffee very steady; Rio 7s, 14⅜@14½c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.29	13.23	13.28@13.29	13.32
April	..	..	13.32@13.34	13.36
May	13.40	13.35	13.36@13.37	13.39
June	..	..	13.39@13.41	13.43
July	13.45	13.41	13.43@13.44	13.47
August	..	..	13.49@13.51	13.52
September	13.59	13.55	13.55@13.56	13.57
October	..	..	13.51@13.53	13.54
November	..	..	13.49@13.51	13.52
December	13.52	13.46	13.47@13.48	13.51
January	..	..	13.46@13.48	13.49
February	..	..	13.43@13.45	13.43

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, lb, 29½c; extras, 20c; firsts, 28@28½c

BIG YEAR'S BUSINESS FOR AMERICAN SUGAR

New Management Shows Up Differently from the Old at the Annual Meeting.

PROFITS AND SURPLUS GROW

The Report Expresses Confidence in Outcome of Government Suit —Business Competitive.

Stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company, at their annual meeting yesterday, received the most complete annual report the company has ever issued, and the departure of the new management from the methods of the old Sugar Trust, now under fire in the Federal courts, was further emphasized by the binding of the report in lithographed covers decorated with colored replicas of the company's most advertised brand of table sugar, and the inclusion in the little brochure, as the report might be properly called, of half-tone illustrations of some of the company's plants and processes of manufacture.

The income account shows a highly satisfactory year. Profit from operation totaled $8,834,200, against $3,077,143 in 1910 and $6,269,697 in 1909. There were also substantial increases in the items of interest on loans and deposits and interest and dividends on investments, which brought the total income up to $14,083,054, compared with $6,380,301 in 1910 and $10,823,869 in 1909.

There was charged $2,419,483 for depreciation on plant and equipment against $807,967 in 1910 and $1,284,281 in 1909, and $4,190,271 for "sundry reserves" against nothing for this item in the previous year and $500,000 in 1909. The item "Charges in respect of sundry settlements," which amounted to £4,135,486 in 1909 and $700,000 in 1910, was entirely lacking, this charge having represented the fines and settlements growing out of Government and other suits, which were legacies from the old management.

After the payment of the usual dividends, $1,173,054 was added to the surplus of other years, bringing that item at the close of the year ended Dec. 31 up to $14,083,054.

The report is divided into chapters, and that dealing with general topics calls attention to the increases in the returns on investments and funds otherwise placed. It also points out that the Congressional investigating committee, in discussing the status of the shareholders of the company, confirms the company's own statement made previously for the reassurance of stockholders that their shares had a liquidating value of about $130. The report states:

"It is pleasant to add, as indicating the wide interest in the company, that there are now 20,206 common and preferred shareholders—the largest number in its history."

A brief chapter of the report is devoted to an analysis of the wide movement in sugar prices during the year and the world shortage in raw sugar supplies which for a short time in the Summer and Fall put prices up to the highest levels in years.

Still another of the short chapters of this unique report, which might be called a confidential chat with stockholders, so marked is its contrast with the meagre information put out by the old management, is devoted to a discussion of the litigation still pending against the company, and particularly the suit brought by the Government against the company under the Sherman law. It states that the answers filed in this suit "give a specific, and, as our counsel believes, a complete reply to the Government's bill."

The report says:

Your company, in the opinion of its counsel, may view the outcome of the pending suit with reasonable confidence, for your company does not control prices, but is subject to daily and severe competition. It does not monopolize the inter-State traffic in sugar, of which it has considerably less than 50 per cent., and its development has resulted, not in a restraint of the sugar industry, but in its legitimate and beneficial expansion, and the company is neither in legal theory, nor in the ordinary and practical acceptance of the term, a monopoly.

Of the Congressional investigation the report says:

During the year the House of Representatives appointed a committee to investigate the conditions of the sugar industry. This committee recently filed its report. Without questioning the purpose of the committee to make a fair and reasonable inquiry, the committee nevertheless did not have the advantage of all the evidence which might have been produced with reference to the subject matter of its inquiry. We call the attention of our stockholders to the fact that the conclusions of this committee were not based upon a full trial of the issues, and that these conclusions are not the conclusions of that department of the Government which, under the Constitution of the United States, can alone authoritatively decide issues of fact and law.

Your company can congratulate its stockholders that all these disputed issues of law and fact will in due course be determined by a court which will give to the Government and the company the benefit of a full and impartial hearing.

The stockholders ratified the proposed pension plan for employes, the terms of which were announced some months ago, and sanctioned the initial appropriation for the fund of $300,000.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD FALLS OFF.

Comparative Loss Principally in Pig Iron Sales—Company Hopeful.

The annual report of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the year ended Nov. 30, shows total income of $733,509, compared with $1,001,002 in the previous year and $1,454,347 in 1909. The principal falling off in profits was from the sale of pig iron, profits from which were only $284,350, compared with $474,407 in 1910 and $896,816 in 1909. Net earnings after the payment of taxes, general expenses, &c., were $634,612, compared with $881,522 in the previous year and $1,336,947 in 1909.

Interest charges amounted to $220,964, against $210,000 in previous years, and after the payment of the $469,000 preferred dividends there was a deficit of $64,351, which deducted from the previous surplus left the surplus at the close of the year at $3,042,693.

After reviewing the chief causes of the poor showing, President Maben says of present conditions and prospects:

The fiscal year closed with the market at about the lowest price, but since then there has been some improvement in both demand and price, and if the tinkering with the tariff does not again upset the business of the country it would seem that we may hope for a more prosperous year. The tonnage of iron on our furnaces' yards has been increased considerably during the year, and we were unable to free the company from the floating debt—from which it had been entirely free for a number of years—which was contracted the previous year. The output of ore from the Sloss mines for the year showed a gain of 240,000 tons, and the present production is within 25,000 tons of the normal output before the flooding of the mines. This shortage should be more than recovered during the present year.

A. E. Ames of Toronto was elected a Director at the annual meeting to fill a vacancy caused by the death of H. O. Seixas. Other Directors were re-elected.

FIND NO SMELTER TRUST.

Department of Justice Says Five Big Companies Are in Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There is no Smelter Trust in the United States, as far as the Department of Justice knows. Replying to a House resolution, Attorney General Wickersham will advise the lawmakers that the Department of Justice has discovered no combination in restraint of trade in that industry.

Investigation, it is said, has indicated that there is active competition among the five big smelting companies of the [illegible]

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Increased Activity in Industrials, Though Bonds Are Neglected.

The industrial list was the feature of the Curb market yesterday. Activity in Intercontinental Rubber appeared, transactions of 1,500 shares being reported at prices ranging up from 16 to 17⅛. Tobacco stocks were active and generally strong. Ohio Oil was weak for a time and sold off from 96 to 84 on offerings. After sales of 200 shares the close was at 90. Studebaker common was again weak, selling down to 42, 3 points below the opening. Only 4 issues appeared in the bond list.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	*Allied Sec. Co.	85	86	85	86
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13¼
100	Baldwin Loco...	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
4,000	Brit.-Am. Tob..	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
870	Con. Rub. Tire..	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
100	Havana Tob....	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,500	Int. Rub. tr. cts.	16	17⅛	16	17⅛
105	J. I. C. pf.& int.	100½	100½	100⅝	100⅝
5	J. S. Youngs....	165	165	165	165
100	Kolb. Bakery pf.	95¾	95¾	99¾	99¾
550	Leh. Val. Coal Sales Co. w. i.	201	201	200	200
50	McA. & Forbes..	172	178	172	178
500	Man. Transit...	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
83	N. Y. Transit...	320	341	320	341
200	Ohio Oil.....	95	95	84	90
106	R. J. Reynolds..	217	217	215	215
276	M. Rumely Co...	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅝
40	Stan. Oil of Cal.	197	197	193	193
15	S. Oil subsid...	500	500	500	500
1,500	Studebaker Co..	45	45	42	42
300	Studeb. Co. pf..	99½	99½	99	99
100	Un. Cigar Man..	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛
170	Un. Cig. Stores.	193	194	191	194
300	F. W. Woolw'th	79	79	78¾	78¾
300	‡F. W. Woolw'h pf. flat.....	110	110	110	110

MINING STOCKS.

400	Am. Porc. Gold.	34	34	33	33
1,700	*Beaver Cons...	47	47	46	46
5,000	Braden Copper..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
1,000	*C. O. D. Cons..	13	13	12	12
400	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Diam. Fd. Daisy	12	12	12	12
1,500	Giroux Mining..	4⅝	4 7-16	4 5-16	4⅝
200	Gold Hill.....	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	Greene-Cananea.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
5,000	*Greenwater	8	8	7	7
10	Guggenheim Ex.	202	202	202	202
800	Insp. Con., w. i..	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
1,000	Kerr Lake..	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
200	La. R. Con.	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
2,550	‡McKinley-Dar..	1⅜	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅜
2,625	Nevada Hills....	2⅜	†2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500	Nip. Mines Co..	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾
100	Ohio Copper....	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
100	Pacific Smelt...	¼	¼	¼	¼
300	Porcup. Cent....	4	4	4	4
1,600	Porcup. North..	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
4,100	Porcup. South...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Preston E. D....	9	9	8	9
1,000	Ray Central.....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	*Silver K. Con..	1	1	1	1
100	Tonopah Mining.	7½	7½	7¼	7½
2,700	Tonopah Ext....	2	2 1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
800	Tri-Bullion.....	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
200	Tuolumne Cop..	4	4	4	4
4,000	*Wett. Silver M.	74	74	71	72
200	Yukon G. M....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	Chi., M., S. P. & O. 5s.....	105	105	105	105
10,000	City Toklo 5s..	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.....	99¼	99¼	99½	99⅛
25,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s.....	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

***

	March 13. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I.....	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
A., G. & W. I. pf....	13	18½	18	18½
Am. Light & Trac...	297	302	293	300
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	103	106	103	109
Borden's Cond. Milk..	126½	128	126½	128
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108½	110	108½	110
Braden Copper.....	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
British Col. Copper....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Con. Rubber Tire.....	11	12	11½	12½
Con. Rubber Tire pf...	44	46	40	46
F. W. Woolworth....	78¾	79½	78	79
F. W. Woolworth pf..	110	111½	110	110½
First National Copper.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Giroux Mining	4⅝	4 7-16	4 5-16	4⅜
Greene-Cananea	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Guggenheim Explor....	200	203	208	212
Inter. Rubber ctfs....	17	17½	14	15
J. Kayser	65½	66	65½	66
J. Kayser pf.....	106	107	106	107
Kerr Lake	2⅞	3	2⅞	2
Lehigh Valley S. Co...	199	201	199	200
M. Rumely Co., w. i...	101	101¼	101	101¼
Mason Valley	12	12½	12½	12½
Mason Valley Gs.....	121	125	121	125
Nipissing	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
Ray Central.....	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
Studebaker Co.....	42	43	45½	46⅛
Studebaker Co. pf....	98¾	99½	99½	100⅛
Tonopah Mining	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7½
United Cigar Mfrs....	53½	54½	53½	54½
United Cigar Stores...	189	191	189	191
U. S. L. & H., new...	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼
U. S. L. & H., new pf.	78	79	78	79
Yukon Gold Mines....	3⅜	3½	3 7-16	3½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000	Anglo-American Oil	13¼	12⅞
5,000,000	Atlantic Refining	425	435
250,000	Borne & Scrymser.....	210	240
10,000,000	Buckeye Pipe Line.....	148	155
500,000	Chesbrough Mfg.	690	710
250,000	Colonial Oil	115	145
300,000	Continental Oil	825	900
8,000,000	Crescent Pipe Line.....	72	76
1,000,000	Cumberland Pipe Line...	100	110
5,000,000	Eureka Pipe Line.....	300	310
8,000,000	Galena Signal Oil.....	200	210
2,000,000	Galena Signal Oil pf....	130	140
10,000,000	Indiana Pipe Line.....	130	140
12,727,575	National Transit	41	45
5,000,000	New York Transit.....	330	350
4,000,000	Northern Pipe Line.....	120	125
10,000,000	Ohio Oil	92	97
18,000,000	Prairie Oil & Gas.....	290	300
500,000	Solar Refining	575	625
10,000,000	Southern Pipe Line.....	205	215
2,500,000	South Penn Oil.....	525	535
3,500,000	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line..	200	215
25,000,000	Standard Oil (Cal.).....	198	200
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ind.)....6,100		6,500
30,000,000	Standard Oil (Ind.) w.i.	270	275
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Kan.).....	220	240
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ky.).....	220	230
600,000	Standard Oil (Neb.).....	225	275
98,385,000	Standard Oil (N. J.)....	367	372
	Standard Oil subsid.....	485	505
15,000,000	Standard Oil (N. Y.).....	362	368
3,500,000	Standard Oil (Ohio).....	175	185
100,000	Swan & Finch.....	800	1,100
12,500,000	Union Tank Line.....	70	73
15,000,000	Vacuum Oil ex rights...	150	165
	Vacuum Oil rights.....	250	300
110,000	Washington Oil	25	35
400,000	Waters-Pierce	1,100	1,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	March 13. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19½
Conley Foil 265	275	2 65	275	
Porto Rico-American..225	235	225	235	
E. J. Reynolds 211	215	215	218	
United Cigar Stores...193	195	190	192	
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.150	155	145	155	
J. S. Young 165	172	160	170	
MacAndrews & Forbes.183	185	177	180	

RAISES OFFER FOR HARLEM.

Central Now Adds Accrued Dividends —Reaches for Pittsburgh Line.

The New York Central, which has been buying the stock of the New York & Harlem at $175 for each $50 share, has been notifying holders of the minority stock that it is now prepared to pay $175 and accrued dividends. The company has also sent checks for accrued dividends to those shareholders who have already complied with the offer.

When the Central received authority to buy the stock of the Harlem, in order to merge that line into the New York Central and arrange for its future financing needs upon a more comprehensive basis, the Public Service Commission fixed the price to be paid at $175 flat. Recently the company has received permission to add the amount of accrued dividends.

The Lake Shore and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie jointly have offered to purchase the stock of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny at $65 for each $50 share. The road is leased to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie for 6 per cent. of the stock, the lease being guaranteed by the Lake Shore. Purchase of this line will require a cash outlay of $5,147,000 if all of the stockholders accept the offer. This is the first purchase to be made outside of this State in carrying out the Central's plan to unite its affiliated companies into one system.

TAKE CHEMICAL BONDS.

Blair & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. Get $3,000,000 Issue.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has arranged to sell $3,000,000 of its 5 per cent. bonds to Blair & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. This is the balance of a total authorized issue of $15,000,000, of which $12,000,000 were sold in 1909. The proceeds will be added to the company's working capital.

It is explained that the fertilizer company needs a large supply of cash, and that this sale will bring its working funds up to approximately $24,000,000. No new construction or other projects requiring a large expenditure are in view.

STEEL INQUIRY OPENS UP RAILROAD RIVALRY

Joseph Wood of the Pennsylvania Says Industrial Companies Should Not Own Roads.

ADMITS SELFISH INTEREST

Declares That Pennsylvania Was Obliged to Buy Steel Plants to Protect Itself.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Joseph Wood, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the Stanley Steel Trust Investigating Committee of the House today, that, in his opinion, it would be better for the public if industrial corporations, such as the United States Steel Corporation, did not control railroads which participated in division of freight rates.

"I should take the point of view," said Mr. Wood, in answering a question from Mr. Stanley, "that a railroad operated ostensibly as a plant facility by an industrial corporation should be confined to the business of that plant and not participate in general railroad business as a common carrier."

Mr. Wood told the committee that the Pennsylvania Railroad had received complaints from independent steel manufacturers that the United States Steel Corporation had an unfair advantage in shipping because of its ownership of railroads, and also declared that the Pennsylvania had acquired control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company to offset the influence of the United States Steel Corporation and to protect itself and the price of steel products.

"What exceptions," asked Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, "would you make to industrial enterprises owning railroads?"

"I don't think I would make any," said Mr. Wood.

"Well, what is your objection, for instance, to the United States Steel Corporation owning railroads from the standpoint of the public interest?" Representative Young asked.

"Well, as a railroad man and as a citizen," Mr. Wood replied, "such ownership seems to give the United States Steel Corporation an advantage, in that it makes a profit by operating the railroads that its competitors do not make."

"Do you mean that the Pennsylvania Railroad would like to get the business of the Steel Corporation?" Mr. Young asked.

"Why, certainly, a selfish interest is always uppermost," Mr. Wood answered, "but I have a shadowy idea that it would be to the general interest of the public if plant facility railroads were confined to the business of the industrial corporation which operated them."

"Why do you say that?" asked Representative Young.

"The steel business is one business and the transportation business is another. It is unquestionably a fact there have been those, who not owning railroads have felt that if they had owned railroads they would have been able to produce and ship their manufactured products cheaper."

Representative Gardner referred to the Pennsylvania Railroad taking over the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company and asked:

"How does it happen under the commodities clause that the Pennsylvania Railroad can own such industrial corporations?"

"These steel companies were acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad," said Mr. Wood, "before the commodities clause was decided, and I assure you that no such concerns have been acquired since."

Mr. Wood told the committee that freight rates on steel products in Pennsylvania and the East were agreed upon by a conference of railroad traffic managers, and admitted that representatives of railroads controlled by the United States Steel Corporation had an influence in fixing those rates.

NO BOX BOARD AGREEMENT.

Stockholders Wouldn't Supply Cash —Strawboard Foreclosure Suit.

The United Box Board Company Bondholders' Protective Committee announced yesterday that prolonged negotiations with the company and other parties interested had failed to result in arrangements whereby the stockholders would agree to furnish the necessary cash to effect a reorganization in which the interests of the holders of the collateral trust bonds would adequately be protected, and that the recent plan of reorganization calling for an assessment upon the stockholders practically contemplates the elimination of the American Strawboard Company.

The Bondholders' Committee proposes to prosecute a suit for the purpose of foreclosing the lien on 46,280 shares of the Strawboard stock deposited as collateral under the bonds. With 60,000 shares of this company's stock outstanding the amount pledged as collateral carries with it control of the Strawboard Company.

It is proposed that all of the Boxboard bondholders unite to protect their interests at the foreclosure sale, if one is ordered, so that the Strawboard stock may be released for distribution to the bondholders.

Growing Demand for Cloths.

The demand for denims, tickings, and coverts is excellent in the New York market. The growing demand for staple cloths from the retailers is said to be restoring the confidence of the jobbers, and consequently some very satisfactory orders are being placed. Staple and dress ginghams are in good demand, and there has been considerable inquiry for high-class Madras shirtings during the past few days.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
1st week March.	$307,400	$284,300	$23,100
July 1-March 1.	9,801,800	9,278,400	618,400

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

1st week March	601,900	532,719	69,181
July 1-March 7.	23,001,975	22,735,195	266,780

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

1st week March	244,547	237,168	7,379
From July 1....	8,841,268	8,738,479	102,789

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

1st week March.	116,567	112,576	8,991
July 1-March 7.	4,399,426	4,197,467	201,959

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

1st week March.	230,861	249,318	*18,457
July 1-March 7.	10,146,635	11,710,771	*1,564,136

GRAND TRUNK—

1st week March.	838,996	806,605	32,191
July 1-March 7.	33,388,572	30,367,411	3,021,161

LONDON UNDERGROUND (Tubes)—

Wk. end. Mar. 9	£14,595	£14,300	£295
Jan. 1-March 9.	149,165	142,040	7,125

LONDON UNDERGROUND (London United Tramways.)

Wk. end. Mar. 9	5,474	5,573	*99
Jan. 1-March 9.	53,353	52,585	768

LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)—

Wk. end. Mar. 9	12,752	12,411	341
Jan. 1-March 9.	127,214	118,781	8,433

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—

1st week March.	$39,115	$36,350	$2,765
July 1-March 7.	878,283	838,644	39,639

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

1st week March.	1,273,627	1,226,260	47,367
July 1-March 7.	43,504,388	42,041,002	1,463,936

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

1st week March.	18,536	18,636	*100
July 1-March 7.	892,453	907,292	*14,839

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission—

	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
Mileage	7,551.18	7,548.67	*2.49
Freight rev	2,864,802	3,273,686	408,883
Passenger rev ..	1,269,816	1,481,341	211,525
Other tran. rev...	293,201	280,198	*13,002
Non-tran. rev	35,790	36,388	598
Total op. rev....	4,463,610	5,071,614	608,004
Mt. of way & str.	518,583	609,524	90,940
Mt. of equip.....	682,094	752,462	70,367
Traffic exp	159,919	160,271	351
Tran. exp	2,214,890	2,221,161	6,771
General exp	178,612	136,632	*41,959
Total op. exp...	3,753,801	3,880,072	126,470
Net op. rev.....	710,008	1,191,542	481,533
Out. op. (debit)	17,986	10,526	*7,460
Total net rev....	692,021	1,181,015	488,994
Taxes	225,122	206,882	*18,239
Op. income	466,899	974,133	507,233
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight rev	23,372,630	25,228,781	1,921,151
Passenger rev ..	11,315,661	12,021,458	705,797
Other tran. rev..	2,115,491	2,016,534	*98,956
Non-tran. rev ..	263,295	202,824	*471
Total op. rev....	37,067,078	39,594,598	2,527,520
Mt. of way & str.	5,505,084	5,747,886	242,802
Mt. of equip....	4,985,181	5,284,130	300,949
Traffic exp	1,099,796	1,101,623	1,825
Tran. exp	14,692,965	14,847,528	154,573
General exp	1,018,872	968,794	*50,075
Total op. exp...	27,299,887	27,949,962	650,074
Net op. rev.....	9,767,190	11,644,636	1,877,446
Out. op. (debit).	110,487	73,302	*37,185
Total net rev....	9,656,703	11,571,334	1,914,631
Taxes	1,541,010	1,567,202	26,191
Op. income	8,115,692	10,004,131	1,888,439

*Increase.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	2,911.64	1,978.74	*32.90
Freight rev	$1,515,172	$1,554,319	*$39,141
Passenger rev..	528,267	580,929	52,661
Other trans. rev.	183,022	190,204	6,642
Non-trans. rev..	17,601	19,373	1,772
Total oper. rev.	2,244,664	2,344,881	100,217
Maint. way and structure	271,995	275,120	3,124
Maint. of equipment	450,680	456,079	5,399
Traffic exps ...	70,175	83,685	13,509
Trans. exps	1,159,586	1,140,911	*18,674
General exps ..	51,881	60,550	8,668
Total op. exps..	2,004,319	2,016,347	12,027
Net oper. rev...	240,344	328,534	88,189
Outside op.,debit	8,153	7,864	*288
Total net rev...	232,191	320,669	88,478
Taxes	95,000	80,000	*15,000
Oper. income....	137,191	240,669	103,478
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight rev	11,936,797	12,015,289	78,441
Passenger rev..	4,768,845	4,936,068	167,222
Other trans. rev.	1,387,758	1,493,435	105,677
Non-trans. rev..	157,292	141,875	*15,417
Total oper. rev.	18,250,693	18,586,618	335,924
Maint. way and structure	1,973,907	2,478,251	504,344
Maint. of equipment	2,901,682	3,226,764	325,081
Traffic exps ...	540,680	612,256	71,576
Trans. exps	7,159,829	7,331,032	171,202
General exps ..	383,737	402,689	18,951
Total op. exps..	12,959,838	14,550,993	1,591,155
Net oper. rev...	5,290,855	4,035,624	*1,255,231
Outside op.,debit	18,036	54,278	36,241
Total net rev..	5,272,818	3,981,345	*1,291,472
Taxes	677,512	573,548	*103,964
Oper. income ..	4,595,306	3,407,797	*1,187,508

*Increase.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	1,816.76	1,803.29	13.47
Freight rev.....	1,632,720	1,618,584	14,156
Passenger rev...	535,291	500,738	34,553
Other trans. rev.	195,700	221,844	*26,143
Non-trans. rev...	25,188	23,751	1,436
Total oper. rev.	2,388,901	2,364,919	23,982
Maint. of way and structure..	235,871	310,136	*74,265
Maint. of equip.	359,539	459,058	*99,518
Traffic exp.....	60,677	72,240	*11,563
Trans. exp.....	1,104,612	1,139,587	*34,975
General exp.....	44,129	45,369	*1,230
Total op. exp...	1,804,829	2,026,383	*221,553
Net oper. rev...	584,072	338,535	245,536
Outs. op., net....	1,531	†2,932	4,463
Total net rev....	585,603	335,603	249,999
Taxes	116,000	108,000	8,000
Oper. income....	469,603	227,603	241,999
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight rev 11,799,666		11,481,397	318,269
Passenger rev...	4,893,162	4,784,426	111,735
Other trans. rev.	1,611,862	1,658,136	*46,274
Non-trans. rev..	184,280	196,371	*12,084
Total oper. rev..18,493,977		18,072,331	421,646
Maint. of way and structure..	2,118,117	2,666,437	*548,320
Maint. of equip..	2,052,185	2,375,295	*323,110
Traffic exps ...	464,110	541,030	*76,919
Trans. exps	6,968,343	7,389,051	*2,429,707
General exps....	310,694	341,012	*30,047
Total oper. exp..11,911,360		12,619,827	*1,708,466
Net oper. rev...	6,582,617	4,452,504	2,130,113
Outs. oper., net.	27,345	†26,758	54,104
Total net rev....	6,609,963	4,425,745	2,184,217
Taxes	708,379	863,019	*4,649
Oper. income....	5,811,592	3,622,726	2,188,866

†Debit. *Decrease.

NORFOLK & WESTERN report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	2,304.80	1,990.49	14.40
Freight rev.....	$2,488,709	$2,511,731	*$23,022
Passenger rev...	327,667	317,531	10,135
Other. tran. rev.	94,041	84,469	4,571
Non-trans. rev...	27,846	12,304	15,541
Total op. rev...	2,938,264	2,931,037	7,226
Mt. way & str...	273,503	806,535	*33,032
Mt. of equipm't.	662,197	604,700	57,497
Traffic exp.....	57,521	48,983	8,537
Transp. exp.....	1,012,546	926,972	85,574
General exp.....	66,779	64,813	1,957
Total op. exp...	2,067,538	1,932,004	120,533
Net op. rev.....	935,725	979,032	*113,306
O'cide op., deb..	1,087	539	547
Total net rev...	864,638	978,493	113,854
Taxes	120,000	115,000	5,000
Op. income.....	744,638	863,493	*118,854
July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Freight rev.....	19,423,625	18,073,536	1,350,089
Passenger rev...	2,681,096	2,598,254	82,842
Other tran. rev..	658,538	619,781	38,757
Non-tran. rev....	160,573	134,086	26,486
Total op. rev....	22,923,835	21,425,659	1,498,175
Mt. way & str..	2,738,496	2,461,480	277,016
Mt. of equip....	4,388,171	4,013,039	375,131
Traffic exp.....	366,495	348,557	17,938
Transp. exp....	6,021,974	6,355,608	*337,634
General exp....	442,147	426,754	15,393
Total op. exp...	14,628,285	13,605,560	1,022,785
Net op. rev.....	8,295,549	7,820,159	475,390
O'side op., deb..	15,783	6,057	9,725
Total net rev...	8,279,765	7,814,101	465,664
Taxes	810,000	745,000	65,000
Op

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React at Close After Showing Firmness and Some Increase in Trading.

IRON TRADE MORE HOPEFUL

But Steel Prices Are Still Low—Coal Miners' Demands Refused Here; Further Conferences Abroad.

Prices dropped off toward the close of the market yesterday after another forward movement pretty general in its extent and accompanied by some increase in the volume of trading. The experience of some of the commission houses suggests a further increase in the interest which others than the purely professional traders have been taking in the market. Although some of yesterday's movements were clearly attributable to the operations of those who watch the hourly movement of prices from their place of vantage on the floor of the Stock Exchange, there were evidences in other parts of the list of a somewhat greater interest in the market than that suggested in trading operations in the strict sense of that phrase.

The decline on which the market closed followed the publication of the formal refusal of the anthracite operators' committee to concede the demands of the miners, which was coupled with the recommendation to the men that all their demands be withdrawn. This can hardly be assigned, however, as the reason for the reaction, which rather finds its explanation in the present apparent tendency of the market to move much neither one way nor the other until some fresh impetus is given to the course of trading. The definite refusal of the miners' demands lays the foundation, of course, for a possible breach between the men and the operators, but the stand which the latter have taken was clearly foreshadowed at last week's conference, at which a committee was instructed to draw up a reply refusing the wage increase and other demands presented in behalf of the miners. It is still too early to look upon the peremptory demands of the men and the refusal of the operators to grant these demands as containing the elements of finality in this situation. Further conferences will be had, and it may yet be found that a breach can be avoided. It is interesting and fortunate that on the very day when the lines were sharply drawn in our own coal trade situation the way seemed to be opening in England for an adjustment of the coal strike there. The plan which the cables announced of holding district conferences between the British miners and their employers was regarded as the beginning of the end of a strike which, though it has lasted thus far but for two weeks, has already brought much loss and discomfort in its wake.

Annual reports were submitted yesterday by several industrial and other corporations, including the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. All of these contained features of interest because of the special conditions surrounding these companies the past year. The satisfactory showing made in the American Sugar report was reflected in a 3 point net advance in the price of that company's common stock. The report is fuller than any previously issued and marks a very long step forward from the days when, under a previous management, the company's shareholders who sought information regarding its affairs were treated as troublesome meddlers, for such they were regarded by those responsible for the old policy of the company, now happily supplanted by methods fairer to stockholders and more in keeping with the aroused sense of the trusteeship which rests on the shoulders of those intrusted with the management of the affairs of great corporations.

The adverse effect upon sentiment in the steel trade of the low prices which still prevail for steel products is pointed to in The Iron Age's review of the week as modifying the feeling of satisfaction over the stimulus given the market by the buying of pig iron by the steel companies, which was the noteworthy feature of last week's summary of the trade position. A more unreservedly hopeful note is struck in the summary of the situation presented in The Iron Trade Review, which says that optimism prevails in the steel trade and that there is a general feeling that the country is getting ready to do business on a large scale without much regard for the action of politicians. Heavy specifications, this journal says, are being received, and some of the mills have entered so many orders on their books that they are confidently refusing further business except at an advance over the price at which most of the recent orders were placed.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Canadian General Electric for dividend on common and preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Reading Co. on first preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Green Bay & Western Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2%@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2% per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for thirty and sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four, five, and six months, and 3½@4 per cent. for nine to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4¼ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3 9-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3¼ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4¾ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $322,248,446; balances, $15,015,332; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $842,392.

The local banks have lost $6,606,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8765; demand, $4.8726.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½; check, 5.18⅞.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-32; check, 95 3-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.20 plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.33; check, 40.30.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20 less 3-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.84; 90 days, $4.82⅝.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅝; 90 days, $4.82½.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 94⅛; 90 days, 94½.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 5-16; 90 days, 94.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 45c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Marking Up Havana Electric.

The announcement that the Havana Electric Railway was to be merged with the Havana Gas & Electric Company resulted in a new high record price for the preferred shares of the former company yesterday. They sold at 115, having previously sold at 110 on advance news of the probable consolidation of the lighting and traction business of Havana. The Havana Electric Railway shares have never been very actively traded in, and previous to the sale at 110 none of the preferred stock had changed hands in a long time. For the common stock 105 was bid yesterday. The latest actual sale was reported on Oct. 1, 1911, at 98.

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Financing for Texas & Pacific.

The Executive Committee of the Texas & Pacific is understood to have had under contemplation plans for raising from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 for the purpose of paying off the floating debt and making improvements. How the company will provide the new money is an interesting question. The Texas & Pacific is the only railroad in this country operating under a Federal charter. This limits the amount of bonds a mile which can be put upon the property, and the company is so close to this limit that further bond issues are out of the question. To get permission for an increase in the minimum funded indebtedness per mile it will be necessary for the company to go to Congress for a special act conferring this favor.

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Short Sales Legislation.

In having to send its legal talent to Albany to argue against ill-considered legislation designed to check the gambling possibilities in the stock market the Exchange is fulfilling a familiar function. Bills of one sort or another inimical to the stock market are the product of every session. Whatever basis in good sense the arguments against the present facilities for short operations may have, the perennial legislation designed to check it never fails to ignore those examples of short selling whose legitimacy cannot be questioned and which cannot ever be called speculative. The favorite legislative remedy is to require a memorandum of the number of the certificate to accompany every offer of sale. To consider only one phase of the difficulties which such a law would evolve, there is the handicap which it would put on sales from out of town or abroad. It would make sales for immediate delivery of stocks held abroad or out of the confines of the financial district impossible.

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See-Saw in Western Union.

Western Union opened ⅛ up at 85¼ yesterday morning and progressed upward to 88 by jumps of the same fraction. Traders were convinced that the dividend would be increased. At noon the rise hesitated and on the third afternoon sale of 100 shares there was a drop of ⅝ to 85⅝ and another of like amount to 85¼ on an offering of 200 shares. Before 2 o'clock the price was down to 85, and in the last hour it had gone to 84¾.

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Stock Market Averages.

The rise in the market yesterday carried the industrials to a higher average than on the 8d of January, when they scored their previously highest point. The averages of twenty-five leading railroads and twenty-five industrials follow:

1912.

RAILROADS.

Tuesday, March 12	91.55	91.06	91.30	91.32
Wednesday, March 13	91.71	91.34	91.52	91.46

INDUSTRIALS.

Tuesday, March 12	64.80	64.40	64.60	64.66
Wednesday, March 13	65.54	64.83	65.18	65.11

1911.

RAILROADS.

Tuesday, March 14	94.63	93.52	94.07	94.54
Wednesday, March 15	94.91	94.61	94.47	..

INDUSTRIALS.

Tuesday, March 14	66.23	65.48	65.85	66.12
Wednesday, March 15	66.46	65.86	66.16	66.09

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Railroads	91.43 Jan. 2	92.44 Jan. 8	88.74 Feb. 1
Industrials	64.00 Jan. 2	65.54 Mar. 13	61.74 Feb. 1*

*Also on Feb. 27.

1911.

Railroads	91.79 Jan. 3	97.49 Feb. 6	91.79 Jan. 3	
Industrials	62.95 Jan. 3	67.17 Feb. 6	62.95 Jan. 3	

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	March 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Receipts, cust.	$1,145,843	$11,422,558	$213,280,765
Internal rev...	975,930	9,237,789	205,099,213
Corp. tax.....	2,082	210,920	2,963,122
Miscellaneous..	63,071	1,525,444	86,465,079
Tot. receipts.	$2,186,428	$22,396,713	$457,808,180
Expenditures..	1,508,096	22,974,171	478,955,463
Surplus.....	678,331	*577,457	*21,147,282

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $60,073,215 in banks and Philippine Treasury, $54,147,188.

The total balance in the general fund was $122,033,836.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	3.95
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov.	1,'14	100⅞	101¼	5.48
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	99¼	99½	4.74
C., H. & D. pur. money..4	July	1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	4.10
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Chi. El. Rys...5	July	1,'14	98½	98⅝	5.66
Erie 6	Apr.	8,'14	101¼	101½	5.23
Erie 5	Oct.	1,'14	100	100⅛	4.95
Gen. Motors...6	Oct.	1,'15	99⅞	100⅜	5.80
Gen. Rubber...4½	July	1,'13	97⅜	97⅝	5.30
Hudson Co...6	Feb.	1,'13	99¾	100	6.00
Int. C. Gt. N..5	Aug.	1,'14	98½	98⅝	5.68
Int. Harv. Co.5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅜	101	4.62
Int. Rapid T..4½	.....	1912	100	100½	..
Lack. Steel Co.5	Mar.	1,'15	91	91½	9.00
Minn. & St. L.5	Feb.	1,'13	95¼	96	9.00
Mo., K. & T...5	May	1,'13	99⅜	99½	5.12
Mo. Pacific...5	June	1,'13	95⅞	96¼	6.65
M. C. of Mex..4½	Sep.	1,'13	97	98	5.05
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	97¼	97⅝	6.42
N. Y. Central..4½	Mar.	1,'14	100¼	100½	4.24
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....4½	.....	1912	100	100⅛	..
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan.	5,'13	100⅜	100¾	3.96
St. L. & S. F..5	Mar.	1,'13	99⅞	100⅛	4.87
St. L. & S. F..5	June	1,'13	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100½	100⅜	4.04
Tidewater Co..6	June	1,'13	101¼	101⅝	4.78
U. S. Rubber..6	Dec.	1,'18	104⅜	104¾	5.11
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min..5	Aug.	1,'14	100	100½	4.73
Westinghouse..5	Aug.	1,'13	101½	101⅝	4.56

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 1-16d lower in London, at 26 15-16d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 58½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at its regular meeting yesterday admitted these securities to listing:

Northern Pacific Railway Company, $4,618,000 prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, due 1997, making the total listed to date $107,028,500.

Detroit United Railway, $2,153,000 first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. coupon bonds, due 1932, making the total listed to date $14,586,000.

Ray Consolidated Copper Company, $2,500,000 capital stock to be added prior to March 28, 1912, on notice of issuance in exchange for Ray Central Copper Mining Company convertible bonds and capital stock, and $8,250 on notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total amount authorized to be listed $14,500,000.

Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company, $1,095,000 first mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. forty-year bonds, due 1949, making the total listed to date $26,095,000.

New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, $17,200,000 first mortgage, Series I, 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1946, with authority to add, prior to Jan. 1, 1913, $2,900,000 on notice that they have been sold and passed, making the total authorized to be listed $20,100,000.

Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, $5,837,000 first and refunding mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, due 1961.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Further Weakness in McCrum-Howell Carries Both Issues to New Low Levels.

PREFERRED CLOSES OFF 20

Company Is to Furnish Chicago Stock Exchange with Statement Asked For.

Yesterday's markets in other cities were enlivened by new developments in several local issues.

The feature of the trading at Baltimore yesterday was again the strength of Consolidation Coal stock. In addition to the bullish influence of satisfactory returns on pending coal business it is reported that the company's Kentucky property is developing favorably.

The Boston coppers were neglected. North Butte made a small advance, but most of the mining stocks changed very little. Telephone was strong. Shoe Machinery went down a fraction. Boston has always had a large interest in Sugar, and that stock was very active on the local board, where it was the leader, as it was in New York.

McCrum-Howell preferred figured in another spectacular decline on the Chicago Stock Exchange Wednesday, at its lowest selling 20 points below Tuesday's close. The opening in the preferred issue was at 40, 5 points off, and sales followed at 25. The close came at 25¼. The common shares opened unchanged at 7, sold down to 5⅛, and ended the session at 6. There were fractional declines in Sears-Roebuck common and some others, while Illinois Brick, the Can issues, and few others firmed up moderately. Eastern advices are that an interest identified with the McCrum-Howell Company said that the request of the Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange for a statement of the company's condition would be complied with.

Several stocks developed considerable strength on the Philadelphia Exchange. The chief feature was a rise to new high levels in the two Lehigh Valley Transit issues. Lake Superior was another buoyant feature, advancing from 28 to 29 with comparative ease. The various public utilities issues remained rather quiet but firm.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
190	Aug. & Aiken El., pf.	83	83	83
295	Consol. Coal	106	105¼	106
275	Consol Power	108½	108⅛	108½
100	G. B. S. Brewing	2½	2½	2½
200	Houston Oil free stock	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
605	Hous. Oil com tr. cfs.	10½	10⅜	10⅝
425	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	62⅝	62⅜	62½
40	Maryland Casualty	97½	97½	97½
50	Maryland Nat. Bank	24½	24½	24½
20	Norfolk Ry. & Light	27	27	27
50	Northern Central	128	128	128
855	Seaboard A. L. pf.	46	46	46

BONDS.

$3,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	101¼	101¼	101¼
11,000	Balt. Elec. 5s	99	98⅞	99
5,000	Balt. & Annap. S.L.5s	77½	77½	77½
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76¾	76¾	76¾
10,000	Consol. Gas 4½s	98	98	98
1,000	Consol. Coal rfdg. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
4,000	Consol. Power 4½s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1,000	Consol. Gas 5s	19½	19½	19½
1,000	Fla. & Southern 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	6	6	6
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	99½	99½	99½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Boston Elevated	133	133	133
118	Boston & Albany	222	222	222
18	Boston & Maine	99½	99	99½
15	C. J. R. I. & S. Y. pf., ex div.	111¼	111	111
2	Conn. & Mon. class 4	158½	158½	158½
100	Fitch pf.	128	128	128
150	Mass. Elec. pf.	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
95	Mass. Elec. pf., st.	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
10	Mass. Elec. pf., war.	79½	79½	79½
821	Mass. El. pf., fr. w.	20	.19½	.19½
190	N. Y., N. H. & H.	138⅝	138½	138⅝
41	Old Colony	186	185⅝	186
80	Union Pacific	167⅛	167½	167½
7	West End	88	88	88

TELEPHONES.

1,208	American	147	146¼	146⅜
42	New England	163¼	163	163¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

740	Am. Ag. Chem.	60	59½	59⅝
70	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
101	Amoskeag	78½	78	78
11	Amoskeag pf.	102	102	102
820	Am. Pneu. Serv.	3⅞	3½	3½
35	Am. Pneu. Sv. 2d pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
20	Am. Smelting pf.	104	104	104
3,242	Am. Sugar	123⅛	119½	122½
929	Am. Sugar pf.	119	117⅞	118⅝
222	Am. Woolen pf.	89¾	89¼	89½
10	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	East Boston Land	14½	14½	14½
66	Edison	299	297½	297½
272	General Electric	165¾	164¾	164⅝
25	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	87¼	87¼	87½
200	Mass. Gas	92¾	92½	92¾
157	Mass. Gas pf.	98	97¾	98
100	McElwain Co. 1st pf.	107	107	107
6	N. E. Cotton Yarn.	105	104½	104½
166	Pullman	159	159	159
200	Reece Buttonhole	15½	15½	15½
10	Reece Fold. Mach.	4¼	4¼	4¼
284	Swift	102⅜	102	102
192	United Fruit	184½	184	184
878	Un. Shoe Mach.	53¼	52½	52½
213	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28½	28½
1,007	U. S. Steel	65½	64¾	64⅞
20	U. S. Steel pf.	110½	110½	110½
200	Western Union	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛
50	Wollaston Land	2	2	2

MINING.

175	Adventure	7⅝	7½	7½
140	Allouez	40½	40	40¼
1,580	Amalgamated	71⅝	71	71
1,085	Ariz. Zinc	26⅞	26¼	26¼
35	Anaconda	39¾	39¾	39¾
280	Ariz. Coml. ctfs.	4⅝	4½	4½
10	Boston & Corbin	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Butte Balaklava	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
867	Butte & Superior	25⅛	24	25⅛
117	Calumet & Arizona	62	61½	62
46	Calumet & Hecla	455	450	450
25	Chino	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
414	Copper Range	57	56⅛	56⅛
115	East Butte	13	12⅞	12⅞
887	Franklin	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,330	Giroux	4⅝	4¼	4¼
110	Granby Cons.	37⅛	36	36
650	Greene-Cananea	7⅞	7 9-16	7⅞
375	Hancock	32½	32	32
70	Helvetia	1¼	1¼	1¼
70	Indiana	14½	14½	14½
52	Island Creek Coal	44	43¾	43¾
240	Isl. Creek Coal pf.	87	86½	86½
660	Isle Royale	28⅝	27⅝	28
905	Lake	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝
20	Mason Valley	12¼	12¼	12¼
870	Mayflower	10½	10½	10¼
20	Miami	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾
130	Mohawk	56	56	56
252	Nevada Cons.	19½	19¼	19¼
175	New Arcadian	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
125	Nipissing	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,442	North Butte	28⅝	27⅝	28
125	Ojibway	6⅛	6	6⅛
650	Old Colony	7¼	7 1-16	7 1-16
110	Old Dominion	49½	49	49
60	Pond Creek Coal	16	16	16
41	Quincy	79	78	79
85	Ray Cons.	17¼	17	17
390	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Shannon	12½	12¼	12¼
10	Shattuck Ariz.	19½	19½	19½
20	St. Mary's Land	50	50	50
77	Superior	27¼	27¼	27¼
140	Superior & Boston	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
25	Tamarack	29½	29¼	29½
5	Trinity	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Tuolumne	4	3⅞	4
491	U. S. Smelting	38¼	37½	38
193	U. S. Smelt. pf.	48¼	48	48
130	Utah Apex	3	3	3
90	Utah Cons.	16½	16½	16½
130	Utah Copper	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
10	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
46	Wolverine	106½	105½	106½

BONDS.

$13,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼
28,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	99½	99½	99½
11,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97	97	97
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
500	D., G. R. & W.	85	85	85
5,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	117½	117½	117½
5,000	Shan. Ariz. 6s	89	88	88
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99	99	99
20,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100½	100½	100½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
750	Am. Can	14	13⅝	13⅝
350	Am. Can pf.	95½	95	95½
65	Illinois Brick	62½	62	62½
527	McCrum-Howell	7	5¼	6
795	McCrum-Howell pf.	40	25	25¼
70	Nat. Carbon	105	105	105
10	Nat. Carbon pf.	117	117	117
1,485	Sears-Roebuck	154½	153	154
10	Sears-Roebuck pf.	123½	123¼	123¼
300	Swift & Co.	102½	101¾	101¾
885	United Box Board	⅝	⅝	⅝
175	U. S. Steel	65⅝	65¼	65⅛
475	Int. Harvester	117	115¼	117
180	H., S. & M. pf.	102½	102	102½

BONDS.

$4,000	Com. Edison 5s	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1,000	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Morris & Co. 4½s	90	90	90
10,000	South Side El. 4½s	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
5,000	Chicago Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1,000	Chi. Telephone 5s	103	103	103
7,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100¼
10,000	Common. Elec. 5s	103½	103½	103½
25,000	Common. Elec. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	Lake St. Elev. 5s	88	88	88
1,000	Peo. Gas ref. gold 5s	102½	102½	102½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Beet Sugar	58	58	58
50	American Milling	1	1	1
3	American Ry.	44¾	44¾	44¾
25	Baldwin Locomotive pf.	104	104	104
19	Cambria Steel	41¾	41¾	41¾
200	Erie	34¼	34¼	34¼
390	Electric Storage	55½	55½	55½
54	General Asphalt	23¾	22	23½
696	General Asphalt pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾
127	Insurance	21¾	21¾	21¾
2	Keystone Tel.	6¾	6¾	6¾
70	Lake Superior	29	28	28¾
15	Lehigh Nav.	88½	88½	88½
8	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88¾	88½	88¾
79	Lehigh Valley	82 81	1-16 81	1-16
2,565	Lehigh Valley Tran.	12	11⅜	11⅜
730	Lehigh Val. Tran. pf.	29½	28¾	29⅜
79	Phila. Rapid Tran.	23¾	23½	23¾
239	Pennsylvania	61¾	61⅝	61¾
48	Penn. Salt Mfg.	124	124	124
1,048	Philadelphia Co.	55 5-16	55	55⅛
122	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44½	44⅛	44½
862	Philadelphia Electric	18⅛	18	18⅛
790	Reading	78 5-16	77 15-16	77 15-16
277	Tonopah Belmont	10⅝	10½	10½
25	United Gas	88¼	88	88¼
256	U. S. Steel	65½	64⅞	65
100	Union Pacific	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛
20	W. Maryland Coal	79	79	79

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Consolidated Ice pf.	48	48	48
50	Crucible Steel	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
210	Crucible Steel pf.	83	82½	83
10	Fireproofing pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
815	Mfrs. L. & H.	31½	31¾	31¾
145	Ohio Fuel Oil	16½	16¼	16½
160	Oklahoma Gas	63¾	63½	63¾
50	Osage & Oklahoma	41¾	41¾	41¾
210	Pure Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
900	Ross Mining	.11	.11	.11
200	Tonopah Extension	2.00	2.00	2.00
20	Union Switch	95	95	95
110	U. S. Steel	65¼	65⅛	65¼
10	West Penn. Traction.	68	68	68
90	Westinghouse Air B.	162½	162¼	162½
10	Westinghouse Elec.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝

BOND.

$1,000	Philadel. Co. (old) 5s	103½	103½	103½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.22
Alpha Con.	.15	Justice	.10
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con.	.07
Belcher	.60	L. Wash. Con.	.11
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	3.50
Bullion	.05	Occidental Con.	.60
Caledonia	4.05	Ophir	1.42½
Challenge Con.	.25	Overman	1.95
Chollar	.09	Potosi	.07
Confidence	.98	Savage	.22
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Sag Belcher	.63
Con. Imperial	.06	Sierra Nevada	.28
Crown Point	.05	Union Con.	1.15
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.22	Yellow Jacket	.70

TONOPAH.

Belmont	10.25

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Full Shares and Scrip

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80 Elsner Mendelsohn	6.50
30 Int. Lum. & Dev. (New)	20.00
100 Stan. Motor Const.	4.25
100 Pinelawn Cemetery	5.00

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 13, 1912.

Total sales March 13, 1912 367,467
From Jan. 1, 1912 22,352,896
Same period last year 24,431,501

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5/8	1	100	Allis-Chalmers	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	— 1/8
41/2	43/8	600	Allis-Chalmers pf.	43/8	43/8	41/2	41/2	— 3/8
71	71 1/8	20,700	Amalgamated Copper	71 1/8	71 1/8	70 3/4	71	+ 3/8
50 1/4	59 3/8	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59 3/8	60	59 1/4	59 3/4	...
57 3/8	57 1/2	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	56 3/8	58 1/8	56 3/8	57 1/4	+1
13 3/4	13 7/8	10,160	Am. Can	13 3/8	14 1/8	13 3/8	13 3/4	+ 1/4
95 1/8	95 3/8	1,760	Am. Can pf.	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/4	— 1/8
54 1/8	54 1/4	100	Am. Car & Foundry	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
115 3/8	117	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	116	+ 3/8
49 7/8	50 1/4	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	49 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	50	+ 1/2
3 7/8	4 3/8	420	Am. Hide & Leather	4	4	3 7/8	4	+ 1/8
22 3/4	23	1,300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	23 1/4	23 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/8	+ 1/8
22	22 3/8	400	Am. Ice Securities	22 3/4	22 3/4	22	22	— 1
10	10 1/8	50	Am. Linseed	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	...
35 3/8	36 1/2	400	Am. Locomotive	36 1/2	36 3/8	36	36	— 1/4
11 1/4	11 3/4	1,100	Am. Malt	11 1/4	11 5/8	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/2
54 3/4	55	1,090	Am. Malt pf.	54 1/4	54 3/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	+ 1/2
75 1/4	75 3/4	7,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	75 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	75 3/4	+ 1/2
104 1/8	104 3/8	230	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	+ 1/2
129 1/2	130	425	Am. Snuff	128 1/4	129	128 1/4	129	+ 1 1/2
100	102	200	Am. Snuff pf. new	101	101	101	101	...
29	29 1/4	200	Am. Steel Foundries	29 1/8	29	29	29	— 1/4
122 1/4	122 1/4	14,900	Am. Sugar Refining	120	123 1/4	120	122 3/8	+ 3
118 1/2	118 3/4	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	119	118	119	+ 1 5/8
146 3/4	146 7/8	3,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	146	146 7/8	146	146 3/4	+ 3/4
253	255	1,900	Am. Tobacco	256 1/2	260	253	253	— 2
104 3/8	104 7/8	600	Am. Tobacco pf.	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	+ 1 1/4
102 1/4	102 3/4	1,400	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103	103 1/4	103	103	+ 3/4
103 3/8	103 1/2	100	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r.	106	106	106	106	+ 3/4
28 1/2	29	100	Am. Woolen	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/4
80 1/4	80	252	Am. Woolen pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89	...
39 3/8	39 1/2	7,300	Anaconda Copper	39 5/8	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2	+ 1/2
103 1/4	103 1/2	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105 1/4	105 3/4	105 1/8	105 1/8	...
103 3/8	103 5/8	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	...
138 1/2	138 7/8	300	Atlantic Coast Line	138 5/8	138 3/4	138 1/2	138 1/2	...
104	104 1/4	100	Baldwin Locomo. pf.	104 1/8	104 1/4	104 1/8	104 1/8	+ 1/8
103 1/2	103 3/4	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 5/8	+ 1/8
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	...
79 3/4	80	900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	80	80	79 5/8	79 7/8	+ 1/4
140 1/8	142	350	Brooklyn Union Gas	141 1/2	141 1/2	141	141 1/2	+ 1/2
231 3/4	231 7/8	3,600	Canadian Pacific	231 3/8	232 7/8	231 3/4	231 5/8	+ 1 1/2
21 3/8	21 7/8	8,000	Central Leather Co.	20 1/2	22	20 1/2	21 3/4	+ 1 1/2
87 1/2	88 1/2	3,200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	86	89 1/4	86	88 1/4	+ 3
74 1/4	74 3/4	5,040	Chesapeake & Ohio	74	74 3/4	74	74 1/2	+ 5/8
18	18 1/4	100	Chicago Gt. Western	18 3/8	18 3/4	18 3/8	18 5/8	+ 1/8
35	35 1/2	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	— 3/4
107 1/2	107 3/4	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 3/8	107 5/8	...
140 1/4	140 7/8	500	Chi. & Northwestern	140 7/8	140 7/8	140 7/8	140 7/8	...
25 3/4	25 7/8	500	Chino Copper	26	26	25 3/4	25 7/8	— 1/8
42	43	350	Colorado & Southern	43	43	43	43	— 2
140 3/4	141	8,500	Consolidated Gas	140 1/2	141 3/8	140 1/4	141	...
11 3/8	12	900	Corn Products Ref.	12	12	11 3/8	11 3/8	— 1/8
79 1/2	79 7/8	200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	79 3/8	79 7/8	79 3/4	79 7/8	...
169 1/2	170 1/4	100	Delaware & Hudson	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	...
20 3/8	21 1/2	200	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	...
28 3/4	30	300	Distillers' Securities	29 7/8	29 7/8	29 3/4	29 3/4	...
18	18 1/4	420	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	17 3/8	18	17 3/8	18	...
34 1/4	34 3/8	15,600	Erie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/8	34 3/8	+ 1/8
54 3/8	55	3,700	Erie 1st pf.	55 1/2	55 3/8	55	55	...
44 1/2	45 3/8	200	Erie 2d pf.	45 1/4	45 1/4	45	45	...
100 1/4	108	10	General Chemical pf.	108	108	108	108	...
164 3/4	165	1,300	General Electric	165 1/4	165 1/2	164 3/4	165	...
31	33 1/4	800	General Motors	31 1/4	31 1/4	30	31	— 2
77 1/4	78	425	General Motors pf.	76	77	75 1/2	77	...
4 3/4	4 7/8	1,200	Guggenheim Exp.	4 3/4	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 7/8	+ 1/8
170	178	200	Geo. W. Helme Co.	169	171 1/8	169	171 1/8	+ 6 1/8
110	113	100	G. W. Helme Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
132 3/8	132 3/4	1,500	Gt. Northern pf.	132 1/4	133	132 1/2	132 1/2	...
38	38 1/2	400	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	38	38 1/4	38	38 1/4	— 1/8
115	120	100	Havana Electric pf.	115	115	115	115	+ 5
86	87	100	Homestake Mining	87	87	87	87	+ 1/2
135	135 1/2	173	Illinois Central	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	...
18 1/4	18 1/2	2,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	18 1/2	18 5/8	18 1/2	18 1/2	...
58	58 1/4	2,800	Inter.-Met. pf.	58 3/8	58 5/8	57 3/8	57 3/8	— 5/8
...	...	650	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs.	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2	— 5/8
115 1/2	115 3/4	8,200	Int. Harvester	114 1/2	117	114 1/2	115 1/4	+ 1 1/4
119	121	100	Int. Harvester pf.	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	...
10 5/8	10 3/4	300	Int. Paper	10 5/8	10 3/4	10 5/8	10 3/4	+ 1/8
54 1/4	54 1/2	100	Int. Paper pf.	54 3/8	54 3/8	54 3/8	54 3/8	+ 1/8
30 1/4	31	300	Int. Steam Pump	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/2
28	30	32	Lackawanna Steel	28	29	28	29	...
163	163 1/4	9,450	Lehigh Valley	163 5/8	164 1/2	163	163	...
176	178	200	Liggett & Myers	175 1/8	175 1/8	175 1/2	175 1/2	+ 1 5/8
106 1/4	109 3/4	400	Liggett & Myers pf.	109	109 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/4	+ 1 1/4
156 3/4	156 1/2	1,300	Louisville & Nash.	157	157 1/4	156 3/4	156 3/4	+ 3/4
69	69 1/2	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	+ 1/4
137 1/2	139	215	Manhattan Elevated	138 3/4	138 3/4	138 1/2	138 3/4	+ 1/4
19 1/4	20	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	19 3/8	19 3/8	19 3/8	19 3/8	+ 1/8
24	24 1/2	400	Miami Copper	24	24 1/2	24	24	...
45	50	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	...
138 3/8	139	640	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138	138 3/8	+ 1/8
28 1/2	28 1/2	300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	28	28	28	28	...
40	40 1/4	600	Missouri Pacific	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	— 1/4
165	170	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	165	165	165	165	...
...	...	5	Nat. City Bank	430	430	430	430	...
53 1/4	54	100	Nat. Lead Co.	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2	+ 1/4
31 1/4	31 7/8	400	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	+ 1/4
19 1/2	19 3/8	600	Nevada Con. Copper	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	...
111 3/8	112	3,000	N. Y. Central	112	112	111 5/8	112	...
55	57	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	57	57	57	57	...
138	138 3/4	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	...
36 3/4	36 3/4	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2	...
50	51 3/4	100	Norfolk & Southern	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	...
108 3/4	109	100	Norfolk & Western	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4	...
79 1/4	80	1,300	North American	80 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 3/4	...
118 5/8	118 7/8	2,080	Northern Pacific	119	119 1/4	118 3/4	118 3/4	— 1/8
31 3/4	32	200	Pacific Mail	31 3/4	32	31 1/2	32	+ 1/2
47 3/8	47 7/8	475	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	47 1/4	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4	+ 1/2
123 1/2	123 5/8	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 3/8	123 5/8	+ 1/4
106 3/4	107	200	People's Gas, Chicago	106 3/4	106 7/8	106 3/4	106 7/8	+ 1/8
110 1/4	110 5/8	700	Philadelphia Co.	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	+ 1/2
172 1/2	176 1/2	415	P. Lorillard	175	175	175	175	+ 5
109 3/4	110	100	P. Lorillard pf.	109 7/8	109 7/8	109 3/8	109 7/8	+ 1/4
18 5/8	19	500	Pittsburgh Coal	19	19	19	19	— 3/4
79	80	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80	— 2
101	103	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	— 1
32	32 1/4	200	Pressed Steel Car	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 7/8	31 7/8	+ 3/8
100 1/2	101	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100 7/8	100 7/8	100 3/8	100 3/8	+ 5/8
17	17 1/8	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	17 1/4	17 3/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	+ 1/8
29 1/2	30	100	R'way Steel Spring	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4	+ 1/4
100	100	100	Ry Steel Spring pf.	100	100	100	100	...
156	156 1/4	20,000	Reading	156 5/8	156 3/4	155 3/4	156	...
19 1/4	19 3/4	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 3/4
71 1/2	72	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1/8
23 5/8	23 3/4	400	Rock Island Co.	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 5/8	23 5/8	+ 1/8
49	49 3/8	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	49 1/4	49 1/4	49	49 1/4	+ 1/4
28 3/4	29	550	St. Louis & San Fran.	28	29	28	29	+ 1
40 3/4	41	450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41	41 1/4	41	41	— 1/4
32	32 1/2	100	St. Louis Southwest	32	32	32	32	— 3/8
153 3/4	154	400	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	154	154	153 1/2	153 3/4	— 1 1/4
108 3/4	109	900	Southern Pacific	109	109	108 3/8	108 7/8	+ 1/2
28 3/4	29	4,000	Southern R'way ext.	28 5/8	29 1/4	28 5/8	28 3/4	+ 1/4
74	74 1/4	300	South. R'way pf. ext.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	+ 1/4
38 1/4	38 1/2	4,400	Tennessee Copper	38	38 7/8	38	38 5/8	+ 1 1/2
97	97 1/2	100	Texas Co.	97	97	97	97	+ 1/2
21 3/4	22 3/4	100	Texas & Pacific	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 3/4
43 5/8	43 3/4	500	Third Avenue new	43 1/4	43 1/2	42 7/8	43 3/8	+ 1/2
12 3/4	13	100	Toledo, St. L. & W.	12 7/8	12 7/8	12 7/8	12 7/8	— 1/8
111 1/4	114	100	Underwood Typewrit.	112	112	112	112	+ 1/2
167 3/4	167 1/4	22,000	Union Pacific	167 5/8	168	168 1/4	167 3/4	+ 7/8
91 1/4	91 1/2	100	Union Pacific pf.	91 7/8	91 3/8	91 5/8	91 3/4	...
35 1/2	36	600	United Rys. Invest.	35	35 3/4	35	35 3/4	+ 3/4
62 1/2	63	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	+ 1
14 1/2	15	20	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	...
51	52 1/4	125	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	...
28	30	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	29 7/8	29 7/8	29 7/8	29 7/8	+ 2 3/8
99	100	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	99 7/8	99 7/8	90 5/8	99 7/8	+ 3
1 1/8	2 3/4	150	U S. Reduction & Ref.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/8
49 1/4	49 5/8	4,200	U. S. Rubber	49 3/4	49 7/8	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
111 1/4	111 1/2	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4	+ 1/4
76 3/4	77	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	76 3/4	77	76 3/4	77	+ 1/4
64 3/4	65	74,300	U. S. Steel	65	65 5/8	64 3/4	65	+ 3/4
110	110 3/8	800	U. S. Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110	110	— 1/2
56 7/8	57	2,700	Utah Copper	57 1/4	57 5/8	57	57	+ 1/4
54 1/4	54 1/2	6,000	Va.-Carolina Chem.	53 3/8	55 1/8	53 3/8	54 3/8	+ 7/8
119 1/2	122	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	— 1/4
62 1/2	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	62	62	62	62	— 3
6 7/8	7	100	Wabash	7	7	7	7	...
58 1/2	59	100	Western Maryland	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	+ 3/4
84 5/8	84 7/8	6,150	Western Union Tel.	85 1/8	86	84 3/4	84 3/4	— 1/4
188	192	300	Weyman & Bruton	186	190	186	190	+ 4
112	113	100	Weyman-Bruton pf.	113	113	113	113	...
9	9 1/4	1,825	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8 7/8	9 1/4	8 7/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
22	22 3/4	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	22	22 1/2	22	22	+ 7/8
13	14	750	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	13	14	13	13 1/2	+ 1
56	57	1,100	Wisconsin Central	55 1/4	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	+ 2 1/2

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 13, 1912 ..... $2,288,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 188,111,500
Same period last year 195,763,000

Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan, 2d Ser 2,000 ..... 92¼
Rep of Cuba 5s 10,000 ..... 103⅜
Va 6s, def., Brown Bros & Co ctfs 1,000 50
N Y City 4s, 1958 2,000 ..... 100¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s 19,000 ..... 61 2,000 ..... 60½
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 2,000 ..... 102½
Am Cotton Oil 5s 5,000 ..... 94⅞ 4,000 ..... 94½
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 ..... 99½ 3,000 ..... 99¼
Am Smelt Secur 6s 1,000 ..... 103⅜
Am T & T col 4s 16,000 ..... 91⅛ 60,000 ..... 91 convertible 4s 2,000s10f ..... 114¼ 100,000 ..... 114⅛ 5,000s20f 114⅜
Am Tobacco 6s 1,000 ..... 120⅜
Am Tobacco 4s 2,000 ..... 95⅜ registered 500 95
Am Writ Paper 5s 1,000 ..... 89 3,000 ..... 88½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 80½
A, T & S F gen 4s 8,000 ..... 99⅜ adjustment 4s 12,000 ..... 91½ stamped 500 ..... 91¼ conv 4s, 1955 2,000 ..... 106 conv 4s, 1960 19,000 ..... 102 convertible 5s 1,000 ..... 107⅛ 9,000 108
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000 ..... 95½ Lou & N col 4s 7,000 ..... 94⅝
Balt & O pr in 3½s 9,000 ..... 92⅜ gold 5s 2,000s15f ..... 98¾ 5,000 ..... 98⅞ 7,000 ..... 98¾
B R T ref conv 4s 25,000 ..... 86½ 1,000 ..... 86⅜ 47,000 ..... 86⅛ 30,000 ..... 86⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 107⅝
Cent Leather 5s 12,000 ..... 94⅜ 10,000 ..... 94⅝
25,000 ..... 95 5,000 ..... 95⅛ 1,000 95
Cent Pac gtd 4s 4,000 ..... 96½ gtd 3½s 11,000 ..... 91¼
Cent Vermont 4s 5,000 ..... 92½
Ches & O con 5s 4,000 ..... 111 1,000 ..... 111⅝ conv 4½s 11,000 93
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000 ..... 96¼ 4,000 ..... 96⅛ 1,000 ..... 96⅜ 6,000 ..... 96⅛ 66,000 ..... 96 joint 4s 27,000 ..... 97⅛ 1,000 ..... 97¼ 1,000s20f ..... 97 Ill Div 4s 13,000 ..... 99⅞ 14,000 ..... 99⅜ Ill Div 3½s 1,000 ..... 87⅝
Chi Gt Westn 4s 3,000 82
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 1,000 ..... 98⅞ 5,000 ..... 98¼ 1,000 ..... 98⅜ C & P Wn 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
Chi, M & P Sd 4s 1,000 ..... 94½
Chi & N W gen 4s 1,000 ..... 98 5,000 c 95¾
C, R I & P gen 4s 10,000 ..... 92½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 5,000 ..... 89⅞ 15,000 ..... 89¾
Chino Copper 6s 1,000 122
Clev, Cin, Chi & St L gen 4s 10,000 ..... 92½
Col Fu & Ir gen 5s 2,000 ..... 100¼ 1,000 100
Col Midland 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 80½
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 97½ ref & ext 4½s 5,000 ..... 97⅜ 1,000 ..... 97¼ 10,000 ..... 97⅛
Col & 9th Av 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 103½
Del & H conv 4s 42,000 ..... 98¼ allen equipt 4½s 2,000 ..... 101¼ 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 99¼ 24,000 ..... 99⅝
Det City Gas 5s 4,000 101
Den & R G con 4s 1,000 ..... 90 1st & ref 5s 15,000 ..... 88¾ 6,000 ..... 88⅞
Detroit Edison 5s 1,000 102
Dist Secur Corp 5s 5,000 ..... 74¾ 9,000 ..... 74⅝ 5,000 ..... 74¾
Du P de Nem P 4½s 5,000 ..... 91¼ 20,000 ..... 90½ 4,000 91
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000 ..... 89 5,000 ..... 89¼ 1st gen 4s 43,000 ..... 78⅝ conv 4s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 87¼ 25,000 ..... 87½ Series B 18,000 ..... 78¼ 31,000 ..... 78⅝
Ft Sm L & Tr 5s 2,000 93
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs A 1,000 80
Gt Northn ref 4½s 4,000 ..... 101¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 102½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 5,000 ..... 98¼ ref 4s 4,000 ..... 96½
Inter-Met 4½s 3,000 ..... 83¼ 26,000 ..... 83¼ 65,000 ..... 83¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s 31,000 ..... 104¼ 6,000 ..... 104⅝
Int Stm Pump 5s 10,000 ..... 92½ 4,000 92
Iowa Cent ref 4s 1,000 68
Kan & M 2d 5s 4,000 ..... 98⅝
K C, Ft S & M 6s 4,000 ..... 117¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000 ..... 80¾ 20,000 80
Kings Co El L & P pur mon 6s 1,000 ..... 116¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1923 2,000 ..... 95½
Lacl G Lgt of St L ref & ext 5s 5,000 ..... 101¾ 2,000 ..... 101¼ 5,000 ..... 101½ 5,000 ..... 101¼
L E & Wn 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 109⅝
2d 5s 1,000 ..... 104¼
L S & M So 3½s 4,000 ..... 88½ 1,000 ..... 88½ 5,000 ..... 88½
4s, 1928 2,000 ..... 93¾
1931 2,000 ..... 93⅝ 8,000 ..... 93¼
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 2,000 121
5s, temp bonds 48,000 ..... 94⅝
Long Isld un 4s 1,000 93
Met Street gen 5s, Trust Co ctfs 10,000 ..... 101¼
Met Street Ry adj mtg inc 5s, w i 17,000 55
4.000 ..... 54⅞
ref 4s, w i 50,000 ..... 80¾ 11,000 ..... 80½ 2,000 ..... 80¾
M, L S & W 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 115½
Minn Union 6s 2,000 ..... 114⅜
Mo, K & T ext 5s 1,000 ..... 101 2d 4s 1,000 ..... 88 s f 4½s 6,000 ..... 89¾
M, K & Tex of T 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
Mo Pac 5s, 1917 1,000 ..... 100⅝
1920 1,000 ..... 99½
Mo Pacific 4s 7,000 ..... 78⅜
Mutual Fuel G 6s 1,000 101
Nassau El R R 4s 1,000 ..... 86½
N R of Mex gen 4s 1,000 ..... 83¼
N Y Central, Lake Shore col 3½s 12,000 ..... 83¼ 9,000 ..... 83¼
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 106⅞ pur money 4s 2,000 ..... 88¾ 1,000 ..... 88½
N. Y. N. H. & H conv 3½s 55,000 ..... 92½ conv deb 6s 2,000 133
N Y Telephone 4½s 3,000 ..... 100¼ 500 ..... 100¼ 4,000 ..... 100⅜
Northn Pac 4s 6,000 ..... 99¾ 2,000 ..... 99⅝ 500 ..... 99½
Nof & Wn conv 4s 10,000 ..... 103 1,000 ..... 109¼ divisional 4s 4,000 ..... 93⅜ 6,000 ..... 93⅝
Northn Pacific 3s 1,000 ..... 70 2,000 ..... 69⅞
Ore R & N con 4s 6,000 ..... 93⅝
Ore Short L 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 113⅝ 1,000 ..... 113¼ 4,000 ..... 113⅛ gtd ref 4s 7,000 ..... 94⅝
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 92¼
Osw & Rome 2d 5s 1,000 101
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 5,000 ..... 100¼ 13,000 ..... 100⅜ 6,000 ..... 100¼
Penn conv 3½s, 1912 25,000 ..... 100 2,000 ..... 99⅞ 1915 29,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Mendelssohn Hall to be Replaced by a Twenty-two Story Loft and Theatre—The Glen Cairn Apartment in a $1,400,000 Trade—Investor Buys $400,000 Midtown Commercial Structure.

Times Square and the upper west side figured prominently in the realty transactions yesterday. In the Times Square section announcement was made that the old Mendelssohn Hall in Fortieth Street will be torn down in April and on the site will be erected a twenty-two-story office building, costing about $2,000,000. This will be the fifth large operation planned for this locality within recent months, the others being the Candler building in Forty-second Street, west of Broadway, the twelve-story structure on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, and the new Stern's department store and the Aeolian building on the north side of Forty-second Street east of Sixth Avenue.

Mendelssohn Hall was purchased from the Clark estate by Philip Lewisohn a year ago, and later he acquired a sixty-foot frontage on Forty-first Street in the rear, 114 to 116 West Forty-first Street. The old hall has a frontage of 80 feet. Over the combined plot the new structure to be known as the Lewisohn building is to be erected, and the first floors of the Forty-first Street side will be occupied by the Kinemacolor Theatre on a long lease. The agents of the building will be Frederick Fox & Co.

Of the apartment house deals the more important was the sale of the new twelve-story Glen Cairn on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street, occupying a corner 105 by 140.8 feet on the famous Furniss block, sold two years ago. The deal was in the nature of a trade in which a large part of the famous Norwood property at West End, Long Branch, was given in payment. The buyers of the Glen Cairn, which has been held at about $1,000,000, was the Norwood Park Company of which Leopold Stern is President. The house was built by the Highwood Realty and Construction Company and transferred a few days ago to the Orb Realty Company.

The Norwood Park Company has given in part payment between sixty and seventy acres with twenty houses in the old Norwood Park section, near Long Branch, having frontages on Hollywood and Cedar Avenues. The property was developed several years ago by the late Norman L. Munro. The portion in the present deal was valued at about $400,000, the aggregate value of the properties in the transaction representing about $1,400,000. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, in conjunction with John H. Berry, negotiated the transaction.

$400,000 Deal in East 20th Street.

The midtown loft zone furnished another important transaction yesterday in the sale of the twelve-story loft structure at 45 and 47 East Twentieth Street to an investor by the Twentieth Street Realty Company, of which John La Spina is President. The asking price was $400,000.

The property was purchased last May by the sellers from the Realty Holding Company with a building loan. The Realty Holding Company having purchased it a few months before from Henry de Forest Weekes and Arthur D. Weekes.

The building is completely rented, and carries a permanent mortgage of $240,000, held by the Ziegler estate. It was sold by M. & L. Hess, through Robert Colgate & Co.

Buys Small Plot in James Slip.

A small plot in James Slip, near the East River water front, which has not changed hands for nearly thirty years, has just been sold for the estate of Acton T. Civill, by Nicholas F. Walsh. The plot is 3 James Slip, 32 by 36 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Cherry Street. It is occupied by an old commercial building formerly a residence. The purchaser has acquired it for investment.

Korner Estate Sells Loft.

B. C. Gerken and Henry Schloendorf, as executors of the estate of Ernest Korner, have sold the six-story and basement loft and office building 143 to 145 West Broadway, between Duane & Thomas Streets.

The premises sold adjoin the southeast corner of Thomas Street and West Broadway. The property has not changed hands in over 60 years, having been bought by Mr. Korner in 1852. The buyer is an investor and a client of Leon S. Altmayer.

Tenement Property Sold.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for the estate of Henry Weihler, the five-story double flat, with store, 786 Columbus Avenue, on plot 25 by 100, to a client for investment.

Francis Colety has sold 506 West 176th Street, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 44 by 100.

The Auerbach Realty Company has sold 161 and 163 East Ninety-second street, a six-story tenement, on a plot 42.8 by 100.8, to Cohen and Morrissey for investment. Cohen Brothers and H. M. Fischer were the brokers.

Club Leases Orchard St. Dwelling.

The Nathan Natelson estate has sold to the Rudolph Wallach Company 86 Orchard Street, a three-story building on a lot 21 by 60 adjoining the corner of Broome Street. The East Side Club has leased the property for a long term of years and will make extensive alterations, Witmore & Van Winkle were the brokers.

The Private Dwelling Market.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Henrietta E. Patten the three-story basement dwelling 161 West Ninety-seventh Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.11, to a client for occupancy.

Mrs. Alanson P. Enos has sold to a client of Pease and Elman for occupancy, 120 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 102.2.

The two five-story American basement dwellings surrounding the southeast corner of 106th Street and Riverside Drive have been purchased for investment by Charles B. Barkley. The buildings, which were known as 336 Riverside Drive and 322 West 106th Street, were owned by Matilda W. Brower and Ward Brower respectively.

The Riverside Drive house covers a lot 25 by 100, while the lot on 106th Street measures 39 by 30.10. The deal does not include the corner house, on plot 30.10 by 61, which is also owned by Mrs. Matilda W. Brower.

Sovereign Court in a Trade.

The Scheer-Ginsburg Construction Company has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager Sovereign Court, a six-story elevator apartment house at 537 West 151st Street, on plot 75 by 99.11. The house adjoins the Kensington Court apartments at the northeast corner of Broadway. The plot, 125 by 100, on the north side of 110th Street, 250 feet east of Lenox Avenue, was given in exchange.

Bronx.

William Guggolz has sold to an investor through Clement H. Smith the lot on the northwest corner of Aqueduct Avenue and West 176th Street, being 90 feet on 176th Street by 21.05 feet on Aqueduct Avenue by 75 feet on the northerly side by 71 feet in the rear.

Mrs. Manuella Stokes has sold to a client of Charles E. Cathie her residence at 2,530 Grand Avenue, a three-story structure on a plot 50 by 100, near 190th Street.

Hugo Wabst has sold for a client a plot on the south side of 205th Street, about 400 feet east of White Plains Avenue.

Henry Hall has purchased from Mrs. H. L. Owens 1,069 Topping Avenue, a frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 95, located between 173d and 174th Streets.

Ernst & Gahn, in conjunction with A. Mantinband, have sold for Albert Adler premises 490 East 141st Street, a five-story apartment on lot 37.6 by 100.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for Rose Gennis the two-family house on lot 19 by 76, known as 864 East 164th Street.

Ernst & Cahn and J. J. Pittman have sold to a builder for immediate improvement the plot on the northeast corner of Heath Avenue and 230th Street, 75 to 104.

Brooklyn.

A produce concern has purchased from Woolsey Carmalt a plot with a frontage of 50 feet, on the north side of Kent Avenue, 100 feet south of North Eighth Street. The buyer contemplates the erection of a four-story building for the handling and storing of produce.

Friday & Lehmann have sold 347 Cornelia Street, a two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling, for Patrick Dolan, to a client; 643 Central Avenue, a three-story double brick flat for J. J. Eggo to an investor; 410 Marion Street, a two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling, for A. Fenter to a client, and 99 Bainbridge Street, a three-story and basement one-family stone residence, for M. L. Hoops.

The L. L. Waldorf Company has sold for Thomas Henry the limestone front, two-family house 560 Ninth Street, at the Ninth Street entrance to the park. The buyer will occupy the house shortly.

Horner Homestead Sold.

William F. Sheehan has sold the Horner homestead, at Bayside, to John R. Schwinzer, Treasurer of the Tiffany Studios. The plot is 100 by 125 feet in size, on the corner of Bayside Boulevard and Warburton Avenue, overlooking Little Neck Bay.

Long Island Sales.

The Waverley Hills Company has sold to Archibald B. Crosby of Manhattan a parcel 200 feet on the east side of Forest Avenue, 350 feet on the south side of Walden Avenue, 200 feet on the west side of Concord Street, and 360 feet on the north side of Kenmore Avenue, Little Neck.

Harry Simon has sold to Louis Rosenthal of Manhattan a parcel 102 feet on the south side of Story Place, Arverne.

Jamaica Park South Company has sold to August H. Hallstein of Pittsburgh, Penn., four lots at Jamaica Park South.

Loren R. Carter has sold to Charles B. Matton of Watertown, Conn., a quarter of 125 feet on the east side of New York Avenue and 50 feet on the south side of Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Moses Stern has sold to Mollie Stern of Far Rockaway a parcel, 100 by 165, on the east side of Sunnyside Avenue, Bayswater.

George A. Hamilton has sold to William J. Hamilton of Corona a parcel 152 feet on the west side of Central Avenue, Corona.

The House and Home Company has sold to Samuel J. Doran of Manhattan four lots on Bryant Avenue, Floral Park.

Recent Buyers.

The Clausnitzer Construction Company is the buyer of 565 Third Avenue, sold recently by Charles H. Regnault.

Loft to Replace Fine Dwellings.

The residence of the late William H. Strong, at 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, which he occupied during his term of office as Mayor of New York City, and the adjoining dwelling, No. 10, have been leased to Henri Bendel for a term of twenty-one years.

The two structures, which are owned by Michael Dreicer, form a plot 47 by 100, which will be improved at once with a seven-story mercantile building by the lessee. This property was acquired by Mr. Dreicer last year at about $400,000 from Charles Sooysmith, one of the prime movers in the transformation of the block from a residential to a business section. Frank D. Veiller negotiated the lease.

Historical Landmark Under the Hammer.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction to-day in the Vesey Street salesroom, for the estate of the late Justice Jacob M. Patterson, the northwest corner of Stanton and Suffolk Streets, and the three adjacent parcels, occupied by three four-story and one five-story brick buildings.

The liquidation of this estate of long years' standing is of unusual interest, owing to its close connection with the early history of New York. This parcel is a part of the old James De Lancey farm, who was Chief Justice of the Colony in 1733, and whose lands were sold in forfeiture, owing to his Royalist inclinations.

Sage Foundation Buys Site.

The Sage Foundation is the buyer of the private dwelling property at 6 and 8 Lexington Avenue and 128 East Twenty-second Street, recently reported sold by the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company. The combined property has a frontage on the avenue of 41.6 feet and 95 feet on the street.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of 4 Lexington Avenue, owned by Henry A. C. Taylor, the closing of which will increase the frontage on Lexington Avenue to 66 feet. The site will probably be improved with a building to be used as a headquarters for the various charitable undertakings of Mrs. Russell Sage.

New Fourth Avenue Loft.

Plans have been completed by Cross & Cross, architects, and contracts have been let to the P. C. Stuart Company for the construction of a sixteen-story and basement, store, loft, and office building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, on plot fronting 90 feet on Fourth Avenue and 100 feet on Thirtieth Street.

The plot was recently sold by Moore & Wyckoff to the Swan Brown Company, which have organized a company known as the 440 Fourth Avenue Company, to construct and operate the building.

Theatre for Brooklyn.

Plans are being prepared by Shampau & Shampau for a brick vaudeville theatre to be erected on a plot 75 by 125 feet on the north side of Grand Street, 125 feet east of Graham Avenue. The owners are Goodman & Mandel.

"Penn." Railroad Booming Farm Land.

To aid in reviving interest in farm land and farming along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Cumberland Valley Railroad, those companies and the Pennsylvania State College authorities have combined in a plan of instruction. Farmers in these sections will be visited by a special agricultural train on March 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. "Corn," "Lime," "Dairying," "Orchard Management." "Soil Fertility," "Alfalfa," and lectures will be given at each stop.

Notes.

A regular meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street, this evening. Reports will be made by the Law and Legislation, Rapid Transit, and Special Committees in matter of proposed removal of Eleventh Avenue tracks.

The Dyckman Taxpayers' Association will hold a meeting this evening at the office of John N. Golding, 547 Fifth Avenue.

Leases.

William Littenham has leased 51 West Thirty-seventh Street, a store, to Mrs. Anna Pfeifer; 56 West Thirty-seventh Street, a store, to William Hagan; 38 West Thirty-eighth Street, a store, to Sajuro Kondo; 34 West Thirty-ninth Street, a store, to Marie Boutlier.

Charles S. Kohler has leased for D. S. K. Foote to Mme. S. Argilagos, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 128 West 103d Street; also for Chelsea Realty Company to Mrs. Amalia Winkler, the three-story and basement dwelling 28 West 105th Street.

Sheldon & Becker have leased for W. H. Washer the store and basement at 233 West Eighty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway, to Louis Delemarre.

M. & L. Hess have leased for B. F. Curtis the building at 28 East Thirty-third Street, to Henri Graux for a long term of years, who will alter the same for his business.

Nicholas F. Walsh has leased the store and basement at 435 and 437 Pearl Street to the Starrett & Jones Company, now of 129 Worth Street, the latter being a portion of the plot selected for the new Court House site.

Leroy Coventry has leased for Hannah Lynch for a term of years to Dr. A. M. Anderson, 271 West Eighty-fourth Street, a dwelling between Broadway and West End Avenue.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for Sigmund Wechsler the store and basement at 151 and 153 West 125th Street, for a term of years; also leased for the Reid Ice Cream Company the store of premises at 129 West 125th Street for a term of years to the Broadway Electrical Supply Company.

Frederick Southhack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased for Richard P. Mesiter the entire seven-story building 29 Leonard Street, to the Peerless Standard Paper and Woodenware Company, for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased to A. S. Andrews for the Clark estate, 18 West Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed yesterday for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Commerce St, n s, 50 ft w of Bedford St, through block to Barrow St, for a five-story loft and factory building, 24x74.1; S. De Domenico, 316 East 92d St, owner; A. W. Pierce, 59 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $35,000.

169th St, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, for a six-story tenement, 50x68.7; Fair Deal Realty Co., 117 West 119th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 147th St, 24.11x100, (foreclosure Feb. 1, 1912;) Richard M. Henry, referee, to Daniel Coffey, 469 West 166th St, (mtg $24,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.. $62,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x65; United State Trust Co. of New York, executor of Josephine Lazurus, to Albert S. Batcheller, Concord, N. H.; December 23, 1911; attorney, Philip Carpenter, 111 Broadway $28,750

MITCHELL PLACE, 4, n s, 18x80.10; Friedericka Bromberg to Flora Ebling, at West New York, N. J., (mtg $7,000,) March 11; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 135 Broadway..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 822.6 ft s of 177th St, 100x245.1 to w s Haven (Buena Vista) Av x121.3x197.1; Rube F. Fogel to Pancrazio and Pietro Grassi, 352 East 69th St, all liens; March 12; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Clyde Realty Co. to Rube F. Fogel, s e corner Riverside Drive and 177th St; March 12; attorney, same.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 80.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x100; Matilda W. Brower to Charles B. Barkley, 22 East 47th St, (mtg $63,000,) March 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

4TH ST, 146 East, s s, 25.1x96.2; Aron Moskowitz to Jennie, his wife, 334 East 19th St, (mtg $18,000,) March 12; attorney, Louis Levene, 27 2d av..... $10,000

99TH ST, 121 East, n s, 20x100.5; Andrew G. Agnew to George B. Agnew, 9 West 56th St, (mtg $26,000,) B. & S., Feb. 28, 1911; attorneys, Geller, R. & Horan, 22 Exchange Pl..$1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 28x100.11; Charles B. Barkley to Gladys E. Brower, 900 Central Park West, (mtg $35,500,) March 12; attorneys, Brower, B. & G., 149 Broadway $100

106TH ST, s s, 61 ft e of Riverside Drive, 39x30.11; Ward Brower to Charles B. Barkley, 22 East 47th St, (mtg $30,000,) March 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; David Shafran to Henry M. Mayper, 16 East 87th St, (mtg $16,750,) Dec. 28, 1911; attorney, A. A. Mayper, 115 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 207 East, n s, 25x100.11; David Shafran to Henry M. Mayper, 16 East 87th St, (mtg $16,750,) Dec. 28, 1911; attorney, A. A. Mayper, 115 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, Lot 346, map of S. Cambreling and others, Filomena Morelli to Maria A. Morelli, 2,352 Arthur Av, Feb. 9, (mtg $15,500;) attorney, N. C. Donato, 21 Park Row $100

CORONA AV, w s, 201.10 ft s of 103d St, 30x225.3; Gugliano Realty and Construction Co. to Martin J. Grosvenor, 1,106 Jackson Av, March 11, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150

HOE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Jacob Waxman, 383 East 4th St, Jan. 20, (mtg $26,625;) attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 198 Broadway.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Waxman to Fox Street Construction Co., 198 Broadway, Jan. 23, (mtg $26,625;) attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 98 to 103, map of Undercliff Terrace; Clinton Holding Co. to Daniel P. De Long, at Glens Falls, N. Y., (mtg $11,500,) Dec. 21 ..$1

LOT 150, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Alemia Realty Exchange Co. to Radcliffe Realty Co., 60 Wall St, (mtg $5,800 and all liens,) March 12; attorney, Victor Borcas, 60 Wall St..... $100

MURDOCK AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Co. of Edgewald to Oscar Person, New Haven, Conn., Feb. 28; address, New Haven, Conn..... $1

PARK AV, WEST, new n s, 95.6 ft w from s w s of 161st St, a strip, runs n w 2.6 to n s of Railroad Av x w 124.3 to n e s of 160th St x s e 3.11 to n s of Park Av x e 123.7 to beginning; Irving Deicke and another, executors of Edward Deicke, to James T. Barry, 1,149 Boston Road, Dec. 18, 1911; address party second part, 2,804 3d Av $1

STEBBINS AV, 1,000, e s, 50x80; Thomas O'Neil to Patrick O'Neil, 806 Tinton Av, March 12; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d av and 148th St..... $1

TINTON AV, 804, e s, 18x75; Thomas O'Neil to Julia A. O'Neil, 804 Tinton Av, March 12; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $1

VILLA AV, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x122.10; Milton Laube to Angela M. Monaco, 3,165 Villa Av, March 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,354 and 1,356, e s, 48.4x113.11; William Korn and others to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, March 12, (mtg $9,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft n of Scott Av, 25x100; Christopher N. Comerford to Mary A. Comerford, 339 8th Av, Nov. 14, 1911; attorney, Arthur Gutman, 320 Broadway.....$100

WEEKS AV, s w corner of 173d St, 84x95; Herman Hunger to Marcus Rosenthal, 61 East 73d St, Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, e s, 500 ft n of 216th St, 100x150; Joseph Buehler to Joseph Buehler, a corporation, 3,750 Willett Av, March 11; attorneys, McLoughlin & M., 309 Broadway.....$12,000

3D AV, w s, 550 ft n of 216th St, 100x99.10; same to same, March 11; attorney, same.. $6,000

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 75x100; Edward W. Browning to Anna B. Gilson, 18 West 75th St, March 12, (mtg $50,000;) attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 31 Nassau St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna B. Gilson to Progress Holding Co., 31 Nassau St, March 13, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, same.....$100

137TH ST, 635 East, 37.6x100; same to same, March 13, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, same..$100

156TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Michael Hecht to John C. Heintz, 1,925 7th Av, March 8, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Annie Wienhold to Mary Garrecht, 1,280 Clay Av, Feb. 15, 1911, (mtg $39,500;) attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av $100

175TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x108; Kassel Levy to Simon Levy, Seabright, N. J., Feb. 15; attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, 35 Nassau St..... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 21 and 23, e s, 56x74.9; Pincus Benenson to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, March 12, 2 mtgs, each $20,000, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Meyer Auerbach, 42 Broadway $40,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x65; Albert S. Batcheller to United States Trust Co., executor, 45 Wall St, Dec. 23, 1911, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..... $20,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th st, 43.5x56.3; Simon Anhart to Max Amberg, 215 West 98th St, March 6, prior mtg $21,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sporborg & C., 10 Wall St..... $5,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 822.5 ft s of 177th St, 100x—; Pancrazio Grassi to Rube R. Fogel, Riverside Drive and 177th St, March 12, 5 years; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $34,000

9TH ST, 745 East, 25x92.3; Mildred Wise and another to Edmund Schwarz, 210 West 107th St, March 13, prior mtg $22,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $5,500

56TH ST, 118 to 122 West, s s, 75x100.5; John S. Coleman and others to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 and 7 Park Place, Feb. 2, due May 1, 1913; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 176 Broadway $125,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Theodore Grunfree, prior mtg $125,000, March 11, due as per bond; attorney, Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mutual Bank, prior mtg $135,000, March 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 23x100.11; Gladys E. Brower to Charles B. Barkley, 22 East 47th St, prior mtg $30,000, March 12, due as per bond; attorney, C. B. Barkley, 149 Broadway..... $3,500

107TH ST, 205 East, n s, 25x100.11; 107th St, 207 East, n s, 25x100.11; Henry M. Mayper to Nathan J. Gumbiner, 16 East 97th St, March 11, due Sept. 12, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway....$2,500

119TH ST, 73 East, n s, 28.10x100.11; David Sommer to F. Albert Thomas, 529 West 141st St, March 11, due April 20, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway.... $2,000

109TH ST, 75 East, n s, 29.4x100.11; same to same, March 11, due April 20, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney same $2,000

121ST ST, 244 West, 16.8x100.11; James Lowerre to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, March 13, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St..... $7,500

134TH ST, s s, 438 ft w of 5th Av, 22x99.11; Harrison M. Stewart to Welling Turpin, 2,109 Dean St, Brooklyn, March 12, prior mtg $20,350, 6 months; attorney, C. W. McDougald, 203 West 33d St..... $1,000

145TH ST, 330 West, 18x99.11; Emma M. Murtaugh to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, March 13, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St..... $8,500

180TH ST, n s, 379.5 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 59.10x—; Henry Koch Realty Co. to Henry F. Kroger, 93 East 134th St, March 12, prior mtg $65,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 114.8 ft n of 170th St, 48x100; Kitchen Improvement Co. to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, March 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 135 Broadway..... $29,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Paul Baumgarten, 75 West 89th St, prior mtg $29,000, March 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..... $6,000

HOE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Fox Street Construction Co. to Jacob Waxman, 383 East 4th St, Jan. 23, prior mtg $26,625, due Jan. 10, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 198 Broadway..... $4,000

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to 11, and 13, map of land at Mosholu of David Banks, Jr.; Parkway Heights Co. to Violetto W. Delafield, 246th St and Independence Av, March 7, due as per bond; attorneys, Iselin & D., 25 Broad St... $10,000

SEDGWICK AV, s w corner of 182d St, 85.1x113.6; Elisha H. Janes to William H. Bolton, 351 Bedford Park Boulevard, Feb. 1, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $7,350

VILLA AV, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x —; Angela M. Monaco to Milton Laube, 100 West 130th St, March 12, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, J. L. Obermeier, 31 Nassau St. $2,950

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 451.5 ft n of 169th St, 48.4x118.11; Fanny Gruen to Kate M. Bayne, trustee, 54 West 11th St, March 13, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $42,000

WEEKS AV, s w corner of 173d St, 84x95; Marcus Rosenthal to George V. N. Baldwin, Jr., — Adelaide Av, Highland Park, N. J., Feb. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$4,500

221ST ST, n s, 230.7 ft e of Barnes Av, old line 25x114.3; Dante Imperatrice to Francesco Merendino, 801 Boyd Av, prior mtg $5,000, March 1, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av..... $1,600

224TH ST, s s, 171.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x114; Virginia Pleasants to Mendel Marcus, 2,852 West 3d St, March 11, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$250

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,017, store, &c.; David L. Phillips to Morris Nutman, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1912; address, 2,017 Boston Road $1,400

DELANCEY ST, 128, store and basement; Charles J. Miller to Louis Wildman, 164 Delancey St, 3 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1912; address, 164 Delancey St..... $1,200

HUDSON ST, 526, first floor; Cornelius A. McGuire and another, guardian, to George Lum, 25 Pell St, 5 years from Feb. 15, 1912; attorney, Edwin B. Woods, 220 Broadway..$480

PIER at foot of West 34th St, City of New York, to La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vopore and another, 21 State St, 5 years; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records $37,275

READE ST, 135, all; Henry Doscher to Rudolph Otte, 27 Columbus Av, 11 years from March 11, 1912; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av. $3,000

3D ST, 27 and 229 East, all; Hattie Miller to Louis Umansky, on premises, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1912; attorney, M. Langer, 51 Avenue B $6,296

3D AV, 2,448, building; Addie E. O'Gorman to Benjamin, Pfifferling, 451 East 140th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1912; attorneys, Joseph Pfifferling, 252 East 134th St..... $360

3D AV, 1,933, store and front cellar; Charles E. McManus to George G. Isaacs, 155 East 90th St, 5 years from May 1, 1912.....$1,500

3D AV, 2,899, all; Leopold Guttag to Hygrade Wine Co., 2,555 Broadway, 15 years from March 1, 1912; address, 2,555 Broadway..$9,000

6TH AV, 637, store and basement; Adolph A. Hageman to Patrick Donohue, 877 6th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St..... $2,000

6TH AV, 817, second floor, &c.; estate of Alfred Rigny to 27th Assembly District Republican Club, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 40 Wall St $1,000

18TH ST, 45 East, all; Central Real Estate Association to Harry W. Viemeister, 238 West 4th St, 10 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, A. S. Gilbert, 43 Exchange Place.....$4,500

48TH ST, n s, from 7th Av to Broadway, loft on 9th floor; Mecca Realty Co. to Arthur W. Tams Music Library, 102 West 38th St, 10 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Frumme Brothers, 50 Church St..... $8,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

MULINER AV, e s, 200 ft e of Brady Av, 25x100; Elisha W. McGuire loans Frederick L. Hahn $3,500

MULINER AV, e s, 100 ft e of Brady Av, 25x100; Elisha W. McGuire loans Frederick L. Hahn $4,000

ST. PETER'S AV, e s, 125 ft n of Maclay Av, 50x98; Richard W. Horner, attorney, loans Elizabeth C. Fonda and William Heinrich.. $10,000

TINTON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 165th St, 53.8x109.7; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Clofti Co. $37,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,304; Lawrence Rizzo against Montefiore Building Co., owner and contractor $663

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 151; Harry R. Reder against Lenox Realty Co., owner, (renewal) $485

KENMARE ST, s w corner of Mulberry St, 91x35x irregular; Frank Angelli against Michael Brigante, owner and contractor..$687

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,385 to 2,389; Victor Soderstrom against Furlong Thompkins Co., owner and contractor..... $70

190TH ST, 151 West; Bruno M. Golding against 151 West Nineteenth Street Co., owner and contractor; Central Carolina Construction Co., contractor $3,558

96TH ST, 50 West; Henry L. Rausch against Mary and C. H. Youngman, owners and contractors $307

152D ST, 319 East; Nathan Klein against Mechelina Cantasano, owner and contractor; Nicholas V. Cantasano, contractor.....$161

225TH ST, 841 East; Giovanni Budetti against John Maier, owner and contractor.....$125

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

ATTORNEY ST, 13 and 15; Ida Lerner against Samuel Levy et al., Feb. 29, 1912, (by bond) $59

BROOK AV, e s, 77.7 ft s of St. Paul's Place; Reliance Fireproof Door Co. against Kitchen Improvement Co. et al., Jan. 20, 1912.....$100

CROTONA AV, e s, whole front between Garden and Grote Sts; Dilizia & Co., Inc., against Sass-Cal Realty and Construction Co. et al., Jan. 8, 1912 ..... $450

FAILE ST, w s, 260.5 ft n of Alder St; Emil Kuehn against Mary O'Shaughnessy et al., Feb. 28, 1912, (by deposit)..... $9

KELLY ST, 971; Sam Rappaport against Burnet Well Construction Co. et al., May 11, 1911 ..... $310

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 45; Louis Kleinfeld against Nathan E. Broder et al., Feb. 21, 1912 ..... $31

WEBSTER AV, w s, 225.3 ft n of 179th St; Meyer B. Gruzenskie against Gerard Building Co. et al., Nov. 11, 1911.....$1,700

4TH AV, s w corner of 20th St; Timothy T. Kiely et al. against John Doe et al., March 12, 1912, (by deposit)..... $75

6TH AV, 159; Frank J. Tyler against Louise Throckmorton et al., June 9, 1911.....$55

56TH ST, 118 to 122 West; Quinn Brothers' Building Co. against John S. Coleman et al., Dec. 1909 ..... $870

173D ST, 463 East; Herman Nerenn against Francis J. McCovey et al., Dec. 22, 1911..$102

221ST ST, n s, 230 ft e of Barnes Av; Nicolaus Liess against Dante Quimpeatrice et al., April 11, 1911 ..... $40

SAME PROPERTY; Francesca Merendino against same, Feb. 6, 1911..... $3,130

SAME PROPERTY; David Shapiro against same, Feb. 9, 1911..... $67

LIS PENDENS.

CRESTON AV, e s, 205.2 ft s of 189th St, 70x95; Addie B. Seligman and others against James T. Doyle and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

EAST HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Goerck St., 20x75; Houston St, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain of City of N. Y., against Ceres Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Campbell.

HONE AV, 1,525; Benjamin F. Levy, trustee, against Herman Tuchman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Baer.

LOTS 2 to 8, map of Mt. Hope, Bronx; Henry Iden and others against Eva W. Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

UNION AV, 827; The Greenwood Cemetery against Goldhill Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

WATER ST, 653; American Mortgage Co. against William Frieder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney M. S. Borland.

11TH ST, 509 East; people of the State of N. Y. against Samuel Schoenfeld and others, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

12TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3; David Glucksman against Joseph Ravitch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

80th ST, 175 East; P. & F. Cordin of N. Y. against Madison Building Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; George H. Coutts against Sallie Weil and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Wild.

100TH ST, 206 and 208 East; People of the State of N. Y. against Louis Segelbohm, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

115TH ST, 350 West; Bankers' Trust Co., trustee, against John G. Herring and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

116TH ST, 151 East; A. Gertrude Cutter against Louisa Rosenheimer and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x90xirreg., except parts released; Hanna Silverstone against Isaac Ruppert, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstory.

163D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Washington Av, 100x169.3; Charles Habersaat, Jr., against Bronx Opera House Co., (notice of levy;) attorney, H. A. Callan.

177TH ST, n s, 100.2 ft e of 3d Av, 55.1x117.4; Realty Business Corpn. against Charles Bjorkegren, Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. E. Root.

B

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78x100 6th Floor.

12-16 East 22nd St.

22 Months Lease

Rent Low

Immediate Possession

Inquire

Peco Mfg. Co. 12 E. 22nd St.

or Your Own Broker.

STOCK QUOTATION TELEGRAPH BUILDING

26-28 Beaver Street

Bet. Broadway & Broad St., 18 stories. Every modern improvement.

CHOICE FLOORS TO LET

Light on four sides. Absolutely fireproof.

WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents

174 Fulton St. or on premises

Stores and Offices

Bridge and Pearl Sts.,

Immediately West of Broad St.

Singly or en suite; janitor and elevator service; steam heat; excellent light. Part of Bush Terminal office building, near Custom House and Produce, Maritime and Consolidated Exchanges.

Apply to your broker or owners.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,

100 Broad St., New York.

MODEL LOFT BUILDING,

329 EAST 29TH ST.

Built for rapid handling of merchandise. Two large freight elevators and passenger elevator. Trucks deliver and receive loads inside building, under shelter, on loading platform at elevators—no need for cases to stand in slush, wind or rain. Fireproof construction; floors 113x85 feet; sprinklers. Only high-class tenants accepted. Some space for immediate possession.

Apply to your broker or owners,

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,

100 Broad St., New York.

38 EAST 21ST ST.

LARGE AND SMALL

LIGHT OFFICES

AT

REDUCED RENTS.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

THOS. WATSON & SON,

200 9TH AV.

'PHONE CHELSEA—1461.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LEASE.

Three-story, attic, store, and basement; A. B. C. electric elevator; Holmes perfection automatic fire alarm.

280 Pearl St., near Fulton St.

Inquire at 57 Fulton St., first floor, or your own broker.

FOR RENT.—392 Canal, through to 11-13 York; 7-story modern building; 4,800 square feet per floor; capacity, 300 lbs.; maple flooring; two Otis elevators; excellent light; excellent shipping facilities; rent, 20c. net; possession. Lane, 38 Fulton St.

Broadway & 39th St. Bldg.

SMALL AND LARGE LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

BROADWAY BLDG. TO LEASE

Five-story and basement, 25x110; centre of new wholesale lace district; steam heat, electric lights, elevator; rent low.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

103 FRANKLIN ST.

Upper part of 25-ft. building, consisting of three desirable lofts; excellent business location.

Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th St.

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM,

25x39; very light; steam heat, electric light; sublease very cheap. Hartford Building, 41 Union Square, Room 1,136.

Manufacturing & Mercantile Lofts, Stores, Buildings.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.

LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents; also storefloor, 133-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

LOFTS 50x100; light four sides; $1,800. modern; fireproof. 50 West 21st.

Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

Two Lofts in Fireproof Building,

corner of Hudson and Charlton Sts., 67x160. Apply at 187 Fulton St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

Loft, 37x85; very light; 5th floor; 129-133 West 20th St. near 6th Av.; immediate possession. William A. Hall's Son, 124 Broad St.

A fine, light, first loft for manufacturing purposes; rent $1,000. 34 East 21st St., near Broadway. Apply on premises.

Desk and desk room; telephone service; moderate rates. Room 804, 150 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN.

FIREPROOF FACTORY LOFTS

5, 9, and 13,000 square feet; all light; near Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; all conveniences; abundance of help. Cavanagh Co., 141 Roebling St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

FOURTEEN EAST SIXTIETH ST.

A Quiet, Luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence.

Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance of Central Park.

Apartments single and en suite, rented furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.

EAGER & BABCOCK.

Interesting Tales

Study of the Want advertisements often brings to light tales of human interest in every-day life. This is especially true of the advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" columns of The New York Times.

If you could delve into the innermost secrets which lie back of these advertisements you would find much to interest. You can learn something about them if, when you need help in your office, store or factory, you answer some of these advertisements, and you will get in touch with competent employes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

6 Exceptional Piano Offerings

The following instruments are all in perfect condition, some of them are new instruments, while the others have been taken in exchange for new pianos and have been put in perfect condition at our factory.

These 6 pianos have been selected as exceptional instruments at exceptional prices:

	Original Price.	Sale Price.
Kranich & Bach Grand	$900	$400
Chickering Grand	$1,100	$350
Weber Upright (New)	$550	$385
Steinway Upright	$550	$350
Ivers & Pond Upright (New)	$550	$300
Strich & Zeidler	$700	$400

Terms to suit your convenience.

The full amount paid on any of these instruments will be allowed on the purchase of any new piano within one year.

We also have many other slightly used instruments in excellent condition, as well as numerous piano players, all at exceptionally low prices, and all sold under our guarantee.

Complete list sent on request.

The Tel-Electric Company

Tel-Electric Building

299 Fifth Avenue

"Home of the wonderful Tel-Electric Piano Player."

WINTERROTH PIANOS,

105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.

Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE,

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.

will sell to-day, THURSDAY, March 14th, 1912, 10:30 A. M., at their salesrooms,

13-15 LISPENARD ST., New York.

Large and High-Class Stock of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

WEARING APPAREL

INVENTORIED AT OVER $30,000.00

and consisting of

5,000 LADIES' DRESSES

in Lingerie, Linen, Serge, Messaline.

5,000 LADIES' COAT SUITS

in Serges, Cheviots and Linen.

2,500 DOZEN LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

in Messaline, Taffeta, Lingerie, Lawn and Lace; 1,000 dozen Ladies' Petticoats in Taffeta, Percaline, Sateen, etc.; 15,000 Ladies' Skirts in Voiles, Panamas, Serges, and Linens; 5,000 Misses' and Children's Dresses in Embroidery, Linen, Lingerie, etc.; Ladies' Muslin Underwear. This sale presents an exceptional opportunity to buyers of reliable goods, as every lot will be sold without reserve.

Horses, Wagons, Trucks

MILK CANS AND BOTTLES

Stock of

DAIRY PRODUCT CO.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell

On Wednesday, March 20th, 1912,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., AT

406-408 West 45th Street, N. Y.

A Large Stock of

Milk Cans, Bottles, Machinery, Horses, Wagons, Trucks, Etc. of the Dairy Product Co.

All and every possible equipment for the milk business will be sold without reserve. Dealers Invited. Catalogues at Sale.

Important peremptory trade sale $50,000 stock

CLOTHING

all manufactured for present Spring trade.

5,000 BOYS' FULL PEG TOP

Knickerbocker Suits,

20,000 Pair Men's Pants,

Entire stock of M. Summerfield, Son & Co., Manufacturers, of Baltimore, Md.

Van Praag & Co., Auctrs.,

will sell TO-DAY, Thursday, Mar. 14, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,

11 Lispenard St., N. Y. Auct'r's 'phone 953 Franklin.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the following described property or chose in action, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of the J. B. RIBAS CORK COMPANY in and to a certain deposit, or certificates of deposit, standing in its name with the Union Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., Atlantic Branch, amounting to Twenty-two Hundred and Eighty-seven and 35-100 Dollars ($2,287.35,) will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the account of the said J. B. Ribas Cork Company, the owner of said deposit.

Dated March 4, 1912.

COMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Lienor and Claimant, 280 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

HOGE

Tutoring School

"The School of the Highest Endorsement."

Boys thoroughly tutored in all branches preparatory to colleges or technical schools. Fully equipped chemical and physical laboratories. Individual tutoring, or instruction in small classes of two to four students.

ALBERT A. HOGE, Principal, 248 W. 76th St., N. Y.

The Brown School of Tutoring

241 West 75th St. Sixth Year. 'Phone Col. 8894

Bright pupils not retarded and backward pupils not embarrassed or discouraged by classes. Pupils cover thoroughly 2 and 3 years' work in one. Lessons at home or school. Finely equipped laboratories.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY.

Twenty interesting lectures by experts with discussions carefully planned for the executives of firms who desire to know the scientific principles now in use in business management. Send for booklet, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., N. Y. 'Phone, 7920—Columbus.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL 7 West 42d St. STENOGRAPHY.

Personal Training for Offices and Secretaryships.

A.—Vocal instruction; pupils possessing good voices, desiring cultivation, taught by experienced vocal instructor; superior method. Studio, 212 East 18th; tel., 2044—Stuyvesant.

Merrifield & Chipman SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT, 3,790 Broadway, New York.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M.-41 Park Row, N. Y.

MILLER BUSINESS SCHOOL. Lexington Av., cor. 23d St.

FOR SALE.

FILING DEVICES

at right prices. Mention this "ad" and you will get a nice copper metal souvenir. Cabinets, cards, all supplies.

Wabash Cabinet Co.

402 Broadway, N. Y.

Phone 390 Franklin.

ROLL TOP DESKS

Office Furniture

in great variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 FULTON ST.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin. | 10 Barclay St., 1 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6355 Cortlandt.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY

and enjoy the delights of the dry, sunny Boardwalk, which, with its procession of roller chairs, is never more enjoyable than at this season of the year.

HOTEL DENNIS

on account of its superior location and the liberal spaces given to public rooms and sun parlors, together with careful service maintained, is an ideal house for Winter and Spring.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY

Come and enjoy the delights of the dry sunny Boardwalk, which with its procession of roller chairs was never more enjoyable than at this season of the year. Leading hotels always open.

TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

HOTEL CHELSEA

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

HOTEL

RUDOLF

Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths. American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. N. Y. office, Hotel Martinique.

GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet.

COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

HOTEL IROQUOIS

So. Carolina Av. and beach. Cap. 400; private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, sun parlor, music, white service, etc. Special rates, $12.50 up weekly; booklet.

W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL STANLEY

So. Carolina Ave., close to beach.—Capacity 300. Modern comfort and convenience at very moderate rates. Private baths, etc. Booklet.

J. A. MILLER, formerly of the Lamborn.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.00 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

NEW HOTEL MERION

Vermont Av., close to beach. Open all year. Newly brick built. American plan; cuisine unsurpassed.

MACK LATZ & CO.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor, Elevator, etc. $3 up weekly; $1.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon., $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information, Flatiron Arcade, B'way & 23d St.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

OAK COURT HOTEL

Oak Court Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.

Family hotel notable for quiet, domesticity and homelike atmosphere.

E. E. Spangenberg, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Dansville.

THE JACKSON HEALTH RESORT

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

On Del., Lack. & W. Ry.

Send without fail for literature, or apply at The Bertha Ruffner Hotel Bureau, 1,122 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A Health Resort in the REAL COUNTRY, 45 minutes from 42d St., 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; own dairy, vegetables, garage; low rates. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Lake George.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

Old Point Comfort

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS AT Chamberlin Office, No. 1123 Broadway. Phone 1872 Madison. ASK Mr. Foster, Flatiron Bldg.; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., No. 225 5th Av. All Cook's Tourist Offices, World Tourist Bureau, Park Row & Frankfort St., (Frank Tourist Company,) 396 Broadway, or address Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Where to Stop in Washington, D. C.

Take street car at Union Station and go direct to 17th and H Streets.

HOTEL RICHMOND

Fine location, just around the corner from White House. European plan, $1.50 upward, $2.50 upward with bath. American plan $3 upward, $4 upward with bath. Club breakfasts and Table d'Hote meals. Restaurant a la carte. Souvenir booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL, Boston. Rooms with hot and cold water, $1.00 per day and up; with private bath, $1.50 per day and up. Temperance hotel.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

For old people, nervous or invalids. Overlooking the Sound. One hour from N. Y. Write for terms. Old People's Home, So. Norwalk, Conn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLORENCE, S. C. Central Hotel. Thoroughly modern; 60 private baths; cuisine unsurpassed; $2.50 per day up. Gresham & Ivey Co., Props.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL CO., LTD., Bermuda, or 389 5th Av., New York City.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Josiah White & Sons Company.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Av., near Beach. First class in every particular; elevator, private baths, steam heat, 'phone; open surroundings; $10 weekly upward; booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and Beach. Private baths, running water in rooms, sun parlor, etc. Capacity 350. Booklet. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Three-room furnished apartment with or without kitchenette. SCHUYLER ARMS. Tel. 3964 River. 307 West 98th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JACOB GOLDFLAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

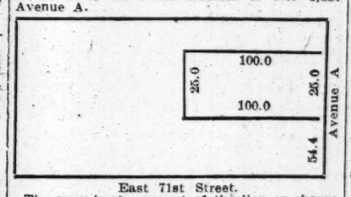
All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City and State of New York and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue A distant fifty-four feet four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Avenue A with the northerly side of Seventy-first Street and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue A, twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Seventy-first Street one hundred feet, thence southerly parallel with Avenue A twenty-five feet, and thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Jacob Goldflam by Peter Stastny and wife, by deed bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, in conveyances, Section 5, Liber 71, Page 486, and also being further known as No. 1,337 Avenue A.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

TEN EYCK R. BEARDSLEY, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 1,337 Avenue A.



The aproximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Forty-nine hundred and twenty-nine 38-100 ($4,929.38) dollars with interest thereon from the 28th day of February, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two hundred and seventy-eight 80-100 dollars with interest from March 5th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Three hundred and thirteen 23-100 dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

TEN EYCK R. BEARDSLEY, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of SNOW'S U. S. SAMPLE EXPRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, for authority to change its corporate name to SNOW'S U. S. EXPRESS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that Snow's U. S. Sample Express Company, Limited, a domestic stock corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House of said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Snow's U. S. Express Co., Ltd.

Dated City of New York, March 13th, 1912.

[Corporate Seal.] SNOW'S U. S. SAMPLE EXPRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

By FRANK H. SAWYER, President.

ROBERT M. BOYD, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—A. C. McLOON, Complainant, versus ROBERT P. MURPHY HOTEL COMPANY, Defendant.

To all persons having claims against Robert P. Murphy Hotel Company:

Notice is hereby given that an order was filed in the United States District Court on the 5th day of March, 1912, directing all persons having claims against Robert P. Murphy Hotel Company to file the same, properly authenticated and verified, with the undersigned Receiver, or his attorneys, at their respective offices on or before the 4th day of April, 1912, and providing that all persons failing to file such claims within the said time shall be thereafter forever barred from the assertion thereof. By the said order the method by which the validity of all claims shall be determined is also fixed, and said order, or a copy thereof, may be examined by any creditor at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, where the same is filed, or at the office of the Receiver or his attorneys.

McDOUGALL HAWKES, Receiver of Robert P. Murphy Hotel Co., 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IVINS, MASON, WOLFF & HOGUET, Attorneys for Receiver, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on March 29th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., or as soon thereafter as the annexed petition can be heard, AMERICAN STEPNEY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, will present a petition for the change of the name of said Company, so that it shall thereafter be known and designated as "STEPNEY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY."

Dated New York, February 23, 1912.

AMERICAN STEPNEY COMPANY.

By L. WALTER LISSBERGER, President.

SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Petitioner, office and Post Office address, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT ACKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold to the highest bidder on the 20th day of March, 1912, at the office of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for Receiver, No. 91 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, provided a bid is made for the assets of the bankrupt to an amount equal to at least 100% of the appraised value, which bid must be in writing, sealed in an envelope, and accompanied by at least 10% of the amount of such bid marked "BID." If no bid equal to at least 100% of the appraised value is received at the time aforesaid, when such bids will be opened, then the assets of the bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the premises of the bankrupt, in the Knickerbocker Trust Company Building, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The assets of the bankrupt consist of diamonds, mounted jewelry, and a general line of jewelry now located at the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt in the Knickerbocker Trust Company Building, 34th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and open for inspection at the said premises on the 18th and 19th days of March, 1912, between 2 and 4 P. M.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1912.

LEON J. VAN GELDER, Receiver.

SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 91 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GERMAN GROB & SON, a corporation, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 14, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 505 West 35th Street, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of marble, machinery, belting, tools, office furniture, fixtures, chairs, tables, desk, and safe, and the good-will of the said business and the lease of the said premises, also slate at No. 502 West 35th Street.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL MARGULIUS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 14, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of curtains, portieres, dry goods, laces, embroideries, insertions, napkins, table covers, linens, blankets, notions, &c.

ROBERT P. LEVIS, Receiver.

MAR

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

209—The United States, appellant, vs. Societe Anonyme des Anciens Etablissements Cail, and 210—Societe Anonyme des Anciens Etablissements Cail, appellant, vs. The United States. Argument continued.

213—Adams Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. E. H. Croninger. Argued by Mr. Lawrence Maxwell for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for March 14: Nos. 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 139, (and 140,) 218, 219, and 220 and 221.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Jury calendar. 156—Kurtz v. N Y, N H & H R R. 73—O'Keefe v. Davey. 134—Arlington Mills v. Esterson. 92—Carlton v. Westinghouse. 105—Brown v. Blake. 116—International News Delivery v. Societe Anonyme.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J. Admiralty. 170—Woodburn v. Tugs Luzerne and Flushing. 114—U S v. Tug Union. 115—Same v. Tug Dalzalline. 19—Maritime Dredging Co. v. Tug Margaret Sanford. 173—Sicula Amer, &c, v. Barge Independent. 168—Rose v. City New York.

STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, P. J.; McLoughlin, Laughlin, Miller, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 419—Ambrose v. Tompkins. 503—Brand v. Blockner. 525—Beekman v. Mitchell. 533—George Colon & Co. v. Illinois Surety Co. 540—In re Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bijur J. Litigated motions. A B—In re Duell. 1—Trotter v. Lisman. 2—Same v. same. 3—Same v. same. 4—Anderson v. Lisman. 5—Same v. same. 6—Same v. same. 7—Madison Real Property and Sec Co v. Hutton. 8—People ex rel Felix v. Edwards. 9—People ex rel Lynch v. Edwards. 10—Percival v. Percival. 11—Michaelson v. Silberblatt. 12—Begen v. Pettus. 13—Bonanno v. N Y Taxicab Co. 14—Leckie v. Clarke. 15—Crow v. Staples. 16—Emmighausen v. Emmighausen. 17—Matter of Zintl. 18—Matter of Gross. 19—Simis v. Simis. 20—Putnam's Sons v. Pickett. 21—Manhattan Mtg Co v. Anderson. 22—Von Beck v. Murray's. 23—Matter of Paul. 24—Langbein v. Warren Const Co. 25—Russell v. Grover. 26—Valentine v. Wuppermann. 27—Schnaier v. Rosenwasser. 28—Wagner v. Rosenwasser. 29—Harris v. Wachter. 30—Sayre v. Progressive Const & Leasing Co. 31—Fenick v. Zichermann. 32—Selwyn & Co v. Woods. 33—Zagat v. Franchet. 34—Appel v. Appel Co. 35—Black v. Hoffman. 36—Galaway v. Robitzek & Bros. 37—Gottlieb v. Bernstein. 38—Miller v. Meyers. 39—Matter of Hoch (Walz.) 40—People ex rel Browning, King & Co v. Stoner. 41—Orlando v. Bonn. 42—Wenzeisberger v. Hines. 43—Moriarty v. Hines. 44—Beck & Sons v. Tynberg. 45—Water Works Equipment Co v. Levy. 46—Cent Build Imp & Inv Co v. Thomas M. D. Co. 47—Siegel v. Siegel. 48—Soroker v. Soroker. 49—Matter of Theiss. 50—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Fisher. 51—Alexander v. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry Co. 52—Same v. same. 53—Matter of Williams. 54—Rodd. v. Potter. 55—Stokes v. Tinter. 56—Barrows v. Betz. 57—Matter of Patnezo. 58—Horn v. Horn. 59—Catts v. Levy. 60—Weaver v. Weaver. 61—Rinder v. Rinder. 62—Arnold v. Greene Gold Silver Co. 63—Kopp v. Donnelly. 64—Eureka Roman Stone Co v. Donaldson. 65—German Savings Bank v. Wagner. 66—Loebl v. Loebl. 67—Matter of Greene Pinelawn Cemetery. 68—Peckham v. Irvin. 69—Bransky v. Degnon Cont Co. 70—Campbell v. Callan. 71—Moss v. Landauer. 72—People v. Vetere. 73—Matter of Colwell Lead Co. 74—Horn v. Horn. 75—Kinsman v. Kinsman. 76—Same v. same. 77—Pigot v. Pigot. 78—Matter of Lawrence. 79—Demuth v. N Y Life Ins Co. 80—Demuth v. Kemp. 81—Abe Brill Co v. Great Eastern Casualty Co. 82—Maloney v. Goldsmith. 83—Furness v. Shubert. 84—Brokaw v. Seton Const Co. 85—Hodkinson v. Johnson. 86, 87—Hauck v. Thaw. 88—Carson v. Rothenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Page, J. Motions. Demurrer. 406—Mostow v. Firemen's Ins Co. Preferred causes. 4484—Ducas v. Levy. 5136—Farley v. Lyons. 5138—Farley v. Burney. 5059—U S Trust Co v. Beldin. 5027—Fletcher v. 416 W 33d St Realty Co. General calendar. 4105—Freeman v. Miller. 4375—Goldberg v. Sarasohn. 3635—Bolek v. Bolek. 4167—Still v. Gerhards. 4085—Sentner v. Godschlag. 4307—Shapiro v. Columbian Board of Brokers. 4321—Fischman v. Berkowitz. 4333—Goldman v. v. Mallenick. 4335—Stelnberg v. Steinberg. 4369—Hill v. Bernheimer. 4382—Tropano v. Egan. 4040—Along-the-Hudson Co v. Ayers. 3873—Ulmer v. Ulmer. 4390—Dodd v. Dodd. 4376—Rogers v. Rogers. 1218—Kreigsman v. Kreigsman. 4306—Willets v. Carter. 449—Di Benedetto v. C Realty Co. 4159—Backmann v. Tounsend Realty Co. 1338—Bond v. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. 4043—Claman v. Claman. 3082—Barclay v. Berrie. 3653—Goelet v. Donnelly. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Seabury, J. Criminal Term. Motion. 1—Chas H Hyde. Trial Calendar. 1—Gena Mantani. 2—Jess Albrozza. 3—Joseph Lamb. 4—Isaac Harris. 5—Alfred Epstein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 6315—Longman v. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co. 6331—In re Diggles. 6268—H Margolies Co v. Davis. 6294—Williamsen Floor Mfg Co v. Hayden. 6183—Iffer v. Nat Hydraulic Const Co. 6259—Levinson v. Brennan. 6254—Kohnstamm v. Reinitz Imp Laundry Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Goff, J. 757—Dunn v. N Y, N H & H R R. 766—Healy v. Richmond Light R R. 767—Finnegan v. Joline. 770—McElvoy v. Linch. 771—Stocking v. Interborough R T Co. 773—Dunn v. Mayer. 774—Barry v. Interborough R T Co. 778—Flaumhoft v. Joline. 779—Same v. same. 780—Kealy v. same. 781—Koch v. Linch. 429—Gill v. C R R of N J. 718—McDonough v. Int R T. 719—Dunn v. Nassau Elec R R. 706—Dorman v. Whitridge. 762—Rosenbalt v. Joline. 688—Hockmann v. Nassau Elec R R. 168—Heller v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 439—Loope v. Erie R R. 619—Olsen v. Coney Island & Brooklyn. 736—Hennessy v. Int R T. 784—Barons v. N Y C & H R R R. 790—Monohan v. Joline. 791—Birenfeld v. same. 792—Cipriano v. B H R R. 793—Rosenberg v. Joline. 794—Melbods v. Int R T Co. 795—Gigho v. Joline. 796—Hamelstein v. same. 799—Lewis v. Whitridge. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 2123—Murphy v. Elfers. 2586—Dostol v. H. G. Kotton Co. 3733—Culbane v. Dwyer. 3939—Quinn v. Rosenzweig. 3406—Gogito v. Di Paulo. 2951—Parnalotodes v. Ris. 1845—O'Keefe v. City of N Y. 3207—Greenberg v. N Y Stick and Handle Co. 2855¼—Bartner v. Diener. 4049—Bent v. Automobile Club of America. 2373—Kolbrener v. Bob. 4046—Gamman v. City of N Y. 4021—Kanefsky v. Columbia Typewriter Mfg Co. 4031—Burge v. City of N Y. 353—Meyer v. Buttle. 1996—King v. Degnon Cont Co. 3971—Bissinger v. Renault Taxi Service. 1829—Pearson v. Ehrich. 1452—Brennan, Jr., v. Auerbach. 3867—Brand v. Tabachinck. 3931—Polinsky v. Fifth Av. Coach Co. 3902—Brigg v. J. F. Blanchard Co. 3122—Smith v. City of N Y. 3407—Perthold v. Bochdam. 3783—Garrity v. Melvin Stable Co. 3763—Adamowitch v. Universal Silk Mill. 2379—Abe Brill Co. v. Pattee. 2390—Weil v. Sparrow. 2515—Elsberg v. Cornell. 3166—Liberman v. Bartelston. 3418—Roseaco v. Ideal Opening Die Co. 3799—Davidson v. Sklarsky. 3555—Simmonds v. Simmons. 3071—Felcin v. Society of the N Y Hospital. 3133—Mastronardi v. H. W. Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 4038—Boulbol v. Martines. 2507—Arnheiter v. Boylston. 281—Korn v. Altman. 2940—Michele v. Bradley Cont. Co. 2842—Negri v. Bradley Cont. Co. 2842—Viola v. Bradley Cont. Co. 2355—Donnelly v. Kiernan. 3108—Fisher v. Corr. 3208—Gleiss v. City of N Y. 3209—Binney v. City of N Y. 4052—Shubert v. Morning Telegraph Co. 3769—Grund v. Bush. 3009—Althouse v. Caughey. 3267—Foster & O'Flaherty Co. 4087—Williams v. Miller. 4089—R. Thomas v. F. V. Smith Cont. Co. 4090—W. Thomas v. F. V. Smith Cont. Co. 4091—P. Stevenson v. F. V. Smith Cont. Co. 4092—C. Stevenson v. F. V. Smith Cont. Co. 4096—Kirschbaum v. Ungemach. 4112—Korber v. Fargo. 4125—Packler v. Ernst. 4158—Wilson v. McLain. 4174—Mullane v. Sibay. 4175—Maffay v. Bogdanffy. 4181—Goglas v. City of N Y. 4195—Gruder v. Schachter. 4212—O'Rourke v. T. Hogan. 4228—O'Gorman v. Bailey. 4253—Greenberg v. Hurtig & Seamon. 4267—Barton v. Springer. 4268—Barton v. Springer. 4275—Warwyniski v. Friedman. 4277—Sheridan v. Shapiro. 4284—Weisenback v. Weil. 4285—Bentley v. Catlin & Powell Co. 4281—Nelson, Jr., v. Am. Ice Co. 3812—Gottrex v. Concrete Fireproofing Co. 3830—Smith v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., clear; Part X., case on; Part XI., case on; Part XII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. 4497—Friedlander v. Sherlock. 4505—Conant v. Dochendorff. 4543—Nat Reserve Bank v. O'Neill. 3591—Baer v. Swartwout. 4011—Taft-Pierce Mfg Co v. Jebb. 4584—Carnegie Trust Co v. State Bank of Commerce. 3007—Marcus Woodworking Co v. Gulliver. 4402—Candee-Erckeler Co v. Wills. 1897—Lintz v. Robinson. 3415—Netter v. Trenton Whisk Brown Works. 3169, 3170—Favish v. Hotel Astor. 4226—Hohnesband v. Hohifeld. 4261—Farley v. Archibald. 1467½—Bimberg v. Sondheim. 6227—Stewart v. Linden Cemetery Assn. 6228—Same v. Rosedale Cemetery Assn. 5940—City of N Y v. Boyce, case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., case on; Part XVII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Henry Jacobs. Wills for Probate—Joseph H Hulme. Maurice J Tannenholz, Katherine McMahon, Haunchen Schiff, John Gallagher, Ernest Thalmann, Mary A Harris, Rosetta Molner, Katharine B Reynolds, William Mever.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 4559, 4560—Rabinowitz v. White Cross Milk Co. 6468—Baer v. Joline. 6281—Novick v. Laken. 6384—Korschner v. De Grazia. 6361—Fischer v. Mendoza. 6427—Beha v. Haverty's Stables. 6405—Goldstone v. Levi. 6267, 6268—Sullivan v. Joline. 6402—Bobbin v. Garvan Mach Co. 6450—Feldman v. Menschel. 6472—Altman v. Joline. 6474—Meskowitz v. Kirshenbaum. 6275—Sift v. Dernberg. 6436—Silverman v. Samuels. 6497—Gunn v. Hampton's Magazine. 6017—Bogert Co. v. Winetsky. 6215¼—Castaldi v. Rosemier. 6239—Du Bois v. Pescia. 5974—Richter v. Strauss. 4123—Edelman v. Fox. 3854—Germain, Hoffbauer, &c, Co v. Luban. 3[illegible]—Goldstain v. Luna Park Co. 5441—Segis v. ete Anonyme, &c, v. Vanderbilt. 698—MacDonald v. Gorham Co. 5271—Nobas v. Marks. 5373—Ebenstein v. Berlin. 5568—Davis Const Co v. Adrian. 5602¼—Edernstein v. Kooperstein. 5618—Bloomfield v. Wabash R R. 6354, 6355—Paria v. Schlessinger. 6367—Logue v. N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co. 3667—Blunk v. Lehman. 3432—Sandzig v. Eckstein. 4161¼—Crooke Heating, &c. Co v. Acme Bldg Co. 6433—Reilly v. Cuth. 6217—Finck v. Carlson. 5511—Hartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 6425—Smith v. Barnett. 6169—Burns Bros v. Boehm. 6456—Hasmon v. Boyle. 6471—Howell v. Wennemer Bros. 6483—Manson v. Sterry. 6310—Auerbach v. Schiffman. 6510—Schieser v. Kohn. 5268—Price v. Hillebrand. 6504—Mandell v. Nimis. 6505—Carmel v. Joline. 6508—Martell v. Wallace. 6509—Kerluch v. Laidlaw. 6511—Margulies v. Perlman. 6512—Kuzimo v. Pietrowski & Konop Co. 6514—Wechsler v. O'Neill. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Schmuck, J., case on; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J., case on; Part V., Lynch, J., case on; Part VI., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VII., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VIII. Green, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II., Smith, J. 4103—Berman v. S Korach Co. 4108—Cohen v. Bass. 4149—Burnstein v. Rattner. 4122—Wood v. Guide Realty Co. 4088—Royal Bank v. Ginsburg. 4114—Keller v. Prince. 4120—Strauss v. Blumenthal. 4159—Sacco v. Illinois Surety Co. 3981—Cooper v. Butler. 4148—Security Bank v. Finkelstein. 3984—May v. Salee. 4099—Margolin v. Wolf. 4113—Dean v. Eakins. 4127—Hunter v. Stahl. 4121—Bankers Surety Co v. Internat'l Eng Co. 4135—Jacobs v. Fields. 4162, 4163—Schreiber v. Solomon. 4169—Eiseman v. Wells. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Bacharach vs. Louvre Realty Co.—Norbert Hinsheimer, Sheridan vs. Smith—George H. Engelhard. Sands vs. Mandell—Alexander Wolf. Stewart vs. Hoyt—David J. Fox. Geissenheimer vs. Kahn—Charles W. Coleman. Stewart vs. Gabay—Harry W. Mack. Hill vs. Tyle—Leo Leventritt. Bliss vs. Bodikow—William S. Bennet. Boulton vs. same—William S. Bennet. Hill vs. same—William S. Bennet. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Weinstein—Samuel D. Levy. New York Trust Co. vs. Rodman—Noel B. Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Handrick, J. Cespedes vs. Cespedes—William Allen. Caldwell vs. H. G. Realty Co.—Edward Isner.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Maude W. S. Pickhardt vs. Rachel Axelrod—Max E. Sanders. Sarah A. Thurber vs. Margaret J. Tyrrell (2)—Nathan Perlman.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Michael Bernstein vs. Mitchell Bernstein—Philip C. Siegel.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Anna M. Kleman vs. Henry Schultz—John H. Van Tine.

CITY COURT—La Fetra, J. Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co. vs. Louis M. Crudo—George S. Ludlow. Henry L. Wardwell vs. I. Rubenstine—Edward J. Newell.

CITY COURT—Finelite, J. Christina M. McKenna vs. J. Wilson Bryant—Hyman Tourchin.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Enumerated day calendar. 115—Gegenheimer v. City of New York. 169—First Nat Bank v. Jenkins. 140—Lesser v. De Loynes. 198—People v. La Scala. 202—Butterly by Deering. 229—Blaisdell v. L I R R Co. 230—Rice v. N Y C & H R R R. 280—Danner v. N Y & H R R. 251—Cooke v. Higgins. 223—Cole v. Kunkely. 123—Rossi v. L I R R. 279—Rossi v. L I R R. 249—McGuire v. Autocar Co. 98—Imke v. City of New York. 212—Lazarus v. Eisler. 157—Smith v. American Ice Co. 241—Gullickson v. Central R R of N J. 233—Gribben v. Hastings Co. 135NE—Matter of Daniel. 217—Matthews v. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 227—Brabson v. Hunt. 77, 78—Knief v. Valentine. 288—Peterson v. Martino. 284—People v. Levine. 285—People v. Saraceno. 286—Gallagher v. Valentine. 287—O'Connell v. Press Pub Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. 1721—Tymecki v. North Brit & Mer Ins Co. 1724—Atlantic Dock Co v. Grosner. 1725—Bouchers v. Rosen. 1727—Heinz v. Heinz. 1729—Story v. Grosner. 1730—Hennessy v. Bklyn Sav Bank Gelnother. 1737—Schwartz v. Bundick. 1767—Weinstein v. Livati. 1769—Maas v. Maas. 1770—Sandford v. Crane. 1776—Johnson v. Johnson. 1778—Greenberg v. Raisfeld. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 1688—Boccieri v. Russo. 1787—Levy v. A W Todebusch Co. 1792—McLaughlin v. Lloyd. 1799—Peoples Nat Bank v. Geisman. 1800—Straight v. Straight. 1801—Robinson & Smith Const Co v. Fox. 1803—Golden v. Winham. 1818—Hill v. Curtis. 1816—Lipsitz v. Gray. 1817—Whipple v. Whipple. 1601—Kirmss v. Kirmms. 1638—Cunningham v. City of N Y.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1526—Brandis v. Brandis. 1822—Byrnes v. Byrnes. 1823—Ciervo v. Ciervo et al. 1824—Lieberson v. Blockman. 1825—Peoples Trust Co v. McKenna. 1828—Butler v. Ruggieri. 1857—Houghie v. N Y & N J Telephone Co. 1858—Kramer v. City of N Y. 1859—Hinton v. Hinton. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1859.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 3084, 3085—Katz v. Whitridge et al. 3710—Cozza v. Doughty et al. 1104—Gremse v. B H R R. 3108—Balsamo v. Costello. 3506—Chaladowsky v. Nassau R R. 6627—Sternbach v. Hanson et al. 3188—Walsh v. Nassau R R. 3057—Roser v. Kennedy. 5857—Blaum v. Smith & Loughlin. 1650—Hansen v. Dickinson. 2213—Graham v. Randolph. 2064—Doremus v. B, Q Co & Sub R R R. 1124—Portorillo v. Hanan et al. 6793—Decker v. City of New York. 1063—Carroll v. Harley. 3711—Kirchlin v. Nassau R R. 3713—McClennon v. B H R R. 3714—Grega v. Western El Co. 3071—Thompson v. Schaeffer. 6790—Hallon v. B H R R. 3514—Sigman v. Borden's Milk Co. 3718—Silverman v. B H R R. 3720—Chapman v. Hornbeck. 3721—Taggart v. B H R R. 3724, 3725—O'Sullivan v. Gibb et al. 3729—Abramowitz v. Reissler. 3734—Bennett v. Rappaport et al. 3740—Moroney v. Coney I & B R R. 3745—Olsen v. B H R R. 3746—Jahn v. same. 3748—Boneski v. Schneider et al. 3750—McLoughlin v. Nassau R R. 3751—Lafranz v. Flatbush Ice Co. 3752—People's Trust Co v. Swimm. 3756—Brown v. Roberts & Bros. 3757—Allen v. Shewman & Sons. 3762—Ellis v. N Y-Long Island Traction Co. 3763, 3764—Minkoff v. Nassau R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day under this call. 3765—Elcholds v. Gallagher. 3768—McCann v. Brady et al. 3769—McLaughlin v. Empire City Cont'g Co. 3770, 3772—Presti v. Dodge. 3771—Joyce v. Coney I & B R R. 3774—Ebel v. B H R R. 1428—Carizzo v. N Y Susq & W R R. 3092—Herity v. Tutty. 3777—Brand v. B H R R. 3781—Schmuhl v. Bockrath et al. 3786—Schapierer v. Balmer et al. 3787—Short v. Westinghouse Co. 3788—Watson & Sons v. Essex Foundry. 3789—White v. Ernest. 3793—Fine v. Mayers et al. 3794—Kirchstein v. L B Realty Co. 3795—McGregor v. City of New York. 3797—Sands v. Hassan. 3798—Moore v. Transit Dev Co. 3799—Pritcard v. Nassau R R. 3800—Gastiger v. B H R R. 3801—Daly v. Watjen Estate. 3804—Papacino v. Squires et al. 1531—Berenberg v. Fine. 2404—Tennant v. Richey Brown & Donald. 3658—Grant v. Broadway Bldg Co. 4505—Palmer v. McCormack. 2598—O'Keefe v. B H R R. 3806—Carruthers, Jr, v. Wainwright et al. 3808—Joel v. A I Namm & Son. 3809—Singer et al v. National Fire Ins Co. 3810—Lundgren v. Long Island R R. 3811—Graf v. Clarke et al. 3812—Isaacs v. City of New York et al. 3813—Gunderman v. N Y & Long Island Traction Co. 3814—Kelly v. Cushman Bread Co et al. 3815—Miller v., South Brooklyn R R. 3816—Kroak v. Morris. 3817—Fitzroy v. Teschemacher Co. 3818—Rothstein v. Cutler et al. 3819—Beatty v. Nassau R R. 3820—Seitz v. Elnnott et al. 3821—Vogenberg v. Brown-Lee Realty Co. 3822—Convery v. Brown-Lee Realty Co. 3823—Missare v. Lattuga. Highest number reached on regular call 3825.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackman, J. Motions. 1—Hobbs v. Hobbs. 2—Parr v. Wynn. 3—Pringe Mfg Co v. Nassau Trust Co. 4—Brown v. Brown. 5—Tempany v. Tempany, (1.) 6—Tempany v. Tempany, (2.) 7—Segall v. Helprin. 8—Omels v. Omels. 9—Matter of Av M, (F-R.) 10—Allison v. Allison. 11—N Y Mtg & Security Co v. Liguori Realty Co et al. 12—Klee v. Bopp. 13—Matter of 64th St, (Gately.) 14—Price v. Spitzer. 15—Phillips & ano v. Belden. 16—Oakes v. Cadillac Hotel Co et al. 17—Thompson et al v. Peterson et al. 18—Harris v. City of N Y. 19—Walsh v. Sheehy. 20—Dykman et al v. Bennett et al. 21—Borckman v. Terry Construc Co. 22—Becker v. Lester. 23—Winckler et al v. Winckler. 24—Komoroski v. Hutton & ano. 25—Paprocki v. Hutton & ano. 26—Williams Realty Co v. Lemberg & ano. 27—Brown v. McMurray et al. 28—Baum v. Aronowitz et al. 29—Brown v. Brown. 30—Mirsky v. Dreyfuss & ano. 31—Meriweather v. Neale Pub Co. 32—Matter of St. Nicholas Av. (Werner.) 33—Grosso v. Polo.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Dike, J. 1469—Quin v. Feinberg.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Mareau, J. 441, 585—Weir, an infant, v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 860—Muller v. Pope Hartford Auto Co. 186—Blumenthal v. Bklyn Un R R & L I R R Co. 846—Manley v. Miller. 584—Schoener v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. Remainder of calendar passed until Friday, March 15, 1912. Highest number reached on general calendar, 654.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. Calendar caller at 10 A. M. 3426—People v. John Andello. 3427—Same v. Emil Reban. 3428—Same v. John Noff. 3498—Same v. William McCarthy. 3498—Same v. Thomas Gilroy. 3499—Same v. William McCarthy.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. 9—Molly v. Village of Briar-Cliff Manor. 259—Wallbillich v. Village of Tarrytown. 649—Lorenz v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 99—Hanley v. Yonkers Catholic News Co. 147—Hanley v. Yonkers Daily Pub Co. 147—Dembitz v. Orange Co Traction Co. 298—Krancunas v. Shrive. 118—Curry v. Healy. 896—Vivian v. Metropolitan Street Ry Co. 209—Frost & Bartlett Co v. Hall. 232—Mayer v. Soltisz. 301—Houghton v. Dwyer. 308—Conklin v. Birdsall. 330—Murphy v. United Engineering & Contracting Co.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 114—Reusens v. Morton. 116—Byrne v. Morgenweck. 117—Byrne v. Morgenweck. 332—Lynch v. Ball. 336—Tichborne v. Pellietreau. 339—Biggers v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 347—Mann v. Otis Elevator Co. 349—Farley v. Winans. 351—Mulli v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 353—McCarty v. Hale. 354—Creedon v. Carpenter. 356—St. Mary's Sewer Pipe Co v. Luciano. 357—Dedy v. Edendale Construction Co. 359—Stern v. Conley. 360—Hanselmann v. Peabody. 367—Maisenbocker v. Cullom. 374—Gere v. Joline. 375—Power v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 376—Laduzenski v. Prussian National Ins Co. 377—Linecione v. Ulle. 379—Bremmer v. City of Yonkers. 386—Springsted v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 388—Foley v. Ringler & Co. 393—Kelly v. Bruce. 404—Johnson v. Putnam Foundry & Machine Co. 413—Fairs v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 416—Cypher v. R Young Bros Lumber Co. 417—Kaczkowitz v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 420.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 138—Lumia v. Gatuse. 316—Fisher v. Romano. 356—Pirono v. Albro. 364—Mihalick v. Katlick. 352—Ackerman v. Yonkers R R Co. 344—Board of Education, Ossining, v. Storms. 314—N Y Importation Co v. Marcis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mills, J. 208—Cirelli v. Davids. 217—Murray v. Shaw. 156—De Luca v. Shaw. 189—Russe v. Devive. 195—Turner v. Boross. 165—Westchester Trust Co v. Condon. 175—Casey v. Coles. 197—Bosela v. De Lillo. 196—Barton v. Barton. 214—Meinecke v. Meinecke. 200—Doremus v. Doremus. 232—Orsino v. Orsino. 204—Paterasstro v. Watson. 202—Moskowits v. Port Chester Bottling Co. 177—Bergia Marble Works v. Mayer.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The eastern storm is passing into New Brunswick and the weather has generally cleared in the eastern part of New England. Heavy rains fell in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and light rains and snows in the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley.

Western storm has increased in intensity, and the principal centres of disturbance tonight lie over New Mexico and Colorado.

Temperatures have risen somewhat in the Southwest and in the Pacific States and have fallen elsewhere and as a rule are below seasonal. The New Mexico section of the storm will move eastward, and there will be general snows and rains Thursday from the Rocky Mountains through the Mississippi Valley, probably extending Friday night into the Atlantic States.

Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, and South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

Steamships departing Thursday for the European ports will have diminishing west and north-west winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness, snow or rain at night; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness, snow or rain in north, rain in south, portion Friday night; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Thursday, colder in Maine. Friday, increasing cloudiness; diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows.

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	55	48	4 P. M.	47	40
6 A. M.	42	50	6 P. M.	46	38
9 A. M.	41	41	9 P. M.	44	35
12 M.	42	43	12 M.	41	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was ; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 3 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 6 A. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 6 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—996 Ogden Av.; Samuel Horowitz	$300
3:05—139 W. 29th St.; Eliza Beele	Trifling
3:50—207 W. 63d St.; Mrs. T. Brown	Trifling
4:45—Pier 15, East River; S. S. Jose	Unknown
United Fruit Co.	Unknown
9:30—1,620 Madison Av.; N. Herschkowitz	Slight
10:00—32 West End Av.; Mary Scarlara	Trifling
10:50—114 W. 49th St.; Ellen Casey	Trifling
11:00—12 Rutgers Pl.; I. Liptzschitz	$300
P. M.	
12:01—911 3d Av.; M. J. Morgan	$10
1:10—1,390 Franklin Av.; Jacob Fuller	$5
3:10—525 E. 75th St.; unknown	$15
3:20—43-45 W. 42d St.; Stern & Co.	Trifling
4:00—223 W. 62d St.; John Hickman	$250
5:00—816 E. 17th St.; M. Fushoff	Trifling
6:10—309 E. 99th St.; B. Ernest	Trifling
6:25—501 E. 86th St.; Martha Seifert	Trifling
6:45—482 E. 143d St.; city property	None
7:15—62 W. 38th St.; Emma Goldstein	$100
7:20—1,819 Wallace Av.; John Gatto	Trifling
8:15—1,856 Park Av.; G. Florentino	Trifling
8:20—3,337 Fort Independence Av.; Cornelius Ryan	Trifling
9:00—812 6th St.; Samuel Berger	Trifling
9:40—17 W. 9th St.; Laura Anderson	$100
9:50—237 Willis Av.; Henry Bassen	$5

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LEONARD WEBER died March 1; left $7,500 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to Meta Weber, wife.

JACOB GERSTL died Jan. 21; left $500 personalty to two children.

TERESA C. BURKE died March 4; left more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty; to Theresa Myron, niece; William Myron, nephew; John Myron, nephew; Augustin Myron, niece; Francis, nephew, and Marion Burke, niece, legacies of unknown value; Society of the Helpers of the Holy Souls of the City of New York, $1,000; Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, $500.

GEORGE HELMSKY died Feb. 24; left $5,000 realty and $30,000 personalty to Josephine Helmsky, wife.

ROSE FRANK died March 4; left $11,000 personalty; to Samuel Frank, husband, $6,000; to Mathilda Frank, daughter, $5,000.

WILLIAM G. JANSEN died Feb. 23; left more than $10,000 realty and more than $500 personalty; to Elizabeth Jansen, wife, William J. Jansen, son, and Henrietta Jansen, daughter, legacies of unknown value.

MAY ANDERSON died Feb. 22; left $6,000 realty and $1,000 personalty to Albin Anderson, husband.

LYDIA H. EMMET, (died Feb. 14;) left $28,850.06 personalty; to Rosina E. Sherwood, niece, residuary estate; Eleanor Lapsley, niece, $7,500; to Rosina H. Emmet, niece; Edith Emmet, niece; Jane Von Glehn, niece; Elizabeth Biddle, niece, $500 each.

CHARLES W. MEDING, (died Dec. 24, 1905;) left $500 realty and $3,500 personalty to Ann Elizabeth Mitchell Meding, wife.

PAULINE WENDLING, (died Feb. 18;) left $2,000 personalty to three sisters.

ANNA SCHRAUBER, (died March 8;) left less than $2,000 personalty to Frances Richter, sister.

HENRY D. MEINERS, (died March 7;) left $5,000 realty and $50 personalty to Ernest August Schmultz.

WILLIAM DAWES, (died March 4;) left $500 personalty to Catherine Baker, niece.

JOHN W. MILLER, (died Jan. 30;) left more than $500 personalty to Genevieve Miller, wife.

HENRIETTA A. DURKEE, (died Jan. 20;) left more than $10,000 to Richard Durkee, husband.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barret, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of MARTHA J. MARBLE, died June 1, 1911; net personalty $8,477, including 100 shares American Telegraph and Cable Company, $8,720.

Estate of GERTRUDE M. M. MACDONA, died July 5, 1911; realty, 1-3 interest in plot of land on south side of Secor Road, Greenburg, N. Y., $6,704.93; personalty, Tidewater Company first lien guaranteed 6 per cent. notes, $10,137.50; American Cigar Company 4 per cent. notes, $2,906.25; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company 6 per cent. notes, $5,087.50; 20 shares International Rubber Company, preferred, $1,900; 4 shares National Bank of Commerce, $864; 33 shares National Water Company preferred, $2,970; 33 shares National Water Company, common, $297; 21 shares National Lead Company, common, $1,155; 5 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $723.12; net realty and personalty, $36,461.65.

MARY LOTHROP PEABODY, died Dec. 31, 1910; net personalty, $39,813.27, including 325 shares of B. A. R. R., $13,373.36; 20 shares Ellicott Square Company, $1,000; 20 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $28,000.

Estate of ELIZABETH WADDINGTON, died July 14, 1910; net personalty, $39,321.43; including United States Steel 5 per cent. bonds, $10,800; 116 shares Union Pacific Company preferred, $10,556; 97 shares American Telephone and Cable Company, $7,376; 50 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, $3,200; 25 shares American Cotton Oil preferred, $2,675; 12 shares American Can Company, $828; 2 shares Standard Oil Company, $1,230; 8 shares Waterbury Gas Light Company, $320.

Estate of ROBERT S. O'LOUGHLIN, died July 4, 1911; realty, 156 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y., $14,000; personalty, 300 shares Great Northern Railway Company preferred, $40,350; 400 shares Butterick Company, $11,700; 200 shares Wabash Railroad Company common, $3,225; 100 shares Toledo Railway and Light Company, $700; 119 shares Manufacturers Commercial Company preferred, $5,117; 100 shares same, common, $536; 202 shares General Manufacturing Company, nominal; 4,146 shares Breeze Carbureter Company, $3,296.07; bond of Federal Publishing Company, $1,023.23; net realty and personalty, $245,914.73.

Estate of MARY S. STANDERWICK, died January 5, 1911; net personalty, $7,879.16; including 80 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $8,940.

Estate of SARAH B. KENRICK, died April 24, 1911; net personalty, $5,493.40.

Estate of JAMES HARPER, died July 27, 1911; net personalty, $3,624.61.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education yesterday appointed Charles E. Davis as Principal of Evening Elementary School 671, in Queens Borough. It also made the following appointments:

Harlem Evening High School for Women—Lydia E. Mead, chemistry.

South Brooklyn Evening High School for Men—Berthold Lipschutz, bookkeeping.

Central Evening High School for Women—Alma H. Harkness, German; Julia T. Cotter, elocution.

Evening School 27, Queens Borough—James Golding, common branches.

On recommendation of the Committee on Special Schools the Board of Education yesterday appointed Conrad J. Saphire and John Scally, Jr., as teachers of singing in evening recreation centres.

The Board of Education has approved the action of the Committee on Special Schools in accepting the resignation of Octave Le Memarie, cook at the New York Parental School, and appointing in her stead Maria B. Gill, at the rate of $50 a month, with maintenance. The board has also approved the action of the same committee in accepting the resignation of Morris Marcus, Attendance Officer.

The Board of Education adopted a report yesterday of the Committee on Special Schools to the effect that if any additional funds are provided from any source it will be glad to carry out the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Feb. 10, 1912, requesting that the clubroom of Evening Recreation Centre 42, Washington and Wendover Avenues, the Bronx, be opened and a club teacher be assigned at least one evening a week during June, July, August, and September.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Board of Education relative to the recent death of Miss Teresa C. Burke, Principal of Public School 121, Manhattan.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Elementary Schools the Board of Education has granted permission to the Principal of Public School 116, Manhattan, to accept an offer of $20 in gold for prizes to pupils in that school.

Consent has been given for the transfer of Samuel A. Siegal, a clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, Department of Education, salary $900 a year, to a similar position in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, salary $900 a year.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance, the Board of Education has appropriated $750 for payment of a bill of the Austin Organ Company for extra work in connection with their contract for installing a pipe organ in the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn.

The Committee on Finance submitted yesterday to the Board of Education a statement relative to the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund. It stated that the Controller's balance for the fund, ending Dec. 31, 1911, is $1,235,867.23, whereas its own balance for the same date is $1,427,825.22, or a difference in the fund's favor of $192,457.99.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has authorized the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to employ Miss Rose Fuehrlicht and Miss J. A. Cooke as stenographers and typewriters from time to time, the total compensation in each case not to exceed $750.

The President of the Borough of Queens has been authorized to appoint Charles H. McCue for fifteen days as stationary engineer at the Jamaica Disposal Plant, Bureau of Sewers, with compensation at $4.50 a day. This is due to the illness of the regular incumbent of the place.

The commission has authorized the employment of Walter J. Winship of 944 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, as expert in the Department of Health, with salary of $1,200 a year. The appointment is made pending the classification of the position.

The Department of Health has been authorized to employ Gertrude Muller of 146 East Eighty-ninth Street as nurse.

The commission has approved the request of the Controller for the emergency appointment of Thomas C. White as temporary clerk for an additional fifteen days pending the certification of additional names from which to appoint from the eligible list.

The commission has denied the request of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for approval of the change of title of Louis P. Shelsey from book typewriter at $1,050 a year to clerk at the same salary. The denial is made owing to lack of power, the tests for the two positions not being similar.

The commission has approved the following requests for restoration to the eligible lists specified:

Louis Greenlick, 251 West 129th Street, bookkeeper, second grade; he states that the notice in regard to temporary appointment in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity did not reach him by reason of his change of address.

Edward Stromberg, 485 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, telephone operator; he states that his reason for declining appointment in the Department of Health was the long hours of service, sixteen hours, and all night work.

The commission has denied the request of Anna Ehriers of 1,079 East Fifteenth Street that the record of her declination of appointment in the Department of Parks, Manhattan, on account of salary, $750 a year, be changed to show that she declined on account of temporary inability.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on April 3 for the position of cartographic specialist at $4.75 a day in the Geological Survey. The examination will consist of the following subjects, weighted as indicated: Practical questions, 40; translation from French or German into English of an article relating to photo-mechanical processes, or a similar subject, 10; training, expenses, and fitness, 50. The practical questions will relate to drafting, engraving, and process work applicable to cartographic reproduction, also to the physics and chemistry involved in the use of optical apparatus and photographic processes. The applicant should state fully in his application his educational training and experience in map making (field surveys,) office drafting and map reproduction, or in investigations on processes that can be used in reproduction of maps or scientific illustrations. Men only will be admitted to this examination. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of examination. Each applicant must submit with his application samples of his personal work as follows and must state specifically what part of each sample represents his unaided handwork: Cartographic drafting, cartographic reproduction, half-tone reproduction, three-color reproduction, any other process work showing the applicant's practical experience.

CHANGES OF NAME.

BENZION LIBRESCU, a physician, living at 230 East Tenth Street, to BENZION LIBER; name hard to pronounce and many patients are foreigners and are discouraged from coming to the office for the reason that they find it difficult in asking for Dr. Libresco. City Court Judge La Fetra.

CHAIM SCHUMMEL, a restaurant keeper, living at 22 Avenue A, to MAX KIRSCHNER; family name in Austria, his former home, was Kirschner, but assumed the name of Schummel that he might not be compelled to serve in the Austrian Army. City Court Judge La Fetra.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Appointments as Probationary Patrolmen.—Henry Bauer, Vincenzo Christiano, Francis A. Crowley, John Dombrouski, William P. Dorgan, Luke M. Fallon, James J. Gallagher, Patrick J. Gettings, Henry F. Hettrick, Otto P. Huebner, Joseph F. Kirvin, Myer Malts, Louis H. Noennich, James E. Oesau, Alexander A. Sinclair, Joseph Bremmer, Leo F. Cosgriff, Charles C. David, James F. A. Donlan, James P. Dowling, James J. Farrell, Jr.; Michael Geiger, Henry C. Grossarth, William J. Huben, Thomas J. Hunt, Charles McGovern, Timothy M. Morrissey, William F. Norton, Mathew F. Quinn, James E. Steel.

Transfers.—Lieut. Adolph H. Holtje, Traffic B to Traffic A; Mounted Patrolman W. T. Riley, 27th to 27th Precinct; Patrolmen W. Best, 36th Precinct, and H. Newman, 170th Precinct, to Detective Bureau; M. Oppelt, 150th to 27th Precinct, and W. J. Hussey, 27th to 150th Precinct.

Assignments.—Patrolman J. J. Waters, 160th Precinct, as driver of patrol wagon.

Temporary assignments.—Inspector Charles A. Formosa, 9th District, to command 10th District, in addition to his own, during absence of Inspector; Lieuts. Michael J. Dempsey, 43d Precinct, to command precinct, during absence of Captain, and John Pepper, 77th Precinct, to command precinct pending assignment of Captain.

Dismissed from the Force.—Patrolmen William A. Walsh and Andrew F. Kelly, 69th Precinct; Probationary Patrolman Henry Faber, 5th Precinct.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Capt. W. J. Glasgow, General Staff, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. G. H. Stewart, Ordnance, will make two visits to Stump Neck, Winthrop, Md., official business.

Capt. W. B. Gracie, Eighth Infantry, is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. D. L. Stone, Quartermaster, is assigned to the Eighth Infantry.

Capt. P. M. Shaffer, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. F. H. Burton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. S. H. Ford.

First Lieut. A. W. Lane, Fourth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service.

Capt. J. M. Phalen, Medical Corps, detailed to attend the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Major E. O. Sarratt, Coast Artillery Corps, is designated to act as umpire of coast artillery target practice in the Department of the Gulf during the current target practice season.

Capt. H. H. Hall, General Staff, detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed on March 9 for the purpose of making an annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. E. Bennett, Philippine Scouts.

Major W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, Thirtieth Infantry, placed on the list of detached officers.

The Navy.

Capt. J. P. Parker, detached command Hancock, to general court-martial duty, navy yard, New York.

Capt. W. R. Rush, to duty command Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax at Guantanamo, Panther at navy yard, New York; Nanshan at Olongapo, C-1 at Newport, Utah at Lynnhaven Bay.

Sailed—Panther, from Tompkinsville for navy yard, New York; Stringham, from Annapolis for Norfolk; Nero, from Santiago for Tiburon via San Pedro; Castine, C-2, C-3, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, from Norfolk for cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE—ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW.

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address

GEORGE R. PEARE,
170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

An excellent opportunity is offered a young man to fit himself to become theatrical stage director and to secure an important position permanently in New York City at a good salary and share of profits in established, legitimate enterprise, (backed by important theatrical men;) investment of $5,000 required; full investigation allowed. Address B. F., 283 West 125th St.

BANKER ADVANCES MONEY TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS; CUSTOMERS NOT NOTIFIED; TERMS VERY LIBERAL. FISHER, 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Partner wanted; an exceptional opportunity for business man with $1,500 to join in an enterprise that will net large returns within two years; backed by 14 banks; an immediate income assured. G 84 Times.

Have you a few hundred dollars which you would like to invest at 8%? No oil or mine; a business proposition worthy of your investigation; write for particulars and references. W 272 Times Downtown.

$1,500 buys Victor Talking Machine store in growing neighborhood if can sell quickly; fine chance to engage in profitable business. E. Brauns, 1,686 East 15th St., Brooklyn, near Kings Highway.

Advertiser desires to get in touch with reputable business houses, manufacturing concerns and individuals who have worthy enterprises for which they require additional capital. E 40 Times.

Excellent chance for a first-class baker to buy a bakery. Trade excellent. Price reasonable. Object going to leave country. For particulars write Martin Sales Co., Norwalk, Conn.

English capitalists now in New York are anxious to get hold of good patents or other propositions for development abroad. Address, with full particulars, E 77 Times.

Partner wanted with small capital to invest in an established cloak and suit manufacturing business, who will also take an active part. Room 1,005, 1,133 Broadway.

Am open to straight proposition; have small means, well-equipped offices, centrally located, and common sense. State particulars. G. H., 46 Times.

Automobile Patent; turn-table attachment for sale; automobiles can be turned in their own length. Particulars, Schiltz Hotel, Port Richmond, S. I.

Moving picture theatres, all prices; trials given. Room 918, 11 Broadway; phone 8644—Rector.

Lost

LOST—On Sunday, March 10, at some point probably between the Queensboro Bridge and the Oakland Golf Club, a watch fob, black ribbon, with gold Greek coin attached; finder will be rewarded on return to Samuel L. Martin, Room 14, City Hall, Manhattan.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, near 69th St. and Broadway or near 23d St., a leather pocketbook, with silver letters "S. B.," with some money. Money may be kept and pocketbook returned to S. Beer, 38 West 77th St.

LOST.—Monday morning on Hudson and Manhattan train, at 33d St. Station, gold, satin and lace handbag, containing money, railroad ticket, &c.; suitable reward. Room 1,907, 21 Park Row.

LOST—Gold watch fob, with locket in shape of scarab beetle; last night of March 11, in front of 5th Av. Theatre, or in taxicab to Hotel Breslin, or in front of or in Hotel Breslin, (29th St. side;) reward. Address G 83 Times.

LOST—Purple cardcase, with personal cards of Mrs. Augustus Rogers, $9.25; left in Park & Tilford's, 87th, Broadway; reward. Mrs. A. Rogers, 51 West 81st St., Hotel Colonial.

LOST—Early Sunday morning, between George Rector's and Jack's, a sapphire and diamond cluster ring; reward exceeding value if returned. Marshall, 300 West 49th St.

LOST—Saturday evening, Hofbrau, 30th, Broadway, through Imperial Hotel to 32d St., diamond and pearl bracelet; very liberal reward. 'Phone 8759 Madison Square.

LOST—Between Grand Central Station and 72d and Columbus Av., an etched gold bracelet, with three diamonds. Reward if returned to 55 West 70th St.

LOST—Tuesday, March 12, at Metropolitan Opera House, gold watch-bracelet, monogram "H. P."; liberal reward. J. Plant, 302 Central Park West.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville 10-share stock certificate, N. Y.—X3074, dated Dec. 19, 1911, in name of ALBERT G. BORDEN. Address, 165 Broadway.

LOST—Monday morning, small gold ring, sapphire and two small diamonds, near 26th, 4th Av.; $25 reward. Old Curiosity Shop, 354 4th Av.

LOST.—Pearl stud, mounted on gold bar; Monday, March 11, in Astor or Belmont Hotel, or Subway. Liberal reward. 'Phone 576 John.

LOST—Upper west side or subway, lady's open-faced monogramed "C. B." silver watch, with jet fob; liberal reward. T., 85 Times.

LOST—Diploma from Ruscoe School belonging to Myrtle Schurtzer. Return to Queenston Apartments, 16 East 96th.

LOST—Small purse, with money, between 99th and 96th St. on Broadway. Finder notify 2625 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Black morocco wallet, containing cards and hat order; $5 reward. O'Connor, 5 Greenwich Av.

LOST.—Gentleman's thin gold watch, initialed "S. M."; reward. S. Murphy, 468 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Dark wolf muff, mounted head, Natural History grounds. Reward return 352 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Silver cigarette case, initials E. F. C., Saturday; liberal reward. 'Phone Schuyler 4522.

LOST—Black onyx pearl bar pin; reward. Mrs. Ulp, 575 West 172d.

REWARD $500—Lost on March 4, diamond about 7 to 8 carats; old mine stone; 50th St., 5th Av. to Globe Theatre, to Knickerbocker Hotel. W. W. Wright, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

$25 REWARD

for a diamond and platinum open-work heart charm, lost Tuesday morning between 69th St., Broad St., and Sterns', Subway and elevated. Return to

BLACK, STARR & FROST, 438 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—$20 reward and no questions asked for the return of female French bulldog, lost March 4 on 124th St., near 3d Av. Apply 173 East 124th St.

LOST—$10 reward return of small black French bull, male; answers to name of Boni; lost on 133d St. and Convent Av. Frazee, 112 Convent Av.

LOST—Collie, named "Rex"; 2 years old, brown and black with white markings. Address 156 West 121st St.

LOST.—Brindle Boston bull, white breast, short tail; name Dix; reward. Telephone Owner, 1621 Harlem.

LOST—Collie, 2 years old, black and brown, with white markings; reward. 156 West 121st.

Found

FOUND, March 12—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. SECOND AV. ELEVATED: Two umbrellas, leather bag, purse, music, rubbers, overalls, socks, collars. THIRD AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, satchel, leather bag, purse, fob, 2 pairs eyeglasses, case, candy, 3 books, papers, music, gloves, underwear, apron, vest, collars, muff, drawings, underwear. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED: Handbag, 3 umbrellas, purse, books, gloves, 10 odd gloves, towels, 3 muffs, shirt, needlework, typewriter cover, overalls, odd rubber, envelope, letters, brass, wire. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, leather bag, purse, wallet, book, photograph, pictures, wire, ring. SUBWAY: Twelve umbrellas, 4 leather bags, music bag, 5 purses, eyeglasses, cases, plans, cardboard, newspapers, 4 pairs gloves, 10 odd rubbers, shoes, 2 neckpieces, towels, ribbons, collars, underwear, jacket, candy, crystal, glass, gas mantel, wrench, fittings. LOST—SURFACE AND ELEVATED. Underwear, shoes, box of decorations, muff, photos, glove and briar pipe, box of stationery, package of flannel, pass book and letters, package of hosiery, eyeglasses in case, book, lady's veil, small jug, tin cover, papers, coat, bank book, shoes, glove, child's rubber, blanket, handbags, pocketbooks. FOUND.—Surface and Elevated: Pkg. of wire, underwear, muff, library book, pc. of hose, drawings, rubbers, thermometer, satchels, overalls, lady's stockings, Hebrew book, pkg. overalls pkg. clothing, pkg. old shoes, boy's trousers, roll of linen, lavalliere, table cloth, pocketbooks, handbags.

FOUND, March 12—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Soap cup, rubbers, nightshirt, umbrella, rubber, eyeglasses, 3 rubbers, drinking cup, umbrella, hair rat, pajamas, rule, book, memorandum book.

FOUND, March 12—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Pair gloves, 2 pairs rubbers, muff, package, shirt, sweater, bolts, hardware, satchel, gloves, valve, silver cup, 5 umbrellas, glove, satchel.

FOUND, March 12.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Trousers, alcohol, overshoes, fishing rod, stationery, candy, 2 books, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 6 to 12, inclusive—LEHIGH VALLEY R. R., (on trains.) Apply office General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Cap, rubbers, hat, umbrella, beads, muff, gloves.

FOUND, March 12—NEW YORK CENTRAL, (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.) Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Gloves, umbrella, pin, 2 packages, roll.

FOUND, March 12—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Portfolio, gloves, pair earrings.

FOUND, March 12—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrellas, 2 packages, gloves, cotton.

FOUND, March 12—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Umbrella.

Situations Wanted, Female

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Expert accountant, stenographer, typewriter, desires position as private secretary or office manager, where conscientious work will be appreciated; moderate salary. E 58 Times.

GENTEEL, EDUCATED WOMAN, competent to take full charge of household, seeks position as housekeeper in refined family; capable and experienced in managing servants and attending to all household business and accounts; best references. E 15 Times.

COMPANION.—French lady, with knowledge of German and English, as traveling companion abroad; best references. Address H., 2,274 Broadway.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

COOK, first-class, $30; waitress, $22. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler, 4298.

CULTURED, experienced woman, desires position of trust; traveler, linguist, musician; exceptional references. E 40 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert; sew in families; specialty pretty ideas for lingerie, crepes, lace, pongee, taffetas, &c.; rapid. Designer, 407 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class cutting and fitting dressmaker wants a few more customers at home; reasonable. Mrs. Layton, 237 West 110th st.

DRESSMAKING by day; first class; $2.50. Address R., 363 West 125th St., by letter.

GIRL desires office position; knowledge of typewriting; accurate; $6. Miss Steiner, 327 Beekman Av.

HIGHLY recommended, cultured woman, desires visiting or resident engagements; musician, linguist; traveler. E 39 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent manager, marketer, caterer, capable taking charge of help and household; club, institute, boarding house experience; highest references. E. H., advertising office, 203 East 48th St.

MAID.—Experienced lady's maid desires position with lady going abroad; best references. E 50 Times.

MASSAGE.—Scientific treatment; $1 hour ladies' residences; professional lady; references. Mechano, 64 West 109th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place first-class infant's nurse, who has been in her employ for two years; understands bottle feeding well. Call Friday morning, 50 West 49th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am business college graduate; will take beginner's or substitute's position; will start with small salary. Mamie Schechter, 693 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable graduate, well educated, very highest credentials, character, and ability; speaks and writes Spanish. Miss Parravicino, 544 West 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; three years in high school; rapid, accurate, neat, capable; no agency; $7. T 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; four years' experience; best references. Matilda Lazerus, 168 East 103d St.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; reference; $8. Lillian Cone, 170 East 108th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, wants position as nursery governess or mother's helper; references furnished. Elder, 774 Linden St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTS written up regularly for estates, professional men, and small corporations by a firm of certified public accountants; will keep the books in our office if desired. X 83 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2981.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, cost accountant; financial statements prepared; accounts audited; desires temporary position; go anywhere. Accountant, 154 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; opens, closes, balances, adjusts books, highest credentials, $5 monthly. Fullersteen, 1,931 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, audits, writes up books periodically; systems installed at reasonable rates. V 271 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, long experience with certified public accountants, desires permanent position. V 274 Times Downtown.

A FRENCHMAN, living in Paris, would be in connection with an American manufacture to sell its articles in France or continent. Write Mr. Peter, 8 Rue Saint Luc, Paris.

AMBITIOUS young man, good business education, thoroughly experienced in commercial and newspaper work, understands stenography and bookkeeping, desires position in sales or advertising department. G 61 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, 17, experienced, energetic, ambitious, at present employed, desires position in office, with opportunity for advancement; references furnished if desired. G 77 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (24,) educated, experienced office man, correspondent, bookkeeper, good at figures, desires position, good firm. S 300 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, 10 years insurance, dry goods, oil, desires permanent position offering advancement; downtown preferred; best of references. V 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, double entry, 3½ years' experience, manufacturing and jobbing business; salary moderate. Hustler, 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. V 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up books, regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, 27; thoroughly competent; A1 office man; highest credentials; $22. G 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, age 21, four years' experience; complete set books; cost work; excellent references. E 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, experienced, wishes position with private family in country only; knows grape vines, fruit trees, and all about gardening. Address J. B., 262 West 47th St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Six years' experience, French, American cars; four years with last employer; best reference; private interview solicited. E 81 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single; experienced Mercedes, Isota; speaks French, German. 233 East 60th. Plaza 3,510.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, capable and energetic, wishes position with reliable concern; well recommended. G 58 Times.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class; wants position anywhere; best references. S. S., 41 East 10th St.

COUPLE, Americans, desires position in country; entire work of small family; can handle horse; wife speaks French and German; with girl, age 11; best references. G. C., Bronxville, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT, college graduate, 25, for collection, general, secretarial correspondence; excellent experience and references. J. R., 357 East 18th St.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN, 8 years' experience selling manufacturing trade, wishes position. E 63 Times.

FOREMAN.—Experienced on skirts; position in or out of town. Foreman, 200 East 23d.

GARDENER and generally useful; married; experienced; best city references. M 427 Walton Av.

LAWYER desires position with mercantile house to take charge collections and make himself generally useful. G 6 Times.

MAN OF STANDING, 62, wants connection as agent, salesman; salary, commission. Tappan, E 66 Times.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Understands boilers; don't drink; reliable city reference. 200 East 25d St.

SALESMAN.—A keen and intelligent salesman, (28,) possessing in addition to ample experience the comparatively rare quality of sound common sense in matters of selling and advertising, who has abundantly proven his ability as salesman and sales organizer by making good several times where others before him had signally failed, is now open for engagement in any suitable selling capacity; character, habits, personality, record, and references unexceptionable; if you have a difficult or peculiar sales proposition, which requires a man above the average, write to me; my experience has been more particularly in the technical sales field, but my salesmanship is of an order to be desirable in any line; if you sell goods and want to sell more goods you will find an interview with me most interesting; salary in proportion to efforts and results. Address E 82 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man with general office and outside experience desires an opportunity of displaying his ability; would either travel or handle city proposition; has a general knowledge of the printing industry, but would undertake another line if necessary. For personal interview write E 70 Times.

Help Wanted Advertisements on Following Page.

Situations Wanted, Male

SALESMAN.—A reliable business getter, experienced in mechanical and specialty lines, acquainted in Eastern New England, desires position. Address X 75 Times.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK, thoroughly experienced man of directive and executive ability, capable of assuming full charge of responsible position; highly indorsed. Address E 78 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (22) wishes position; can pack and keep stock; 4 years' experience; good references. H. Duke, 107 Clinton St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 21; experienced correspondent, stenographer, and typist; salary $18. V 283 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN.—Young man, with one arm; references. 715 10th Av., (shoe store.)

WESTERN MAN, fifteen years' experience general merchandise, wants to carry line for reliable New York house or introduce novelty through Northwest to Oregon and Washington. E 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, seeks position with first-class firm; good correspondent, bookkeeper, executive and selling ability; experienced in advertising and cigar lines; gilt-edged references. G 82 Times

FITZHERBERT TO KEEP SEAT.

Democratic Colleagues Prevent His Expulsion from Jersey Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—Senator Richard Fitzherbert of Morris County will retain his seat in the Senate, despite the fact that less than a week ago a majority of the members found him guilty of having been connected with an attempt to extort $5,000 from the Commercial Acetylene Company of New York for killing pending legislation. Two Democrats, Silzer of Middlesex and Slocum of Monmouth, were absent when the roll was called to-day on the question of expelling him, and the vote, strictly along party lines, was eleven to seven, the Republicans lacking three of the required number of ballots to expel.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the Democratic Senators went into conference with Gov. Wilson and returned to the Senate Chamber an hour later, when the Fitzherbert case was taken up. It was at once rumored that the Governor had conferred with the minority as to its action, but a statement denying this was issued by Mr. Wilson.

Help Wanted, Female

AN EXPERIENCED nurse for a 4-months-old child; one who has had experience with infants; city reference required. Apply to Apartment 8 E, 318 West 100th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—American, experienced in general office work; good opportunity; $12 to start; state age, experience, and references. Woolens, 75 Times.

COMPETENT TEACHER, Isaac Pitman shorthand; must have had experience in public or private schools. G 86 Times.

COMPLAINT CLERK.—Publishing house has opening for several young ladies experienced in adjusting magazine complaints; must be thoroughly familiar with subscription system; where pin point stencils are used. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary expected. Address Publisher, Station V, New York City.

GOOD COOK as general houseworker; no washing, but to do ironing; family of four in an apartment; wages $25; answer by letter, with city reference. Box E 85 Times.

LADIES immediately to do our new copy work home; good pay; steady work. Call 10-3, Hampton, 2,730 Broadway, near 104th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Active young woman of education and some experience; state age, references, and salary expected. G 49 Times.

WANTED.—Woman, over 25, good education and address, as traveling saleswoman, meeting selected people; salary and commission; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—A refined business woman over 30 for permanent outside position; must have more than ordinary ability. H. L., 49 Times.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper. Wagman's Leather Goods Co., 221 West Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES.—Good opening in subscription department of large publishing house for a young lady familiar with the clearing of subscriptions received in club orders; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. & Co., Station V, New York City.

YOUNG LADIES.—Publishing house has opening for several young ladies experienced in adjusting magazine complaints; must be thoroughly familiar with subscription system, where pin-point stencils are used. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary expected. Address Publisher, Station V, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted for dramatic acting; experience unnecessary. See Chamberlain, afternoon or evening, Suite 721, 500 5th Av. (42d.)

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING.—Opportunity for bright, energetic young man. Write 149 Broadway, Room 1,034.

A VALET for a bachelor, must be experienced, to shave, cook, and take care of an apartment; do not apply unless thoroughly experienced; must have city reference. Apply to Box E 86 Times.

AUDITOR.—Thoroughly familiar with the circulation and subscription accounts of magazines and other periodicals; temporary position which may become permanent; state references and salary expected. Circulation, V 284 Times Downtown.

FOUR TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL RAINCOATS, also one for New York City; men who can get business from the better department stores; also large jobbers and mail order houses; reply in detail, giving experience, reference, and terms; this is a Brooklyn concern which can meet all competition and take care of a large volume of business. Reply in confidence to Raincoats, X 81 Times.

MEN.—A permanent income larger than most people realize can be created selling our new monthly health and accident policy; every sickness and accident; oldest and largest company; large commissions; would talk salary to right parties. Manager, Room 516, 1,133 Broadway.

MEN over 25, with selling ability; steady, paying positions, whole or part time. Call or address Manager, 6th floor, 277 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN TO SELL A HIGHLY INDORSED WINDOW EQUIPMENT TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OWNERS OF OCCUPIED HOUSES; GUARANTEED INCOME. APPLY WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ENERGETIC, E 75 TIMES.

SALESMAN, umbrella and parasol, for Greater New York, by large manufacturer, with an established business; must be experienced in the line and able to command a good trade himself; great opportunity. E 84 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry as side line washable bags, boudoir caps, and other lace novelties for out-of-town trade; liberal commission; state territory covered. Address S. C., Box 116 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling hand and machine embroideries to the manufacturer trade; only first-class men need apply; good position to right party. Write Salesman, 104 East 14th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.—By Rand, McNally & Co. for line of advertising specialties and calendars; good commercial proposition; only men capable of handling same need apply. 40 East 22d St.

SALESMEN for New York and vicinity; excellent opportunity for hard worker on staple line. For appointment write "Results," Box 487 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted with cloaks, suits, and dress manufacturers; good chance. Bass Brothers, 39 Union Square.

SALESMAN, experienced in leather goods line, for the city; must have references. S. Knee, 27 Walker St.

SALESMAN, to take commission office over; waists and dresses. Bass, 39 Union Square.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—If there are any old members of this order who would renew their membership, or any who would join the order, please address John W. Cummings, 3 East 14th St., New York City.

WANTED.—Experienced Bond Salesmen to sell Railroad and Public Service Bonds to yield 4½ to 5½% on commission. Address Box No. 285 Times Downtown.

WANTED—One master joiner at $6 per diem; a competitive examination will be held at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Penn., April 15, 1912, for the purpose of filling the above position. For further information address Commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED, SALESMAN.—Hustling salesman wanted to handle sale of stock of high-class corporation; man with established connections preferred, but company will furnish leads if desired; good commissions; easy seller; references required. G 8 Times.

WANTED—Five bright young men to sell on commission; must have had selling experience; new article on market; easy seller. Call between 11 and 12 A. M., Thursday, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 62 Vandam St.

WANTED—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Good opening in subscription department of a large publishing house for a young man familiar with the clearing of subscriptions received in club orders; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. & Co., Station V, New York City.

YOUNG MAN as salesman; good opportunity for worker. Write, giving full particulars, E 72 Times.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS wanted to sell a high-class, well advertised, and well-known vacuum cleaner; hand operated and electrically operated models; quick sales; good profits. Room 204, 66 West 35th St., New York.

Agents wanted to sell a high-class, well-advertised and well-known vacuum cleaner; hand operated and electrically operated models; quick sales, good profits. Room 204, 66 West 35th St., New York.

Other Want Advertisements on Preceding Page.

RAIN FLOODS RIVER AND JERSEY TOWNS

Two Women Nearly Drowned in Their Beds in Yonkers — Rescues by Boat in White Plains.

GREAT FOG IN HARBOR HERE

Washouts on Rockefeller Estate at Tarrytown—Trolley Cars and Railroad Trains Tied Up in Darkness.

Reports of heavy damage from the severe rainstorm of Tuesday night in the suburban districts, reached the city yesterday. The rain swelled the rivers of Northern New Jersey and Westchester County far beyond their usual Spring freshet heights. It converted numbers of small brooks into rivers.

The rain put trolley lines both in Westchester and Northern New Jersey out of service, crippled manufacturing plants in both sections by extinguishing the fires in their engine rooms, threw thousands of men and women temporarily out of work, and endangered the lives of scores of others who were cut off in their homes by the rapidly rising waters. In some cases trains and trolleys were compelled to stop, and their passengers had to get off and wade to their destinations in darkness, caused by the failure of power plants.

John D. Rockefeller's estate at Tarrytown suffered severe damage from washouts on the new roads, and the rise of the Pocantico River threatened the famous Headless Horseman Bridge, celebrated in Washington Irving's account of Ichabod Crane. At Yonkers the flood caused a great cave-in before Greystone, the country seat of Samuel Untermyer on the former estate of Samuel J. Tilden, into which a great milk wagon was precipitated, injuring the driver, John Bowker. The flood did thousands of dollars of damage to the terraced lawns of Yonkers and $20,000 damage to the streets. The flood also burst a sewer in Yonkers, flooding the house at 52 Jefferson Street and nearly drowning two of its occupants, Mrs. Claudia Ingram and Clara Bangs, in their beds. The Nepperhan River flood at Yonkers threw 5,000 men out of work at the Alexander Smith carpet plant.

At White Plains the Bronx River overflowed its banks, flooding the stables of Young Brothers, coal dealers, with five feet of water and forcing forty horses to swim. Three Italian families living in houses nearby had to be taken out of their second-story windows by rowboat parties. Trolley service between White Plains, Tarrytown, Mamaroneck, and other points on the Westchester lines had to be suspended on account of washouts for nearly twenty-four hours. The flood disabled the power plant and compelled the company to borrow power from the Harlem Railroad.

The Harlem Railroad and the Putnam Division of the New York Central also suffered severely from washouts along the line. The flats west of Tuckahoe were completely submerged and the plant of the Hodgeman Rubber Company was put out of commission for the day by the flooding of its engine room. Several other plans which were forced to suspend gave no hope of resumption of work for several days.

Saunder's Brook, at Hastings-on-Hudson, swept away the squatters' shacks at its foot, forcing many of the occupants to swim for their lives. The flood also damaged the Tower Ridge and Palisade Yacht Clubs at Hastings by sweeping ice against them.

The theatre train on the New Jersey & New York Railroad was marooned Tuesday night until early yesterday morning by the flood near Woodridge, causing great apprehension among the passengers, most of whom preferred to spend the night on the train to going out into the storm and darkness. The bridge of the Hudson River trolley lines at Arcola was so weakened by the flood that no cars crossed it yesterday. The silt deposited on the bridge over the Rockaway River at Boonton, N. J., caused a heavily loaded car to be derailed early yesterday morning. The guard rail on the bridge saved the car from a plunge into the river.

Morristown, N. J., was partially flooded by a record rise in the Whippany River, and other residential commuting towns suffered. The Raritan River put several manufacturing plants at Somerville, N. J., and New Brunswick, N. J., out of service. The Passaic River did little damage. At Hackensack floods of the Saddle and Hackensack Rivers doused the fires in the engine rooms of several factories.

Trolley service in and about Newark was crippled all day yesterday. In the Vailsburg section of Newark the water was a foot deep in the streets.

DROWNED IN THE STORM.

Watchman of Powder Boat, with Two Friends, Lost in Small Craft.

Robert Coulsen, 40 years old, a watchman employed on one of the Du Pont powder boats anchored near Bedloe's Island, was drowned on Tuesday night during the rainstorm with two friends, whose names are unknown, while going off to his boat from the foot of Chapel Avenue, Jersey City.

According to boatmen who saw them leave the pier, Coulsen and his friends had well fortified themselves against the fury of the storm and went off singing merrily. Two men went in a small sailboat and Coulsen sat in a rowboat, which was towed astern. Early yesterday morning John Dunas saw a rowboat drifting keel up in the harbor and towed it inshore. When the boat was righted the body of Coulsen was found jammed between the thwarts. Half an hour later a man named John Broderick of 78 Stephens Avenue went to Dunas and said that he had seen a sailboat adrift off Armstrong Avenue, a little further down from Chapel Avenue.

The two men rowed down to the boat and found it half full of water, but no signs of the two men who left in it on the previous night.

SHIPS STOPPED IN HARBOR.

Blanket Fog Held Liners at Anchor, Mauretania with Them.

Once more New Yorkers had a fair sample yesterday of what Londoners are accustomed to. A thick "peasoup fog" that went down the throats of the boatmen and longshoremen along the harbor front and made their voices sound as hoarse as the Mauretania's horn.

The fog commenced with the heavy rain about midnight and lifted for a little while an hour later, which allowed the Mauretania to creep from her pier as far as Quarantine before the fog came down again and effectually shut out the marks of the Ambrose Channel from the sight of Capt. Turner and his pilot. At 5 A. M. it was so dense that all river traffic was practically suspended except the more adventurous ferry boats, which made efforts from time to time to steal across the rivers, though tooting constantly.

Two of the early morning ferryboats, the Pierrepont with 500 passengers from Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, to South Ferry, and the Whitehall of the same line, met in collision between Governors Island and South Ferry, but did not do any serious damage to each other. The side of the Pierrepont was smashed in and the Whitehall had her overhang somewhat damaged. She had very few passengers on board, but there was a little excitement on the Pierrepont among the women passengers, until they were assured that there was no danger.

The ferryboats on the Thirty-ninth Street service to South Brooklyn were unable to leave their slips while the Staten Island service was suspended from 7:45 until 8:40, when the Manhattan started from St. George with 3,000 passengers and made the Battery in thirty-two minutes instead of her usual twenty.

The Freight steamer Thames, from New York to New Haven, ran ashore in the fog on Hart's Island Point and stove a hole in her port bow. She started to leak badly, and a barge was sent to take off her freight when the fog lifted.

The Ward liner Havana, the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company's Cristobal, the United Fruit Company's steamship Carrillo, and the Royal Mail steam packet Magdalena were among the ships that had to anchor off the Highlands until the fog lifted, which was at 9.10 A. M. The Mauretania was the first to get away.

The forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau said last night that 1.28-100 inches of rain had fallen during the storm. The wind yesterday reached a velocity of forty-nine miles an hour from the northwest at 6:30 P. M., and dropped to sixteen miles by midnight. To-day will be fair, he said, and to-morrow during the day, but at night there will be more rain, and a storm that is now in New Mexico will reach New York by Saturday.

There is just a possibility of the week-end rain coming in the form of snow, the forecaster said.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Waldo and 600 Police Will Keep Line Open for 35,000 Marchers.

Commissioner Waldo will be in personal charge of the police arrangements during the big parade next Saturday in honor of St. Patrick. The Commissioner will have 600 policemen along the line of march.

There will be from 30,000 to 35,000 marchers in line, including the 69th Regiment, the Irish Volunteers, twenty-seven cadet corps and fifty-one social, benevolent and patriotic organizations. The Knights of Columbus will have their uniformed marching corps in line. The Irish-American Athletic Club will have a mounted trumpet corps, and the banners won by the organization at home and abroad will be carried in its division. Martin Sheridan, the famous all-around athlete, will be Marshal of this section of the parade.

Cardinal Farley is expected back in town before Saturday. If he is here he will review the parade from a stand in front of the Cathedral. Gov. Dix has accepted an invitation to be present, and so has Mayor Gaynor.

The parade starts at 2:30 sharp from 5th Avenue and 40th Street. There will be a picnic in the afternoon and evening in the Harlem River Casino.

BLAZING SHIP SINKS IN RIVER.

Broken Lamp Fires the Jose at Her Pier—Towed Out from Shore.

The bursting of a keg of oil that in falling into the hold aboard had knocked a foreman stevedore's lamp out of his hand, started a fire early yesterday morning in the fruit steamer Jose, which was loading case oil for Jamaica at Pier 15, East River.

In spite of the efforts made by the Fire Department afloat and ashore to save the vessel the fire spread so rapidly that she had to be towed away from the pier and sank in the river off Pier 7, about 300 feet from the shore.

The fog hung in dense banks over the river, and the flames, shooting up from the hold of the blazing ship, made a weird spectacle that would have done credit to the brush of an impressionist. It drew hundreds of spectators to the water front. Lieut. Kenny and the reserves from the Old Slip Police Station were called out to handle the crowd.

As soon as the fire started Capt. Rasmussen and the crew went to quarters and manned their hose, while an alarm was turned in on the pier that quickly brought Acting Deputy Chief Devanny and the fireboats New Yorker and Zophar Mills. While the New Yorker was pouring water on the blazing oil the José gave a sudden lurch which nearly jammed the New Yorker against the pier. It was decided to tow the burning vessel out into the middle of the river to minimize the danger. The crew was transfered in dories and rowboats to the two fireboats.

The Jose was towed as far as Coenties Slip by the two fireboats and then sank. When she had settled on the bottom only the two masts and the rim of her smokestack showed above water. Later in the afternoon a diver from the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Comapny went down to examine the hull and reported twenty feet of water over the steamship's uppermost deck.

KILLED GIRL; SHOT HIMSELF.

For Four Years Car Conductor Sought to Gain Her Affections.

Ever since his brother Harry married Bertha Kline some four years ago, Isidor Scher, a conductor on the Fulton Street Elevated Road in Brooklyn, sought to win Lena Kline, a young sister of his brother's bride. Yesterday he visited his brother's home.

Lena sat in the front room holding her three-year-old niece Lillian in her lap. Samuel, a year old, was playing on the floor and Harry Scher and his wife, as well as another sister, Jennie Kline, were in the room. Isidor asked Lena to go with him for a walk and when the girl refused he left the house angrily. He returned a few moments later and again made the request that the girl join him in a walk. When she refused he exclaimed:

"Then I'm going to kill you."

He drew a revolver from his pocket, and before his brother could stop him fired three shots at the girl. One of them struck her in the right temple, and she slipped out of her chair on to the floor. Little Lillian fell from her lap, and Mrs. Scher, grabbing the child, fled with her from the room. Harry Scher sprang at his brother, but Isidor turned the revolver against his own head, and sent a bullet into his temple.

Harry Scher got a policeman, and Dr. Shumway was called from St. Mary's Hospital. The surgeon found the girl dead, and Isidor mortally wounded.

STEAMER RUN DOWN IN FOG.

Northland, at Anchor Near Nantucket, Is Struck by Freighter.

POINT JUDITH, R. I., March 13.—The passenger steamer Northland, while anchored in a thick fog near Cross Rip Lightship, near Nantucket, was run down to-day by the freighter James S. Whitney, bound from Portland, Me., for New York. A hole was torn in the Northland's port quarter, but the damage was well above the water line. The Whitney sustained but slight injury.

News of the collision was picked up by the wireless operator at the Point Judith station.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—A wireless message was received from the steamship Northland and at the offices of the Maine Steamship Company this evening, saying that she was at anchor off Handkerchief Shoals, and would steam for Portland at midnight. She expects to arrive here at about 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LOVETT SEES PROSPERITY.

Good Crops Expected by Chairman of Harriman System.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 13.—Robert Lovett, Chairman of the Harriman railroads, completed to-day an inspection of the system which carried him from end to end of the trans-Mississippi country.

"There is a general feeling of prosperity in the air out West just now," he said. "This probably is induced by the rains and snow, which are sufficiently heavy to insure first-class crops from New Orleans to San Francisco and back to Omaha.

"As for railroad building this year, the Harriman System will build to keep up with the general development of the territory it serves. Double-tracking the entire stretch from Missouri River to the Coast at San Francisco in time for the Exposition in 1915 is our aim."

$12,900 Spark from an Engine.

A jury in the Hudson County Circuit Court in Jersey City gave $12,900 yesterday to the Janch-Allen Company, proprietors of the Normandie Hotel, at Seabright, N. J., which was destroyed by fire on April 12, 1908. The hotel men sued the Central Railroad of New Jersey, declaring that a spark from an engine ignited the roof of the hotel.

HONOR FIRE HEROES; RESCUED FOLK CHEER

Twenty-six Firemen Receive Decorations and Praise in the Mayor's Presence.

CHIEF'S ELEVENTH MEDAL

Gaynor Praises Dead Heroes and Inspects New Fire Prevention Bureau.

Twenty-six firemen stood rigidly in line on the third floor of Fire Headquarters yesterday morning. Ten of them received medals for brave rescues, one for maintaining the best disciplined company, and fifteen for the greatest proficiency in drill. Of eleven persons rescued five were present to see medals pinned upon the breasts of the men who had saved them.

On the platform between the rescuers and rescued sat Mayor Gaynor, Fire Commissioner Johnson, Police Commissioner Waldo, and a number of lesser officials. Each man was greeted by Chief Kenlon as he walked forward and stood still until the medal was adjusted by the Chief. Then he walked back to his place in the line. They all looked rather awkward and ill at ease, as if facing real danger again would be preferable.

Battalion Chief John P. Howe, one of the conspicuous heroes of the Department, got only a department medal because he had already won all the other medals. Yesterday for the eleventh time he stood there and heard himself praised. The special feat that brought him face to face with the Mayor yesterday runs like this in the fire records:

He rescued James Gleason, 24 years old, and John McNeece, 65 years old, from the fourth floor of a burning house at 214 East Sixty-fifth Street, on May 10, 1908. The rescue occurred at 3:48 A. M. The flames quickly spread from the first floor to all of the other floors. Escape by the stairways was cut off. Gleason was hanging from a window sill, and McNeece was sitting astride of the sill. A thirty-five-foot ladder was raised. It reached only to the top of the third story. Chief Howe ran up and caught Gleason by the legs and jerked him loose, and handed him to a fireman beneath him. Then the Chief got on the top rung of the ladder, while a brother fireman clung to his limbs. McNeece was already badly burned, but the Chief got him and carried him to the street.

Fireman Antion Holterback of Engine 121 got the Brooklyn Eagle and department medals for attempting to rescue Charles Furness, 60 years old, from the third floor of a burning house at 263 Wyche Avenue, Brooklyn, shortly after midnight on Feb. 16, 1911. Furness was hanging out of the window when the firemen arrived. Scaling ladders were placed and Holterback ran up, but was driven back by a sheet of flame. He was compelled to jump to an adjoining building. He was badly burned. Furness was rescued by Fireman Sullivan.

Then came Fireman Sullivan, who actually saved Furness from death. Sullivan got Furness and held him until the fireman got to the floor, when he carried him to the street. Furness was badly burned, but he recovered, and he sat in the big room yesterday looking with kindling eyes at both of the brave men who fought to save him. Sullivan got the Brooklyn Citizen and department medals.

Lieut. William Brindle, Jr., of Hook and Ladder Company 40 got the Wertheim and department medals for saving the life of Mary Holmes, 13 years old, from the second floor of a burning house at 2,112 Eighth Avenue early in the morning of Dec. 9, 1911. Mary watched closely for the coming of her hero, and when he appeared she wanted to clap her hands and cry "Hurrah!" but all of the big men in front frightened her, and so she edged forward as far as she could and waved her hand. Brindle had gone up the stairs for her through roaring flames. He found Mary almost unconscious in bed. He carried her to the window, and passed her along to his comrades until she was safe. When the medal was pinned on Brindle's broad breast Mary refused to be restrained further and clapped her hands and stamped her feet until she was weary.

Capt. George L. McKenna of Engine 13 is another hero who could not get a Citizen medal because he has already won it. But he got a department medal for rescuing Herbert Tepper, 32 years old, and Allen Robbe, 36 years old, from a sixteen-foot area in the rear of 246 West Sixty-fifth Street at 11:42 A. M. on March 1, 1910. The two men had jumped into the area from the third floor. The whole place was filled with stifling smoke. McKenna knew the men were in a hole, and, without knowing anything about the depth of the hole, jumped in after them. It might have led to China for all he knew or cared.

The other medals were distributed as follows:

Strong and Department Medals—Fireman Peter J. McKenzie of Engine 6 for attempting to rescue a child from the fifth floor of a building at 189 Greenwich Street on the morning of May 8, 1911.

Hurley and Department Medals—Fireman William J. Grady, Engine 147, for rescuing Patrick Scheevers, 42 years old, from the first floor of the building at 1,448 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., on Feb. 14, 1911.

Bennett and Department Medals—Fireman Robert J. Boyle, Engine 85, for the rescue of Kathleen Braman, 4 years old, from the fifth floor of 189 Greenwich Street on May 8, 1911. Both Boyle and the child were badly burned.

Bonner and Department Medals—Fireman Michael Lynch, Hook and Ladder Company 40, for the rescue of Clara Edelstein, 32 years old, from the third floor of the building at 302 West 121st Street at 2:41 A. M., on Feb. 26, 1911. A policeman held Lynch by the end of his coat while he swung toward the woman and lifted her to safety. Lynch had a narrow escape from death.

Trevor-Warren and Department Medals—Firemen John J. McGrane for rescuing Charles O'Connor, 10 years old, from the fifth floor of 105 West Sixty-eighth Street at 5:30 P. M. on Feb. 5, 1911. This rescue had to be made by climbing over the window sills. McGrane was not on duty when he made the rescue.

Stephenson Medal—Capt. John W. Jennings of Hook and Ladder Company 20 for maintaining the best disciplined company during the year.

These officers and men of Engine Company 31 got the bronze medals for proficiency in drill:

Foreman Timothy W. Crowley, Assistant Foreman Richard R. Siegert, Engineers of Steamers Timothy Donohue and Joseph Hetzel, and Firemen William H. Dowd, Julius Spanier, John C. Lickdyke, James J. Stack, John Hueger, Joseph B. Dale, Daniel A. Donovan, Nicholas P. Leonard, Edward A. McAvoy, William F. Muller, and George McC. Myers.

After the distribution of medals Mayor Gaynor spoke briefly of the work by the department and praised the spirit that made heroic deeds possible.

"I notice," he said, "that those who actually lost their lives performing similar acts have not been forgotten. The name of Battalion Chief Walsh has been mentioned, and then there are others who during the year lost their lives. And these might well be mentioned by name. I suppose they are enrolled here. We have not forgotten them. They lost their lives gloriously."

The Mayor visited the new headquarters of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Wilson Grants MacFarland Reprieve.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—Allison MacFarland, convicted of the murder of his wife at Newark and sentenced to die in the electric chair next week, was to-day reprieved by Governor Wilson for thirty days. His case is now pending in the Monmouth County Court on an application for a new trial on the ground of new evidence. The reprieve will give time to take the case to the Court of Pardons if a new trial is refused.

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LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

4TH MONTH LITTLE | Balcony $1.00 Fam. Circle 50c | Orch. $2.

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FRI. at 8—OTELLO. Ada, Mainhoure; Slezak, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Conductor, Toscanini.

SAT. at 2—GIOCONDA. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Cond., Toscanini.

SAT. at 8, Pop. Prices—KOENIGSKINDER. Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jadlowker, Goritz, Didur, Reiss, Conductor, Hertz.

NEXT MON. at 8—ARMIDE. Fremstad, Matzenauer, Gluck; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Cond., Toscanini.

TUES. at 8, Phila.-Chicago Oper. Co.—JEWELS of the MADONNA. White, Beratt; Bassi, Sammarco, Warnery, Daddi. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.

WED. MAT. at 2, Prices from 75c. to $3.00—BOHEME. Gluck, Alten; Martin, Gilly, Segurola.

WED. at 8—AIDA. Destinn, Claessens; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Rosai, Bada, Conductor, Toscanini.

THURS. at 7:45—LOHENGRIN. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Cond. Hertz.

TUES. EVG., Mch. 26, Spec. Perf. Double Bill—CAV. RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Destinn, Alten; Caruso, Martin, Amato, Gilly, Cond., Sturani. Seats for this performance on Sale To-day.

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